Art.
Bo S. 195.

FRENCH

F. H. van. Hove. sculp:

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VOYAGES AND TRAVELS OVER ALL Europe.

CONTAINING

All that is moſt Curious in that Part of the WORLD.

In Eight TOMES.

Done out of *French.*

LONDON,

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Edm. Bohun.

TO THE READER.

'TIs a Custom among Travellers, that are Persons of Curiosity, that when they come to any City or Town of Note, one of the first Questions which they put to their Hosts is generally, what is most remarkable in the Place. To this, Monsieur la Fer, *Geographer to the* Dauphin *of* France, *makes a particular Answer, so far as concerns the most Considerable Cities and Towns of* Europe, *in Eight small Tomes of* Historical Travels, *successively intended to be presented to your View; wherein he gives a neat and short Accompt of what is most worthy the Observation of a Quaint and Inquisitive Traveller in all the most Eminent Places of this the Most Noble fourth Part of the World. A pleasing Pocket Information for a Traveller, where-e're he comes, to desire to see, and not to ask what is to be seen. He gives yee moreover, the true Character of the several People, by telling yee their Predominant Humours; which is no*

less a useful Direction for him to manage his Conversation with that variety of Strangers among whom his Curiosity or his Business leads him.

These Historical Travels, *will consist of Eight Volumes, of which the First as you see begins with* France; *The Second will treat of* Spain *and* Portugal; *The Third of* Italy; *The Fourth of* Germany, Switzerland *and* Hungary; *The Fifth of* Muscovy, Turky *and* Tartary; *The Sixth will enclose* Poland, Swedeland *and* Denmark; *The Seventh* Holland *and the* Low-Countries; *And the Eighth will Comprehend* England, Scotland *and* Ireland. *Neither is it to be thought that these are Collections and Relations of the Author by hear-say; for he tells yee that he had been Abroad in Forreign Countries about Twelve or Thirteen Years, and that all that while he made his Remarks upon the Religion, Customs, Humours and Strength of several Nations, and observ'd what was most rare and curious in their Countries: Confessing withal, that he took into his assistance the Memoirs of a certain Learned Friend of his, who had been Two and Twenty Years Collecting 'em together; but liv'd not long enough to put 'em into Order.*

About

About the same time came forth the King's Geographer, de la Croix's Universal Geographie, *or his* New Method for the Understanding that Science; *but besides that, there is little in it but what has been repeated over and over again, and that we had nothing to do with learning Geography; I made a Vow, had I been a Novice, not to learn it by his* New Method, *which is the Obscurest that ever I met with; in regard he has so conceal'd and hid up his Towns in References and Subdivisions of Provinces, that he that looks for any City, must run from Post to Pillar, and be at a tedious and unnecessary Trouble, prevented by the common Alphabetical Way, before he can find it out. However I made this Use of him, that where he had any thing Proper for our Use, which* la Ferr *had for brevity omitted, I thought it but reason, that one Brother should help another; and to that end, I took out all that was material in him and made for our Purpose. Which as it serves to Complete* la Ferr, *so it does* de la Croix *no Injury; who may go on with his New Method for all us.*

'Tis to be confess'd, That out of a natural Propensity of the French to brag of their own Country, Monsieur la Ferr *is*

some

ſometimes too apt to fall into Extaſies and Raptures in Applauſe of the Beauties and Prodigies of Tranſcending France, *and the Conqueſts of his Invincible Monarch. But though we could not but leave ſome ſprinklings of his Folly in ſome places, as well becauſe we could not interrupt his Sence, as to ſhew the Nature of the French Bird, yet care has been taken to Prune off the greateſt part of thoſe Impertinencies, and to keep him as cloſe as poſſible to his Text. For in ſhort, the Thing in the main is Uſeful and Pleaſant, as being the moſt Delightful part of Geography, altogether a Novelty, and proſecuted with Judgment by the Author, to the great Benefit and Eaſe of thoſe, who not having the Opportunity, or Bodies fitted to endure the Tempers of various Climates, are by this means enabled to Travel over whole Countries and Regions with their Eyes, and have all the Curioſities of* Europe *brought home to their own Studies, at the Labour and Expence of other Men.*

ADVER-

ADVERTISEMENT.

YOu will meet with many Hard Names of French Courts and Juriſdictions in the following Relations, which many in England *underſtand no more then the French underſtand our Curſitors, Cuſtos Brevium's, Philizers, Sheriffs Turns, Wardmoots,* &c. *And therefore we thought it convenient to give a ſhort Expoſition of what the Reader will frequently find repeated in this firſt Volume.*

Bailliage, is the Precinct, Office Juriſdiction of a Bailly.

A Bailli, is a Magiſtrate appointed within a Province or certain Precinct, to execute Juſtice, maintain the Peace, and preſerve the People from Oppreſſion, Vexation, and Wrong. To which purpoſe, he takes Cognizance of Treaſons committed, Falſe Money Coin'd, of Robberies, Murthers, Rebellions, *&c.* He makes Proclamation in his own Name, calls the Ban and Arriere Ban; and leads forth thoſe that are rais'd by it. He alſo determines Appeals from the Sentences of the Provoſts, and other Inferiour Judges.

Chamber

Chamber of Accompts, The Court of Accompts or of the Exchequer; of which there is one in every Town of *France* where there is a Parlament.

Chamber of Money, *Chambre de Monnoyes* is a Soveraign Court wherein the Currantneſs, Weight and Value of Money are examin'd, and the Diſorders and Offences of Mintmen, Coyners, and Clippers puniſh'd. Which Court has two Preſidents, and Eight general Aſſiſtants belonging to it.

The Exchequer of *Normandy*, is an Aſſembly of High Juſticiaries, wherein the Decrees, Orders, Commiſſions and Injunctions, awarded by Bailli's, Viſcounts, *&c.* may be cenſur'd and avoided.

A Chancery By the Chanceries of Cities are meant the *Petites* Chanceleries, or the Chanceries of Parlaments, which are viſited once a Year by the Maſters of Requeſts in their Circuits aſſign'd them by the Grand Chancellor of *France*.

Conſular Juriſdiction; The Conſuls in the good Towns of *France*, are Five Honeſt and Subſtantial Citizens, who Determine all Caſes of Debt not exceeding 400 Livres Tournois (a Livre Tournois

Tournois is Two Shillings Engliſh) between Merchant and Merchant; their Authority continues a Year, and the utmoſt Puniſhment they can inflict extends but to Impriſonment.

Election, The Office and Circuit of an *Eleu*, who is a General Aſſeſſor of the Kings Aids and Subſidies, who rates and taxes the Villages and Pariſhes of the Election or Diviſion wherein he reſides.

Generality, A Place for the General Receipt of the Finances, of which there are ſuch a Number in *France*, as *Rouen*, *Thoulouſe*, *Orleans*, *Limoges*, &c.

Jurats of *Bourdeaux*, are as the Eſchevins or Sheriffs in other Cities.

Mareſchalſhip is the Office and Juriſdiction of a Marſhal of *France*. The Lord Marſhals of *France* in the time of *Francis* I. were but two, who having their ſeveral Provinces aſſign'd 'em by the King, rode their Circuits into 'em, and were preſent at all General Muſters, to obſerve how Military Diſcipline was obſerv'd; to View the Fortifications and Reparations of Frontier Towns; How the Arſenals were ſtor'd with Ammunition and Proviſions; and laſtly, to provide for the Puniſhment

of

of Idle, Vagrant and looſe Perſons. But now their Number is uncertain; the Marſhal's Battoon of Command being given as the Reward of Proweſs and Conduct.

Preſidial Seats, are Courts of Juſtice Eſtabliſh'd in the Year 1551. in divers good Towns of *France*, wherein Civil Cauſes not exceeding 250 Livres Tournois are heard and adjudg'd Soveraignly and without Appeals.

Seneſchalſhip, the Juriſdiction of a Seneſchal, who is a Chief Juſtice or Magiſtrate of a Precinct, who has the ſame Authority which is enjoy'd by a Bailli, from whom he differs only in Name.

Hiſtorical Voyages & Travels OVER EUROPE.

CHAP. I.

Of Europe *in general.*

THE World is uſually divided into four Parts; that is to ſay, *Aſia*, *Africa*, *America* and *Europe*. This laſt is the ſmalleſt of all; but without contradiction the moſt conſiderable, in regard it is moſt Populous, moſt Fertile, and under the moſt noble and beſt order'd Forms of Government. The Bounds of it to the North, are the Northern, or the Frozen Sea; to the Weſt the *Atlantick* Ocean; the *Mediterra-*

nean, to the South, which ſeparates it from *Africa*; and to the Eaſt, the Ægean Sea, the Streight of *Gallipoli*, the Sea of *Marmara*, the Streight of *Conſtantinople*, the Black Sea, the *Palus Mæotis*, the *Tanais*, *&c.* which part it from *Aſia*.

The Length of it from Cape St. *Vincents* in the Weſtern part of *Spain*, to the mouth of the River *Ob*, in the Frontiers of *Muſcovy*, is about thirteen hundred Leagues.

Moreover there are always ſaid to be in *Europe*, beſides the Territories of the Church in *Italy*, two Empires, that of *Germany*, and that of *Turky*; ſeven Kingdoms under different Soveraigns who acknowledge no Superior; *France*, *Spain*, *England*, *Portugal*, *Sweden*, *Denmark* and *Poland*. The firſt ſix Hereditary, the latter Elective. There are now nine Electorates, *Mayence*, *Treves*, *Cologne*, *Bohemia*, *Bavaria*, *Saxony*, *Brandenburgh*, the *Palatinate*, and *Hanover*; which are all Soveraign States under the Titles of Dukedoms, Marquiſates, *&c.* We have alſo in *Europe* two Great Dukedomes, *Muſcovy* and *Tuſcany*. Six other Dukedoms, beſides thoſe which are enclos'd within the Empire; *viz.* *Lorrain*,

Lorrain, *Savoy*, *Mantoua*, *Modena*, *Parma* and *Curland*. Seven Republicks; *viz.* The United Provinces, otherwise call'd *Holland*, *Switzerland*, *Venice*, *Genoa*, *Luca*, St. *Marin*, and *Raguſa*. And beſides all this there is the Arch-Dukedom of *Auſtria*, the Patrimony of the Empire, who alſo poſſeſſes *Bohemia* and *Hungary*. As for the Principalities of *Tranſylvania*, *Moldavia*, and *Walachia*, they are poſſeſs'd by particular Princes who are tributary either to the Emperor or the Grand Signior, and ſometimes to both together.

The Principal Iſlands of *Europe* are *England* united to *Scotland*, *Ireland*, *Majorca*, *Minorca*, *Sicily*, *Sardignia*, *Corfu*, *Creet*, and an infinite number of others in the *Archipelago*. And the Higheſt Mountains are in *France*, the *Pyreneans* and the *Alpes*; *La Sierra Morena* in *Spain*; the *Apennine* in *Italy*; *Parnaſſus* in *Greece*; the *Crapack* in *Poland*; the *Rhipheans* in *Muſcovy*; and *Mont Gibel* in *Sicily*.

This part of the World is water'd with an infinite number of fair Streams and vaſt Rivers, which contribute not a little to the Fertility of it. The moſt conſiderable are the *Seine*, the *Loire*, the

Garonne, the *Rhone* in *France*; the *Duero*, the *Tagus*, the *Guadiana*, the *Guadalquivir*, the *Ebro* in *Spain*; the *Po* and *Tibur* in *Italy*; the *Danaw*, the *Rhine*, the *Elbe*, the *Oder* in *Germany*; the *Viſtula* and *Niepor* in *Poland*; the *Volga*, and *Don*, in *Muſcovy*; the *Thames*, *Severn* and *Trent* in *England*, the *Tay* in *Scotland*, and the *Shanon* in *Ireland*.

CHAP. II.

Of France *in general.*

France is to *Europe*, as *Europe* is to all the other parts of the World, for number of Inhabitants, for the Ingenuity of the People, the Fertility of the Soil, the Temper of the Climate, and the Excellency of the Wine. The Government is Monarchical, but too ſeverely Abſolute, tho the Nobility are brave and Warlike. This Kingdom is ſeated between the forty ſecond and fifty firſt degree of Latitude, and the fifteenth and nineteenth of Longitude. It is bounded to the Weſt by the Great Ocean; to the Eaſt, by the *Rhine* and the *Alpes*, that ſeparate it from

from *Germany* and *Italy*; to the South, by the Mediterranean Sea, and the Pyreneans that divide it from *Spain*; and to the North by St. *Georges-Channel*, which the French call *La Manche*, that parts it from *England*. But these Bounds have not hinder'd the Kings from frequently extending their Dominions beyond these Limits, and without searching past Ages for Examples, no body can be ignorant that in our days neither the *Rhine*, the *Alpes*, nor the *Pyreneans* could stop the Rapidness of the Conquests of *Lewis* the XIV.

France is about two hundred and sixty Leagues in length, if we take it from the Coasts of *Britany*, to the Frontiers of *Switzerland*; and two hundred and forty in breadth, from *Dunkirk* to *Perpignan*.

The Kingdom is compos'd of Three Estates, the Clergy, the Nobility and the People. In 1614. the States General of the Kingdom being summon'd to meet at *Paris*, appear'd there under Twelve great Governments; which are *Picardy*, *Normandy*, *Champagne*, the Island of *France*, *Britany*, *Orleanois*, *Burgogne*, *Lionois*, the *Dauphinate*, *Provence*, *Languedoc* and *Guienne*; and

under these Governments are comprehended *Le Maine, Anjou, Tourain, Poictou, Xaintoin, Perigort, Limozin, Querci, Rovergne, Auvergne, Gevodan, Albigeois, Bearne, Bigorre, Foix, Cominges, Armagnac, Vivarez, Le Foreſt, Beaugelois, Bugeay, Valcomay, La Breſſe, Nivernois, Bourbonnois, Berri, Salogne, Gatinois, Beauce, &c.*

All this ſhews us that *France* muſt needs be a very Potent Kingdom, ſince it includes ſo great a number of Fair Provinces; ſome of which contain more Cities, Burroughs and Villages then many Soveraign Kingdoms and Principalities. But if you add to theſe the Conqueſts of *Lewis* the XIII and XIV, you will find the Limits of this Kingdom to be of a much larger Extent, ſince thoſe two Monarchs ſubdu'd *Franche Contè, Lorraine, Alſatia, Artois*, part of *Flanders, Hainault, Luxemburgh, &c.*

France, which was known to the Ancients under the name of *Gaul*, is a Hereditary Kingdom, the Crown of which cannot deſcend to the Female Sex, by vertue of the Salique Law. It always belongs to the Eldeſt Son, and for want of Male Iſſue to the next of Kin.

Kin. *Erance* has beheld upon the Throne Kings of three Races. The firſt was that of *Merovens*; the ſecond, that of *Charlemaigne*; and the third that of *Hugh Capet*. *Pharamond* was the firſt King of *France*: He began to Reign in the year 400 of our Salvation; and *Clovis* who was the Fifth King of this Monarchy, was the firſt who embrac'd Chriſtianity in 499, being baptiz'd by S:. *Remi*, Biſhop of *Rheims*; and ever ſince that time it was that our Kings have born the Title of Moſt *Chriſtian King*, and *Eldeſt Son of the Church* which no other Potentate diſputes with 'em.

As to the Humour of the French, they are lookt upon to have a quick and penetrating Wit, to be civil, jolly, and generous, but the moſt inconſtant and moſt impatient in *Europe*.

18 There are reckon'd to be in *France* Eight Arch-Biſhopricks, which have under their Juriſdiction a hundred and eleven Biſhopricks; that is to ſay, as far as I can remember, *Paris*, *Lim*, *Rouen*. *Tours*, *Reims*, *Sens*, *Cambray*, *Bourges*, *Bourdeaux*, *Auch*, *Vienne*, *Ambrun*, *Toulouſe*, *Narbonne*, *Aix*, *Arles*, *Avignon*, and *Treves*, which have under 'em a hundred twenty five Suffragans. Fourteen

Parliaments or Soveraign Courts; *viz. Paris, Toulouſe, Grenoble, Bourdeaux, Dijon, Rouen, Aix, Rennes, Pau, Metz, Tournay, Perpignan, Beſanſon* and *Chamberi.*

Beſides an infinite number of Colledges. with which all the Cities of *France* are provided for the Education of Youth, there are ſixteen famous Univerſities; *viz.* that of *Paris, Toulouſe, Montpellier, Orleans, Angers, Poictiers, Caen, Bourdeaux, Bourges, Cahors, Nantes, Rheims, Valence, Aix, Avignon* and *Orange.*

This is all I have to ſay of *France* in general: I now come to the Remarks which I have made in my Travels, beginning with *Provence,* which is one of the Extream parts of the Kingdom.

CHAP. III.

Of Provence.

GEographers uſually divide this Province into the Upper and Lower *Provence*: The Upper is very Mountainous and Barren: But to recompence

compence that defect, the Lower may be lookt upon as a Terreſtrial Paradiſe. And did not Sacred Hiſtory inform us of the Rivers *Phiſon*, *Gehon*, and *Euphrates*, that environ'd the Garden of *Eden*, which God gave to our Firſt Parent *Adam*, we might have juſt reaſon to believe that the Paradiſe of all Delights was in Lower *Provence*. The Air is ſo mild and temperate, and the Soil ſo fertile, that it produces Corn in abundance, Wine, Oyl, Silk, together with great variety of Excellent Fruits; and in the depth of Winter, you may without any trouble find Oranges, Jelſomines, Roſes and Violets in Flower.

The Provencials are generally accounted a more rude and clowniſh ſort of People then they who inhabit the Neighbouring Provinces. Perhaps their nearneſs to the Sea, and the reſort of all ſorts of Nations that come thither for the ſake of Trade, may not a little contribute to it. But the Women are merry and jocund, and have excellent Voices.

Aix is the Capital City of the Province, large and fair; the Houſes are built after the Modern Faſhion, and

thoſe that ſtand next the Court are like ſo many Palaces. It is the Seat of the Parliament of *Provence*, and of an Arch-Biſhoprick, a Chamber of Accounts, a Court of Aids, a Mint, and a Generality. There is alſo in it an Univerſity for Law and Phyſick, founded by *H.* the IV. The Churches are very beautiful, and the Curious fail not to examin the Font of Baptiſm in that of St. *Saviour*, ſupported by eight Marble Columns, upon which 'tis ſaid that in Old Time they ſacrific'd to *Baal*. In the Church of the Carmelites is to be ſeen the Sepulchre of *Renatus*, King of *Jeruſalem*.

Some Leagues from *Aix* ſtands a Burrough call'd *Sallon*, where *Noſtre Damus*, ſo famous for his Predictions, was born, and interr'd in the Church of the *Franciſcan Grey-Fryers*; his Tomb being half within the Church, and half without: Which has given an occaſion for ſome people to ſay, that it was ſo contriv'd, becauſe it was not known whether he were a Prophet or a Conjurer: But the Monk that ſhew'd it us, told us, that *Noſtre Damus* himſelf had order'd it to be erected after that manner: For that finding the World to be

be ſo corrupt as it is, he was deſirous to leave it in a ſingular manner. For that having rais'd his Tomb to Man's height, he caus'd himſelf to be enclos'd therein while he was living, after he had made proviſion of Oyl for his Lamp, Pens, Ink and Paper, and pronounc'd a Curſe upon him that ſhould open it before ſuch a time; which by the Calculation of the Fryer, was to expire at the beginning of the eighteenth Age.

And upon my ſaying to the Fryer, that by the Epitaph which appear'd upon his Tomb, it did not appear that he was enterr'd alive, but that he di'd the firſt of *July* 1566. in the 62th year of his Age; the Monk repli'd, that from that day he was dead to the World, and that in engraving the Epitaph, they had follow'd his directions; all which was to be juſtifi'd by the Regiſters of the Convent; and that he would have part of his Tomb to be in the Street, to let the World know the remaining part of Human Life, which perhaps he employ'd in pious works. For my part, I had much ado to believe the Monk; but that the reſpect which is owing to his Character perſwaded me that he would

would not ſuffer an Impoſtor to eſcape his Lips. However it were, I cannot tell whether honeſt *Noſtre Damus* repented or no, but I am ſure he was in an ill condition, if he let his Lamp go out, before he had finiſh'd what he had to write.

Beaucaire is a City ſeated upon the Banks of the *Rhone*, famous for the Fair which is there held the 22d of *July*, which draws to it all the Nations of *Europe*, and Immenſe Wealth.

On the other ſide of the River is to be ſeen the City of *Taraſcon*, where *Renatus* King of *Jeruſalem* and *Sicily* built a very fair Caſtle. Some years ago a certain perſon digging a Vault in his Cellar, found a Wall with an Iron Gate, which he caus'd to be open'd, and then diſcover'd a hollow paſſage, from whence he heard a moſt dreadful Noiſe, ſo terrible indeed, that he durſt not ſatisfie his Curioſity any farther. However, the Magiſtrates of the City being inform'd of it, were reſolv'd to know what it was. To which purpoſe they proffer'd a condemn'd perſon his Life, if he would but go and take a view of that Subterraneal Gallery.

This man being fortifi'd with every thing

thing which he thought neceſſary to infuſe a confidence into him, enter'd in. But before he got five and twenty or thirty paces, he return'd like a man hard out of his ſenſes, crying out, That they might hang him if they pleas'd, for he would not die a Death which he did not underſtand. He told 'em he heard a moſt dreadful Noiſe, which grew louder and louder the farther he went. After they had given him time till the next day to recover himſelf, they offer'd him new favours, and ſome Money if he would go to the End of the Gallery. That allurement made him reſolve to ſcorn all dangers, and having recover'd freſh ſtrength, he went to the Bottom, where he found another Iron Gate, at which he knockt, as he ſaid, but no body anſwer'd; he added alſo, that the roaring Noiſe continu'd for half the way, and ſeem'd to be over his Head.

This Rehearſal augmented the Curioſity of the Magiſtrates of *Taraſcon*, and oblig'd 'em to ſend Work-men to force open the Gate; but unwillingneſs or fears over-maſtering their Obedience and Duty, there were none reſolute enough to be found: for they

lookt

lookt upon the laſt Gate to be certainly the Gate which led to Hell. However, the Magiſtrates found an Expedient to gain their good wills, perſwading 'em that there was ſome vaſt Treaſure hid there, and that if they found it to be really ſo, they would give 'em the twenty fifth part of it. Upon that, they found Work-men more than enow, and the Gate being ſoon open'd, they as ſoon diſcover'd that the hollow way led to *Beaucaire*, that it was a Subterranean Communication between one City and the other, and that the Noiſe was nothing but the Rapidneſs of the *Rhone*, which rolling the Stones along with it, caus'd that hideous rumbling in the Vault. Since which time, 'tis a common ſaying among the Bricklayers of *Taraſcon*, That the Twenty fifth part of *Beaucaire* belongs to them.

Arles, formerly the Capital of a Kingdom, is ſeated alſo upon the Banks of the *Rhone*, drawing towards the Sea. People ſay, the Air is not ſo wholeſom there, and that there is a paſſage from thence under Ground to *Nimes*, but I could never find any certainty in that report. There are to be ſeen in this

this City two Porticoes of an admirable Structure, an Amphitheater and an Obeliſque, built by the *Romans*, and the Sepulchre of *Rowland*, Nephew to *Charlemaine*. There is alſo in the Town-houſe a Marble Statue of *Diana*, which Goddeſs had formerly a Temple in an Iſland of the *Rhone* a little below the City. Travellers that delight in viewing Ancient Tombs, may find a great number near *Arles*. For 'tis ſaid, that the Pagans call'd theſe parts the *Elyſian Fields*, and that they who inhabited along the River from *Arles* to *Lyons*, deſirous that their Bodies ſhould be there buri'd, they ty'd 'em to Planks, with Money ſufficient for their Enterment, and put 'em into the Water, verily believing that the Stream would carry 'em to the *Elyſian Fields*, without going any farther.

They alſo ſhew'd me the houſe where Eight Children, all Twins were born at one Birth, which the Mother would needs have thrown into the River all but the Ninth. And they farther told me, 'twas through the Judgment of God that this Woman had ſo many Children at a time, becauſe ſhe had tax'd a Beggar-woman of unchaſtneſs

for

for having Three at one Delivery, who thereupon wiſht, if ſhe were not a Whore, that her Accuſer might have as many as a Sow barrows Piggs at once. Let the Story be true or falſe, certain it is, that 'tis not only in theſe parts where ſuch Prodigies are pretended to have happen'd; for I have ſeen in *Holland* the Caſtle of a Lady, who is reported to have been brought to Bed at one time of as many Children as there are days in the year. St. *Maximin* is a little City in the Neighbourhood of *Aix*, remarkable for the Holy Vial, which is there kept, and which draws Pilgrims to it from all parts of *Europe*. They pretend that in this Holy Vial there is the Blood and Water which iſſued from our Saviour's ſide, which by a Miracle, moves every *Good Friday* from Eleven a Clock till high Noon.

In the year 1679. I was there upon the ſame day, and what I happen'd to obſerve was this. They carri'd us up into a Gallery guarded by ſix Halberdeers, as well to prevent diſorder as for the ſecurity of their pretious Relique. In the midſt of the Gallery in a kind of by-corner we found a Jacobin Frier holding the ſacred Vial in his

his hand; Which is a Vial much in the Form of our Hour Glaſſes of Sand, in which you may perceive a Liquor as clear as Rock-water, with a little black Moat that danced up and down in the Viol, and which ſometimes inclining to fall down to the Bottom, ſometimes mounted up all of a ſudden to the Top.

This Devotion draws great Profit to the Convent; So that the Inhabitants of the place would never care how often the Miracle happen'd. There is alſo in the ſame Church the Head of *Mary Magdalen* in a Golden Shrine, and her Body in another.

From thence we mounted for four Hours together, that we might get to St. *Baume*, through a dreadful Deſert. In this place they ſay it was, that *Mary Magdalen* did Pennance, and there is to be ſeen in a Grotto where the Rock-water diſtills from all parts, one little place dry, which was the Place where *Magdalen* lay. There is in this Nook a ſmall Convent of *Jacobins*, with one only Inn belonging to it, where were above four thouſand Perſons in all, very ill accommodated. The next day we aſcended above the Clouds; at leaſt when

when we were at St. *Piton*, we ſaw the Clouds thicken and gather together under us. This is the Place, as the Tradition goes, where the Angels brought Penitent *Magdalen* her Victuals. Afterwards we travell'd through a continual Deſert to *Toulton*; For we went above eight Leagues before we met with one Houſe, or a drop of Water to drink.

Toulton is a very fair City ſeated upon the ſhoar of the Mediterranean Sea: it has a good Haven, where the Kings biggeſt Men of War ride ſecure from the injuries of the Weather or the Attempts of an Enemy. *Henry* IV. fortifi'd it with Walls, for the ſecurity of the Port and the Arſenal, which is the chiefeſt the French have upon that Sea.

Marſeilles is another Sea Port, which is held to be the ſafeſt in all *Europe*. The City is very antient; as having been built ſix hundred thirty three years before the Birth of Chriſt: and 'tis the uſual place where the Kings Galleys, which are very numerous, ride. This Haven is defended by the Fortreſs of our *Lady of the Guard*; by two Citadels at the entrance into the Port, which

which is barr'd up with a huge chain; and there are there Forts in the little Iſlands a league from the City which ſecure the Road. They are call'd the Fort of St. *John*, *Le Rattoneau*, and the Caſtle *Dif*, furniſh'd with good Garriſons, and with all things neceſſary for their Defence. This laſt Caſtle is remarkable for this, that 'tis the Place where they ſhut up Youths of Good Houſes, that vex their Superiors by their Exorbitant Debaucheries and Leud behaviour; and where they are kept ſo long as is thought convenient with a moderate allowance.

The City it ſelf is very Beautiful and without all contradiction the moſt wealthy in the Province, by reaſon of the Haven, by which means it has all the Trade of the Levant, *Italy*, *Spain* and *Africa* to it ſelf. The Cathedral is dedicated to St. *Lazarus*, in memory of this, that the Perſecutors of the Primitive Church, having put *Lazarus* together with *Mary Magdalen* and *Martha* his Sifters, into a Veſſel without Sails and Seamen, and expoſing it in that manner to the Mercileſs Waves, the Veſſel after it had been toſs'd to and fro for ſome time by the raging Billows

Billows, was by Providence guided into the Port of *Marſeilles*, where *Lazarus* having preach'd the Goſpel was made Biſhop of the place, and di'd there.

The Slaves at *Marſeilles*, all the length of the Port, keep Barbers Shops and *Fripperies*, like thoſe upon *Pont Neuf* at *Paris*, where they ſell all manner of Linnen Cloaths, Breeches, and other neceſſary Furniture at ſecond Hand. They who have this leave, are chain'd there in the Morning, and know what they muſt give a day to their Officers. There are others that make up together Companies of Fidlers, noiſes of Trumpets, Hautboys and other Inſtruments, who being all chain'd together and attended by a Souldier, go about from Tavern to Tavern, and Houſe to Houſe, to play to thoſe that will give 'em any thing.

There is in the Convent of the *Obſervance*, the Head of one called *Borduni*, the ſon of a Notary Publick of *Marſeilles* which is of a Prodigious bigneſs. For, tho the Man, who liv'd at the beginning of this Age, were not above four foot high, his Head takes up the fourth part of that heighth, and three foot

foot in compaſs at the ſides. He had ſo little wit, tho his Head were full of Brains, that he gave occaſion to the Proverb, when you would talk of a Man that wanted ſence, *He has no more wit* then *Borduni.*

When you go out of the City, it looks as if you were entring into Suburbs that are near two Leagues in extent. For that in the parts adjoining to *Marſeilles*, there are above ſix thouſand Country Houſes, which the Provenſals call *Baſtades*, and which ſtand ſo near one to another, that many times there is hardly a Garden between 'em. This is a very great Ornament to the out parts of the City, and of great Benefit, when the Town is afflicted with the Peſtilence; there being few of the Burgeſſes but who have one of thoſe *Baſtades*: for they are ſtill in fear leſt ſome Veſſel or other ſhould bring that ſpreading Contagion among 'em. Which is the reaſon that they are to obſerve an exact Quarantan under the Cannon of the Caſtle *Dif*, and thoſe other Fortreſſes which I have mention'd.

They

They are excellent Artists at *Marseilles* for working in Corral, and you meet there with that which is extraordinary for the whiteness of it.

CHAP. IV.

Of the County of Venaissin, *and the Principality of* Orange.

THE County of *Venaissin* is a little Province enclos'd between *Provence* and the Dauphinate, the Capital City of which is *Avignon*, which is seated upon the Banks of the *Rhone*, surrounded with the most Beautiful Walls in *Europe*. It has been frequently the residence of the Roman Pontiffs, and that suffices to convince the Reader that it must needs be stor'd with beautiful Edifices both Sacred and Prophane. The Popes are also still in possession of it to this day, and send a Legate thither; and it was thus that the Holy See came to have a Title to it.

Pope *Clement* the sixth, taking advantage of the necessity to which the Princess *Joane*, Daughter of *Charles* II. Count of *Provence*, to whom *Avignon* with

with all dependencies belong'd, had reduc'd her ſelf, purchas'd this City of her for forty eight Thouſand Livres, Money of *France*. The Contract of Sale was paſſed the *19th* of *June* 1348. and Hiſtory reports that the Money was never paid. However it were, the Princeſs was a Minor at the time of the Sale, and beſides that, ſhe could not alienate her Demeans, there being Laws that expreſly ordain'd the contrary. So that this Sale was indeed no more than a Mortgage. Thereupon the Parliament of *Provence* reunited the City of *Avignon*, and the whole County of *Venaiſſin* to the Crown. Which ſhews that the Holy See enjoys it onely by the liberality of the Kings of *France*; neither is this the onely nor the moſt conſiderable benefit which *Rome* has receiv'd from the French Crown.

There is a Jewiſh Synagogue at *Avignon* very naſty and out of Order; and though they are bound to hear a Frier Preach every week; they are ſo obſtinate in their Judaiſm, that there are very few that embrace Chriſtianity. They all wear yellow Hats, to diſtinguiſh 'em from Chriſtians.

Avignon had formerly a ſtately Bridge over

over the *Rhone*, but the rapidneſs of the Stream has carried away a good part of it. The Pope keeps an Italian Garriſon in it, and they keep a Guard as exact there as in the expos'd Frontier Towns in Time of War. They are not contented to examine all ſtrangers that come into the Town, to know where they lodge, and to direct people that are not acquainted with the Town what Inns to go to, but in the Night time they viſit all thoſe parts where the new comers lodge, and tell how many perſons lye in every Bed, which ſometimes ſurprizes thoſe that are ignorant of the Cuſtom.

The Univerſity of *Avignon*, founded in 1391. was formerly more famous then now it is. I ſhall not undertake to deſcribe all the Tombs and Reliques that are to be ſeen in moſt parts of the Churches; which would carry me too far. Nor have I ſeen any thing there more remarkable then the Fountain of *Daucluſe*, which dividing it ſelf about ten or twelve paces from the ſource of it, forms a moſt delightful Iſland and a Navigable River. There, are alſo to be ſeen the Houſes of *Petrach* and *Laura* his Miſtreſs.

Orange

Orange is the Capital of a little Province of the ſame name, not above three Leagues broad and four in length. This Principality depending upon the County of *Provence*, fell long ſince to the Counts of *Naſſau*, by the Marriage of *Claudia de Chalons* with *Henry* of *Naſſau*.

This City had not long ſince a Caſtle belonging to it, which was lookt upon to be one of the ſtrongeſt Caſtles in *France*: it had a Well digg'd into the ſolid Rock above thirty fathom deep, and a ſubterranean paſſage that led from the Caſtle to a Houſe of Pleaſure about half a league diſtant. But the Caſtle was raz'd and the City diſmantl'd about twenty years ſince by the King of *France*, out of a particular enmity to the Prince of *Orange* under pretence that it ſerv'd as a Refuge for the Proteſtants that were Dragoon'd out of *France*.

However it affords very beautiful Pieces of Antiquity, and among the reſt the *Circus* which is very ſpacious, with a Pavement of Moſaick work in a low Chamber or Room of State; a Triumphal Arch Erected in Honour of *Marius* and *Lacturius*, Conſuls of

Rome after the Victory which they obtain'd over the *Cimbrians* and *Teutons*. This edifice which is commonly call'd the Tower of the Arch, was formerly in the middle of the City: afterwards it came to be one of the Gates of the City; but now ſtands a good quarter of a League from it. Which ſhews that *Orange* was in ancient Time a very large and beautiful City. When you are at the top of this Tower, you may ſee all at once five Provinces of *France*, *Provence*, the *Dauphinate*, *Languedoc*, *Auvergne* and *Foreſt*.

Tho' this City ſtill enjoys a Parliament, and an Univerſity for Law, Phyſick and Sciences, founded by *Raimond* V. Prince of *Orange* in the year 1365. it may be truely ſaid that there is nothing now left, but the ſad remainders of the former Grandeur and Magnificence, which formerly rendered it conſiderable. There is only the goodneſs of the Soil which never alters: for it produces generally whatever is neceſſary for humane Life; and all the Highways are border'd with white Mulberry Trees that nouriſh an Infinite number

Pag. 27.
FRANCE
The Channel
BAY of BISCAY
GASCOGNE
Mare Mediterraneum
London
Bristol
Dover
Calais
Paris
Perche
Bretagne
Anjou
Pictou
Guienne
Gascogne
Languedoc
Provence
Farcalquier
Dauphin
Lyonnois
Bourgondy
Champagne
Lorraine
Alsace
Suisses
Orleans
Tours
Poitiers
Bourdeaux
Toulouse
Marseilles
Arles
Nismes
Montpellier
Perpignan
Carcassone
Rochelle
Nantes
Brest
Rouen
Dieppe
Amiens
Antwerp
Brussels
Cologne
Metz
Strasbourg
Lyon
Dijon
Geneva
Turin
Nice
Orange
Avignon
Aix
Toulon
Pyrenees
Bayonne
Bazas
Agen
Auch
Rhodez
Cahors
Limoges
Clermont
Bourges
Nevers
Auxerre
Troyes
Sens
Orleans
Blois
Chartres
Evreux
Caen
Bayeux
Cherbourg
Exeter
Plymouth
Portsmouth
Isle of Wight
Dunkirk
Ostend
Namur
Liege
Spa
Maestricht
Aachen
Treves
Mentz
Worms
Heidelberg
Franckfort
Wirtemberg
Savoy
Piedmont
Briançon
Embrun
Digne
Grenoble
Vienne
Valence
Montelimart
Aigues Mortes
Narbonne
Toulouse
Montauban
Castres
Foix
Pamiers
Perpignan
Rosas
Barcelona
Tortosa
Tarragona
Valentia
Alicant
Murcia
Carthagena
Majorca
Minorca
Sardinia
Corsica
Genoa
Milan
Mantua
Parma
Modena
Bologna
Ferrara
Venice
Padua
Verona
Brescia
Bergamo
Trent
Inspruck
Augsburg
Ulm
Constance
Basil
Zurich
Berne
Soleure
Friburg
Neufchatel
Geneva
Lausanne
Sion
Martigny
Chamberry
Maurienne
Briançon
Embrun
Digne
Grasse
Antibes
Nice
Villefranche
Monaco
Oneglia
Vintimiglia
Albenga
Savona
Genoa
Spezia
Lucca
Pisa
Leghorn
Florence
Siena
Rome
Naples
Capua
Gaeta
Terracina
Civita Vecchia
Orbitello
Piombino
Elba
Corsica
Sardinia
Majorca
Minorca
Iviça
Formentera
Carthagena
Alicant
Valentia
Denia
Murcia
Cape de Gat
Malaga
Gibraltar
Algeziras
Tarifa
Cape Trafalgar
Cape St. Vincent
Lisbon
Setuval
Cape Espichel
Cape Roca
Oporto
Viana
Braga
Coimbra
Aveiro
Lamego
Miranda
Bragança
Guarda
Castel Branco
Portalegre
Evora
Elvas
Beja
Mertola
Ayamonte
Tavira
Faro
Lagos
Sagres
Cape St. Vincent
Cape Spichel
Cape Roca
Cape Finisterre
Corunna
Ferrol
Betanzos
Lugo
Mondonedo
Rivadeo
Oviedo
Gijon
Ribadeo
Santander
Bilboa
St. Sebastian
Fontarabia
Pampeluna
Tudela
Saragossa
Huesca
Jaca
Lerida
Tortosa
Tarragona
Barcelona
Gerona
Figueras
Rosas
Cape de Creus
Cape de Gat
Cape Palos
Cape Martin
Cape Sicie
Cape Couronne
Cape Bon
Cape Blanco
Cape Spartel
Tangier
Ceuta
Tetuan
Fez
Mequinez
Morocco
Salee
Azamor
Mazagan
Arzilla
Tangier
Gibraltar
Algeziras
Tarifa
Cape Trafalgar
Cape St. Vincent
Lisbon
Setuval
Cape Espichel
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Cape Spichel
Cape Roca
Cape Finisterre
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Mondonedo
Rivadeo
Oviedo
Gijon
Ribadeo
Santander
Bilboa
St. Sebastian
Fontarabia
Pampeluna
Tudela
Saragossa
Huesca
Jaca
Lerida
Tortosa
Tarragona
Barcelona
Gerona
Figueras
Rosas
Cape de Creus
Cape de Gat
Cape Palos
Cape Martin
Cape Sicie
Cape Couronne
Cape Bon
Cape Blanco
Cape Spartel
Tangier
Ceuta
Tetuan
Fez
Mequinez
Morocco
Salee
Azamor
Mazagan
Arzilla

ber of Silk-worms, which are a good part of the Wealth of the Inhabitants.

CHAP. V.

Of the Dauphinate *and* Vivarez.

THE *Dauphinate* is one of the moſt beautiful Provinces of *France*: Hiſtorians ſpeak wonders of it; and as ſuch, they obſerve ſeven things extreamly remarkable, which they call the ſeven Wonders of the *Dauphinate*; that is to ſay, the Tower without Poiſon, the Inacceſſible Mountain, the Burning Fountain, the Caves of *Saſſenage*; the pretious Stones of the Mountain of *Saſſenage*. The Manna of *Brianſon*, and the Grove of our Lady *de la Balme*.

'Tis commonly divided into the Upper and Lower, and is bounded eaſtward by *Piemont* and *Savoy*; to the South by *Provence*; northward by *la Breſs*, and to the weſt by the County of *Venaiſſin*. The ſterility of the Mountains of the Upper *Dauphinate* is not ſo bad, but that they afford great quantities of Caſſia, Manna, Turpentine and

Agaric. But the Lower *Dauphinate* beſtows in a bundance upon the Inhabitants Wine, Corn, Silk and all ſorts of Fruit. The *P*eople in general are ſtout, civil and courteous to Strangers: which Civility extends even to the moſt ruſtical *P*eaſants: for it is a common thing to ſee a *P*loughman leave his *P*lough to put a Stranger in the right Road, when he has loſt his way.

Hiſtorians have always character'd the *Dauphinois* to be faithful to their King; jealous of their Liberty; ſomewhat given to litigious petty-fogging, and inclin'd to praiſe themſelves. Nevertheleſs, the learned Mr. *Richelet* has not done 'em all this juſtice in his Dictionary; perhaps becauſe he would make the Province ſuffer for the injury which ſome *Dauphinois* might have done him.

This Province is not ſo much celebrated by all thoſe Advantages which I have recounted, as for the Honour which it has of being the Title born by the Eldeſt Son of *France* and preſumptive Heir of the Crown. They who know not why the *Dauphinate* enjoys this Honour before any of the Provinces

vinces of *France*, may here be inform'd in few words.

Hubert II. Soveraign Prince of the *Dauphinate*, having but one only Son, at that time very young, and being at his Caſtle of *Vienne*, took him in his Arms to play with him, and making a ſhew as if he would throw him out of the Window, the Infant being a brisk lively child, ſlipt out of his Hands and fell into the *Rhone*; nor did the unfortunate Father ever hear more of him. His Grief was ſuch as is not to be imagin'd: and his deſpair tranſported him ſo far as to make a Donation of the *Dauphinate* to *Philip Valois* King of *France*, in the year 1349. upon condition, among other things, that the Firſt born Son of the Kings of *France*, for the time to come ſhould be call'd *Dauphins*.

Grenoble is the Capital City of the Province, ſeated among the Mountains upon the Banks of the River *Iſere*, which divides the City into two parts. It is the Seat of a Parliament, a Chamber of Accounts, or place for the publick Receipt of the Finances, a Generality, a Baillage, a Mint, and a Biſhoprick. It is adorn'd with Magnificent Buildings,

of which the principal are the Palace of the Duke *de L'Ediguieres*, the Biſhops Manſion, and the Parlament Houſe. The Prelates of this Dioceſs aſſume the Title of Prince, by reaſon of ſeveral Donations of the Lords of the Country at ſeveral times.

There are ſome things in the Parts about *Grenoble*, worthy the curious obſervation of Travellers; chiefly the ſpatious Charter-houſe, which is uſually the Reſidence of the General of that Order. Never was Deſert better baptiz'd then this Nook which thoſe Monks have made choice of for their place of Retirement: for indeed the Mountain has ſomething of a dreadful Aſpect. But when you come to the Convent, you are preſently ſurpriz'd to meet with ſo goodly a Manſion, ſo magnificent a Church, and Monks ſo civil and courteous, where you thought to find nothing but Precipices and Wild Beaſts.

The Order of the *Chartreux* was founded in 1084 by St. *Bruno*, who was the firſt General of it. The Air is very healthy, the top of the Mountain Fertile; and in a word it may be ſaid, that a Man is amply recompens'd

for

for the trouble and dread in clambring up, which redoubles when you are about to quit that delightful ſolitude; the deſcent being worſe then the aſcent, and much more terrible.

Among the wonders that environ *Grenoble*, the burning Fountain is not the leaſt conſiderable, which darts forth Flames through the Water a foot high; whither the young Men and Virgins go frequently to make Fricaſſees, and fry Pancakes. Not far from thence is to be ſeen a Tower where no venomous Creature will live; and they which are ſometimes brought thither dye preſently after.

Valence is the ſecond City of the *Dauphinate*, and much better ſcituated then *Grenoble*, as being ſeated on the Banks of the *Rhone*, and upon the High Road from *Paris* to *Marſeilles*. It is adorn'd with a Biſhoprick, and a Univerſity for Law and Phyſick; founded by *Lewis* the Dauphin, Son of *Charles* VII. in the year 1452. who confirm'd the Priviledges it enjoys, in the year 1475. when he came to the Crown. It is alſo the Seat of a Preſidial-court and a Seneſchalſhip.

There is to be ſeen in the Church

of the Jacobins the Body of a Giant fifteen foot high, and seven in breadth, some of the Bones of which were carri'd to *Paris* where they are preserv'd in the Kings Closet. There is a Fountain without the City very hot in the Winter, and extreamly cold in the Summer. The principal Churches are the Cathedral dedicated to St. *Apollinaris*; St. *Johns* which is said to have been a Pantheon in ancient time, the Abby of St. *Ruff*, and St. *Peters* Church in the Burrough *Les-valence*, in which is to be seen a Cavern which 'tis said crosses under the *Rhone*, near to which stands a Sepulchre, wherein formerly was found the Body of a Woman cover'd with Gold and Precious Stones, which appear'd to be fresh, but so soon as it was brought into the Air, crumbl'd to dust. There was also found in the same Tomb a Latin Inscription in these words, *The Happy* Justina *Mother*; whence some infer, that it was the Empress *Justina*'s Tomb. Near St. *Felix*'s Gate there is also a Round Tower which leans forward more at the top then below; and most people believe that the Tower bow'd out of respect when St. *Felix* enter'd the City.

Pont

Pont St. Esprit, or *The Holy Ghost's Bridge*, is a very pleasant City that derives its name from a Bridge built over the *Rhone* with extraordinary labour and expence. It consists of two and twenty Arches twelve hundred Fathom long, and fifteen broad; so that it may not be vainly lookt upon to be one of the largest and most beautiful Bridges in *France*.

The *Dauphinate* includes several other Cities which have their particular Ornaments and Beauties, as *Montelimar*, *Cret*, *Die*, *Gap*, *Ambrun* and *Vienne*, which is the first City you meet with, as you enter into the *Dauphinate* through *Lionnois*. It was formerly inhabited by the *Allobroges*; at what time *Le Viennois* was call'd the Island of the *Allobroges* as being scituated between the *Rhone* and the *Isere*.

At *Vienne* they make the Blades of Swords in such vast numbers, that 'tis the wonder of all people, how the Artificers can sell 'em so cheap. But the reason is, because their Engins are so dispos'd as to be mov'd by the Water, and that in such a manner, that one workman can attend several sorts of Workmanship at one time. *Pilate*

was baniſh'd to *Vienne* by the Emperor *Tiberius*; There is alſo to be ſeen the Tower where he was kept a Priſoner; and the Precipice from whence he threw himſelf Headlong, which is always cover'd with Clouds and Miſts. *Vienne* had formerly two Caſtles belonging it to it which were accounted impregnable; but they were demoliſh'd, for fear they might prove a Recepticle for ſuch as had a deſign to diſturb the State.

Die, or *Diva Auguſta* ſeated upon the *Drome* among the Mountains, with a Biſhoprick, ſuffragan to the Archbiſhop of *Vienne*. It was one of the nineteen principal Cities of the antient *Vocantis* mention'd by *Tacitus*, and once a Colony of the Romans.

Gap lyes two leagues from *Durance* with a Baileage, a Biſhoprick, a ſtrong Cittadel, and the Fort of *Puymore*. But neither the Cittadel nor the Fort could hinder it from being ruin'd by the Duke of *Savoys* Army in the year 1692.

Ambrun is a Biſhops See, and lyes among the Mountains at the Foot of a Rock upon which ſtands a Caſtle. This City is ſaid to ſtand the higheſt of any

City

City of *Europe*. It is a Town of great antiquity; and 'tis ſaid that *Nero* granted the Citizens of it the right of Latinity, which *Galba* afterwards enlarg'd with new Priviledges. In the year 1692. it was taken by the Duke of *Savoy*, but quitted the ſame year, after every thing was demoliſh'd that render'd it Tenable.

Before I leave the *Dauphinate*, it behoves me to make one Obſervation not unacceptable to the Curious, of a peculiar Wind that blows at *Nyons*, ſix leagues from *Orange*. It is call'd the Wind *Pontius*, from the name of the Mountain whence it comes. *Nyons* is ſeated in a Bottom, upon the bank of a River call'd *Egue*, where there is a Bridge with one only Arch, accounted the moſt beautiful in the World. It is ſaid to be a Piece of Roman workmanſhip, round like the Letter O, and to be as deep from the Foundation under Ground as above. And indeed, altho it be of a Prodigious heighth, yet there appears but the half of the Circle above Ground. And I have heard the People of the place aver, that when they have gone to ſearch for the Foundation, they could never find any.

But they perceiv'd, that ſtill the lower they digg'd, the narrower the circle contracted.

As to the Wind of *Pontius*, it uſually blows from Midnight till ten or eleven a Clock in the Morning, and it is almoſt as cold as the North-wind. It iſſues out of the Cleft of a Rock, about a ſmall League from *Nyons* near a Hermitage. Into this cleft the people have often thrown Stones, and let down a Sounding Line, but could never reach the Bottom. Nor is the Wind ſo violent in this part, as about a quarter of a League from thence. Now in regard the cleft is not very wide, it was ſtopt up toward the end of the laſt Age, and ſo it remain'd for ſeven or eight years; but then they were forc'd to open it again, in regard the Earth ſurceas'd to bear, the Olive Trees, Vines, and other Fruit Trees wither'd, ſo that their Autumnal Harveſts were very Barren, and the Inhabitants were ſeiz'd with Contagious Diſeaſes, which cauſed a great Mortality among 'em.

As for *Vivarez*, it being a Province very Mountainous and Barren, Travellours take no pleaſure in it; unleſs it be at *Viviers*, which is the Capital City

of

of it, and the See of a Biſhop. You may alſo viſit *Annonay*, where the Gentry are very Civil and Courteous; but where the Common People make it no ſcruple of Conſcience to diſcharge their Fuſee's upon you from behind a Hedge upon any ſlight occaſion.

CHAP. VI.

Of Savoy *and part of* Piedmont.

SInce the King has brought *Savoy*, the County of *Nice*, and ſome part of *Piedmont* under his Subjection, 'tis requiſite that I ſay ſomething of thoſe Parts, before I engage farther into *France*. *Chamberi* is the Capital City of *Savoy*, and the Seat of a Parlament, but the King of *France* being deſirous to extend his Conqueſts this way, having this Wind of Victory in his Poop, firſt made himſelf Maſter of this City: after which, the County and City of *Nice* and *Villa Franca* which was call'd the Bulwark of the Mediterranean, were forc'd to acknowledge the Dominion of *France*, under pretence that *Nice* was formerly a part of *Provence*.

vence. Not long after the Fortreſs of *Montmelian*, which the Savoyards accounted Impregnable was likewiſe carry'd by the French, and then they took and burnt *Oneglia*, the only remaining Sea Port Town in *Savoy*. The Fortifications of all theſe Towns are very Regular, and the Churches very Beautiful.

Beſides theſe places, the King of *France* has *Pignerol* ſeated upon a Mountain of the Valley of *Perouſa*, five leagues from *Turin*. The other is *Caſal* the Capital City of *Montferrat*, upon the River *Po*, which the Duke of *Mantoua* ſurrender'd to the King in 1681. Theſe two Towns are very conſiderable in reſpect of their ſtrength and ſcituation, in regard they ſecure *France* from the Invaſions of the Princes of *Italy*, and open him a paſſage, when he ſhall be at leiſure to look that way. But in regard I propoſe to my ſelf a particular Volume of *Italy*, I omit here ſeveral remarks more proper for that Tome, then this of *France*.

CHAP.

CHAP. VII.

Of Languedoc.

THere is no Province of *France* ſo vaſt in the extent of it as *Languedoc*. Eaſtward, it is bounded by the River *Rhone*, which parts it from the *Dauphinate* and *Lorrain*; to the South, by the Mediterranean and the *Pyreneans*; by the *Garonne*, to the Weſt; and to the North by *Rouergne* and *Quercy*. The Climate is accounted the beſt in the Kingdom, and the Soil is the moſt Fertile; inſomuch that it produces whatever is to be found in all the other parts of the World except Spices, your rich Gums and Sugar. The People are character'd to be very witty, much addicted to Study, and to appear often in their Accoutrements what they are not. They are accus'd of being great Talkers, very inconſtant, and unfit to keep a ſecret. Their Women are wanton and frolickſome, much given to Paint, and love a greater liberty then becomes their Sex. However theſe Rules are not ſo general, but that they admit of many

many exceptions: and they that are not ſtain'd with theſe defects, need not concern themſelves with common fame; and as for others if they are ſo happy to amend 'em, People of Vertue will always do 'em Juſtice.

Tholouſe is the Capital City of this beautiful and ſpacious Province, ſeated upon the *Garonne*; and ſo antient, that 'tis ſaid, that *Tholo*, one of the Sons of *Japhet* was the Founder of it. Certain it is however that when the Romans Invaded the *Gauls* they found *Tholouſe* to be a very conſiderable City, and therefore beautify'd it with a Capitol, Amphitheaters, and Aqueducts, the Remainders of which, beſides her Churches and other Structures are ſufficient Teſtimonies of her Antiquity. Afterwards it was the Metropolis of the Kingdom of the *Viſigoths*, and after that, of the Kingdom of *Aquitain*.

It is the ſeat of a Famous Parlament, an Arch-biſhoprick, a Generality, a Chamber of Accounts, and a Univerſity. The Cathedral is dedicated to St. *Stephen*; and that of St. *Saturnin* is a beautiful Pile; where 'tis ſaid they have the Bodies of no leſs then ſeven of the Apoſtles, and one of the Thorns of our Saviour's

Saviour's Crown. There is a vaſt Treaſure which could never be taken away, whether it be by reaſon of the noiſomneſs of the Water, or whether it be guarded, as they ſay, by Prodigious Serpents that threaten to devour all thoſe that diſturb their Reſt. However it were, Hiſtory tells us, that the *Gauls* making War with the Inhabitants of *Delphos* brought away vaſt Riches: and that the ſhare of the *Tectoſages*, who inhabited *Languedoc*, came to a hundred and ten thouſand pound weight in Gold, and five millions of pounds weight in Silver: that their Prieſts enforc'd 'em to throw the Riches into the Lake of *Tholouſe*, whence *Cepio*, the Roman Conſul caus'd it to be carri'd away, ſometime after, having put the Lake to Sale by Outcry: and there is ſome reaſon to believe that a great deal of it might be left behind; but I am not certain whether it lies in that part where the Church of St. *Saturnin* is built.

In the Church of the *Obſervantin* Friers is a Vault which conſumes the Fleſh of Dead Bodies without hurting the Skin, or Diſlocating their Members. In the Church of the *Jacobins* is to be ſeen a Pillar

Pillar that ſupports after a wonderful manner five or ſix Vaults one above another: I forbear to mention the reſt of their Monaſteries, in ſome of which there are ſeveral Reliques and Curioſities.

The Univerſity of *Tholouſe* is accounted one of the moſt famous in *Europe*, except the two Univerſities in *England*, and the ſecond in *France*; for which reaſon perhaps it was that *Auſonius* calls it the City of *Pallas*, and that it generally bears the Epithete of *Tholouſe la Savante*, or *Tholouſe the Learned*.

Castres is another very antient City of *Languedoc* with a Biſhoprick. *Lavaur*, *Pamiers*, a Biſhops See, *Mirepoix*, a Biſhops See, and ſome other Cities in the Parts adjoining are very pleaſant places, where the People feaſt and make good chear at a cheap rate; which is the reaſon that 'tis a common ſaying among 'em that they have more good Victuals then Money.

Carcaſſon is commanded by a Cittadel which is very ſtrong, both by reaſon of the ſcituation of it and the Works about it; and before you enter into it you muſt leave your Sword at the Gate.

The

The City is considerable for the Woollen Manufactures, for the neatness and uniformity of the Streets, and the sweet temper and civility of the Inhabitants.

We must not remove far from *Languedoc* without visiting *Perpignan* in *Rousillon*, where the Men go after the French Fashion, and the Women after the Spanish Mode. The Cittadel is compos'd of Five Bastions, commanded by a Fort which is call'd the *Donjon*. Some Leagues from thence, you meet with a Fountain of Salt Water, which springs out of a Rock in such abundance, that about six or seven Paces from thence it forms a River, over which there is built a Bridge of several Arches.

Narbonne disputes the Point of Antiquity with all the other Cities of *France*; for they pretend that *Narbo*, K. of the Country was the Founder of it, long before the Birth of Christ. But that which we find most certain is, that it was in great Request in the time of the *Romans*, who grac'd it with a Capitol and an Amphitheater, erected Municipal Schools within it, adorn'd it with a Bath and Aqueducts, and all the marks of Roman Grandeur, as being the Seat of the Proconsuls, and their first Colony

out

out of *Italy* in *Europe*; in acknowledgment of which Favours, the Inhabitants set up a Statue to *Augustus*: So that *Rome* and *Narbonne* were leagu'd to each other under the Title of Sisters; and 'tis said, that the Sympathy between 'em was so great, that in the Year 145. *Rome* and *Narbonne* were afflicted both at the same time with a dreadful Conflagration that happen'd by Accident. But the greatest part of the Roman Antiquities were ruin'd by the *Goths* and *Vandals*. This, being a Frontier Town, is regularly fortifi'd; and the Canal of Conjunction between the two Seas, a Royal Undertaking, becoming a great Prince, derives the beginning of it from *Narbonne*. It is the Seat of an Archbishoprick; and the Archbishop is Primate of the Province, President born of the States of *Languedoc*, and dignifi'd with the Title of Lord of the Sea.

Bezieres, is a City not far distant from *Narbonne*, seated upon a Hill, the Avenues to which are somewhat difficult. It is both Large and Ancient, and greatly valu'd by the Romans, who erected there two famous Temples to *Augustus* and *Julia*. It is still one of the most Delightful Places of Abode in

France.

France. Insomuch, that the beauty of the place, and the fertility of the soil, have begot a Proverb among the People of the Country, *Que si Dieu habitoit sur la Terre, il choisiroit* Bezieres *pour sa Sejour. That if God were to live upon the Earth, he would make choice of* Bezieres *for his Place of Residence.*

The City of *Pesenas* is no less pleasant, and the Inhabitants are much more civil and courteous: and no question but the Residence of several Princes there from time to time, as the late Prince of *Conti* deceas'd, and Monsieur *de Montmoranci*, contributed not a little to infuse into 'em the Air of the Court.

Though I shall end this Chapter with the Cities of *Montpellier* and *Nimes*, 'tis not because they are less considerable: the contrary rather may be said, that Travellers tarry longer at *Montpellier*, then in any other City of *Languedoc*, by reason of the Variety of Divertisements which they meet with in the Place, good Chear, good Company, Familiarity, Galantry, and Learning; all which Advantages they meet with there in a Superlative Degree.

The University is accounted the most famous

out of *Italy* in *Europe*; in acknowledgment of which Favours, the Inhabitants ſet up a Statue to *Auguſtus*: So that *Rome* and *Narbonne* were leagu'd to each other under the Title of Siſters; and 'tis ſaid, that the Sympathy between 'em was ſo great that in the Year 145. *Rome* and *Narbonne* were afflicted both at the ſame time with a dreadful Conflagration that happen'd by Accident. But the greateſt part of the Roman Antiquities were ruin'd by the *Goths* and *Vandals*. This, being a Frontier Town, is regularly fortifi'd; and the Canal of Conjunction between the two Seas, a Royal Undertaking, becoming a great Prince, derives the beginning of it from *Narbonne*. It is the Seat of an Archbiſhoprick; and the Archbiſhop is Primate of the Province, Preſident born of the States of *Languedoc*, and dignifi'd with the Title of Lord of the Sea.

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The University is accounted the most famous

famous for Physick in all *France*. And it is to be observ'd that no Dr. in that Faculty is to be admitted, till he has first receiv'd seven times the Robe and Bonnet of *Rabelais* in the Castle of *Monac*. In such Veneration is that Doctor among those that govern this Academy. The reason of it is this.

The Scholars having committed some Disorders in the City, which occasion'd Complaints against the University at Court, they were depriv'd of some part of their Liberties and Privileges. *Rabelais*, who had been a Monk, and was a person of a Luxuriant Wit, being then at *Montpellier*, could not choose but participate of the Trouble the Academians were in when they heard the News. What does he do, but goes to *Paris*, and presents himself at the Chancellor *du Pratt*'s House? The Swiss, who took him for a Fool, ask'd him, what his Business was? To which *Rabelais* answer'd him in Latin. Upon which, the Swiss not understanding a word he said, call'd for one of the Chancellor's Officers, who understood the Language; which *Rabelais* finding out, answer'd him in Greek: With that they brought him a person that under-

underſtood Greek perfectly well; but to him the Doctor ſpoke Hebrew: and if they talk'd to him in Hebrew, he anſwer'd in Syriack or Arabick, *&c.* So that having puzzl'd and exhauſted all the Learning in the Chancellors Houſe, the Chancellor deſir'd to ſee him himſelf: at what time having Harangu'd him in favour of the Students of *Montpellier*, he obtain'd the Reſtoration of the Privileges that had been taken from 'em. This *Rabelais* was made Curate of *Meudon*, and dy'd at *Paris* in 1553. and being a Man of ſuch a pleaſant Humour, this Epitaph was made upon him:

Pluto, *Prince of Shades Infernall,*
Where ſad Souls ne're laugh, but burn all,
Be kind to Rablais, *and they'll all*
Fall a laughing, great and ſmall.

Near the Convent of the *Cordeleers*, there is to be ſeen a Lake full of Frogs that have never been heard to make a Noiſe, as the people of the County ſay, ſince St. *Anthony* of *Padua*, being interrupted by 'em in his Prayers and Meditations, commanded 'em to be Silent; and 'tis obſerv'd, that if you take any

any of thoſe that make moſt noiſe in other places, and put 'em into this Lake they preſently become as Mute as Fiſh. On the other ſide, if you take 'em out of this Lake and put 'em in another place, they ſhall be the firſt that ſhall fall a *Croaking*, and the loudeſt in the Conſort of Paddocks. *Pliny* recites the ſame thing of the Frogs in the Iſland of *Seriphos* in the *Archipelago*. The City it ſelf is very Ancient, commanded by a Cittadel with fair and royal Baſtions, and is the Seat of a Biſhop Suffragan to *Narbonne*, a Preſidial Court, and a Seneſchalſhip, a Court of Aids, a Chamber of the Finances, *&c.* without the Town is to be ſeen the Royal Phyſick-Garden, ſtor'd with Curioſities in abundance.

Nimes is a very fair City, & where the Inhabitants, were they not ſuch great Talkers, and leſs Malapert, would be very good Company. The City is very Ancient; for they affirm, that *Nemauſus* the Son of *Hercules* was the Founder of it, and gave it his own Name, as being call'd in Latin *Nemauſis* or *Nemauſus*. It was formerly much more ſpatious then it is, as including within it ſeven Hills like *Old Rome*, and

and the Walls were fortify'd with a Thouſand Towers.

Among the moſt remarkable Pieces of Antiquity we muſt reckon the Amphitheater erected by the Emperor *Antoninus*, Four hundred and ſeventy Paces in compaſs. There are alſo to be ſeen two Gladiators cut in Stone; the Wolf that ſuckl'd *Romulus* and *Remus*, and the Vultures that appear'd to thoſe two Founders of *Rome*.

There is likewiſe to be ſeen at *Nimes*, a Cavern that runs under-ground as far as *Arles*: for it was the Cuſtom of the Romans to have in ſeveral parts ſuch ſubterraneal Communications between one City and the other. In the Neighborhood alſo appears a very Curious Piece of Roman Workmanſhip; that is to ſay, Three Bridges one above another; the loweſt of ſix Arches; the ſecond of two; and the third of thirty: ſo that the whole Structure may be about Fourſcore and two foot high. This Bridge is call'd *Pont du Gard*.

I ſhall ſay nothing of the *Grotto*'s, the Garden of St. *Privat*, or of the great number of Curious Statues; only I may add this in ſhort, that this City is an Epitome of the Roman Antiquities:

and give me leave to insert this one thing more, that without the City some Remainders of a Building are to be seen, which is said to have been a Temple of *Diana*, and that the Fountain of *Vesta*, which is near it, was famous heretofore, because the Water was made use of to Purifie the Vestal Nuns.

The City is a Town of great Trade, & there are made in it great Quantities of Woollen Stuffs. It is also the Seat of Bishop, a Seneschalship, and a Presidial Court.

CHAP. VIII.

Of Guien *and* Gascoignie.

MAny People under the Name of *Gascognie*, comprehend all the Provinces that lye beyond *Lion*; as the *Dauphinate*, *Provence* and *Languedoc*; whereas *Gascognie* is no more then a small Province included with in *Guienne*.

The *Garonne* contributes not a little to enrich this Province; it receives the Merchandizes which Forreign Vessels import, and carries away the Wines and other Commodities of the Country.

The

The People are look'd upon to be a little Insolent, excessive Boasters, and somewhat given to Thieving. But the Rule is not without Exceptions, for there are as vertuous People among 'em as in other places, and free-hearted beyond compare. They are the best Souldiers in *France*, especially after they have had a Campagne or two i' their Bellies; and the Souldiers from the Neighbouring Provinces are as good as they: Their Train'd-Bands have made themselves sufficiently known in *Piedmont* and *Catalogna* these last Years.

Bourdeaux is the most considerable City of this Province, as being the seat of a Venerable Parliament, an Archbishoprick, and a famous University for the Civil and Canon-Law, founded by *Eugenius* IV. and *Lewis* X. in 1473. It affords very beautiful Pieces of Antiquity; among the rest the Statue of *Jupiter*, and that of the Emperour *Adrian*, which a Counsellor of the City has got into his Study. The Hollow-Stones that lye at St. *Severin*'s, are very much worth Observation; in regard they are full or empty of Water, as the Moon is either at the

Full, or in her Wain. *Lewis* XIV. has not a little contributed to make this City conſiderable by the Caſtle *Trompette*, which he built for the Defence of the Haven, which by means of the *Garonne*, receives the biggeſt of Merchants Veſſels, that bring great Wealth to the City. Some Years ſince the Parlament of *Bourdeaux* was remov'd to *Reaule*, which did a great Injury to the City, diſcontented the Members of that Venerable Body; but brought great Advantages and Profit to that little Borough.

There are an Infinite Number of other Cities in *Guyenne*, and the parts adjoyning, where Travellers may meet with a Thouſand pleaſing Objects; as *Cadillac*, *Baza*, *Bayonne*, St. *Jean de Luz*, &c. But I leave thoſe that have ſeen 'em, or have a mind to viſit 'em, to judge of their Beauty.

CHAP.

CHAP. IX.

Of Xaintonge *and* Angoumois.

I Join theſe two Provinces together, firſt, becauſe they both give their names to the Capital Cities, and are very near under the ſame Climate; and ſecondly becauſe the Remarks which I have made upon each in particular, being added together, will afford matter but for a very ſmall Chapter.

Xaintes, ſeated upon the Banks of the *Charante*, is beautify'd with many marks of Antiquity. The Bridge over the River makes it evident by a Latin Inſcription that it was built by *Caſar*; upon which are alſo to be ſeen the remains of a Triumphal Arch. The Church of St. *Peters*, which was the one and twentieth of thoſe that *Charlemaign* caus'd to be built was ruin'd in the laſt Civil Wars. Nor is it leſs remarkable for the remains of an Amphitheater and ſeveral Aqueducts, and divers other Monuments of Roman Antiquity. It is alſo a Biſhops See, and the Seat of a Preſidial Court. 'Tis

likewiſe obſerv'd that the Water of the River *Charante* keeps much longer ſweet at Sea, then the Water of other Rivers.

There are alſo ſeveral other fair Cities in *Xaintoigne*, as *Coignac*, *Tonnay*, and *Brouage*; famous for the Salt-pits adjoyning to it. At the Mouth of the Sea, which is call'd the Sea of *Bourdeaux*, ſtands a Tower built upon a Rock, which ſerves as a *Pharos* or Land mark to direct Ships that Sail upon that Coaſt. It is call'd the Tower of *Cordouan*; and we are aſſur'd, that it is much higher and more beautiful then the *Pharos* of *Alexandria*.

Blaye, built upon the River ſide, is conſiderable for the Fortifications which hinder the Entrance of any Enemies Ships into the Harbour. There is alſo to be ſeen the Sepulchre of *Charibert* King of *Paris*, the Eldeſt Son of *Clotaire* the Firſt.

The County of *Xantoigne* is very fertile in Corn, Wine, Paſturage, Saffron, *&c.* greatly ſtor'd with Fiſh, and abounding in Roman, or Pontic Wormwood; and it is a common Proverb among the People of the Country, *That*

if

if France *were an Egg,* Xantoigne *would be the Yolk.*

Though the City of *Angouleſm* be ſeated upon a Rock at the top of a Mountain, yet there is a Cittadel alſo built for the better Defence of it: Which alſo ſerves for a Curb upon the City it ſelf, ſhould their happen any Sedition.

Two Leagues from *Angouleſm*, is a Fountain to be ſeen, which iſſuing out of an Abyſs, never increaſes nor diminiſhes. A certain Queen of *France*, being deſirous to know whence the Spring of this Fountain ſhould ariſe, order'd a Condemn'd Perſon to be let down into the Abyſs, who reported that he could ſee nothing but Dreadful Rocks and Monſtrous Fiſh, that would have devour'd him, had he not ſpeedily got out of their way. At *Montmeron* a Silver Mine was diſcover'd; but no body was ever ſet to work in it. The reaſon of which I believe to be, becauſe Nature has furniſh'd it with ſo ſmall a quantity of that Metal, that the Mine will not afford Ore enough to Pay the Workmen.

The People of *Xantoigne* are lookt on to be very Witty, and more Courageous. Thoſe of *Angouleſm* are no leſs War-

like, and love to live like Gentlemen; but the Common People are Clowns and Brutes.

CHAP. X.

Of Limoſin *and* Perigort.

THE City of *Limoges*, is the Capital of *Limoſin*; remarkable for ſeveral Monuments of Antiquity, and for three Councils held there in the Years 1029. 1031. and 1182. There are alſo to be ſeen ſeveral Aqueducts built by the Romans, Three Churches, and a great Number of Monaſteries. 'Tis alſo the ſeat of a Preſidial Court, and an Audit for the King's Finances. Nor are Travellers to paſs through it, without ſeeing the Artificers for Enamelling, wherein they are ſo perfect in this City, that there is not better Workmanſhip of that ſort in any part of the World: and going to *Uſſel*, you ſee 'em no leſs buſily employ'd in making of falſe Diamonds. The other moſt conſiderable Cities of *Limoſin*, are *Gueret*, *Tulle Brive*, *Uſerche*, a very Strong Hold, *Roche Abeille*, famous

mous for the great Battel there fought in 1569. *Chalos*, noted for the Horſe-Fairs there kept, *Aines*, *Aimotier*, &c.

Though *Perigort* be Stony and Mountainous, yet the Inhabitants are well enough contented with their Condition. For the vaſt Number of Cheſnuts which grow in this County, not only ſerve 'em for the Nouriſhment of their Families, but to fatten their Hoggs; Beſides, that it is well ſtor'd with Medicinal Waters, and Iron Mines.

Periguex is the Capital City of this Province; ſo very Ancient, that ſome ſcruple not to affirm it to have been built by one of the Sons of *Noah*: But others from the Name of *Veſuna*, which the Ancients gave it, derive the Name of it from *Venus*, who was formerly worſhipt in this City; where there are ſtill to be ſeen the Ruins of a Temple dedicated to that Goddeſs, with ſeveral other Antiquities. The Fountain of *Marlac*, not far off from *Periguex*, ought to be viſited, for the Ebbing and Flowing of the Waters that ſupply it. Which contributes not a little to confirm the Opinion of thoſe who ſay, that *Periguex* is built upon a floating piece of Ground. Some Years

ago, there was a Well in the Great Market-Place ſtopt up, which was thought to be an Abyſs, in regard that ſeveral People being let down, could could never find a Bottom; only they reported upon their coming up again, that they ſaw a large Plain cover'd with Water. It may be ſome may put the Queſtion, whence thoſe People had ſo much light as to make ſuch a Diſcovery? To which I ſhall anſwer according as they told me, that it was from other Wells of the City, and parts thereabout, which let the light into that Subterraneal Sea, and by floating Lanthorns which they drove before 'em with Engines.

Beſides there are few Houſes in the City, but the owners if they dig never ſo little in their Cellars, preſently meet with Water, which by the weight, the taſte, and other marks, ſeems to be the ſame with that of the Well which was ſtopt up, becauſe the Harlots were wont to throw their Children into it.

Two Leagues from the City there is another Fountain, the Water of which changes it ſelf into Stones of what form you pleaſe. But among the

moſt

moſt remarkable things, there is a Cavern near *Miramont*, which is call'd *Cluſeau*, which extends it ſelf five or ſix Leagues under Ground, wherein are to be found Apartments pav'd with Moſaic Work, Altars adorn'd with beautiful Pictures, Fountains, and a River ſix and twenty foot broad, and beyond that, as they ſay, there is a vaſt Plain or Champian Country, where no body yet durſt be ſo bold as to plant any Colonies.

In the Abby of *Cadouan* at *Sarlat* is to be ſeen a Sacred Napkin or rather Winding Sheet, wherein they affirm that the Body of Chriſt was wrapt when he was put into the Sepulchre of Joſeph of *Arimathea*. *Libourne*, upon the Banks of the *Dordogne*, is a pleaſant City, to which that River Ebbing and Flowing brings up Veſſels of a Conſiderable bigneſs. But there is one thing very extraordinary, nor do I know that there is any other like it in the World, which is, that from time to time there runs from the Sea a Whirling Eddy of Water, about the quantity of a Tunn, which without being driven by the Force of violent Guſts of Wind, rowls up the River with ſuch an Impetuous

petuous fury as would overturn the biggeſt Ships, if they ſtood in the way of it; but in regard the terrible noiſe it makes, may be heard three Leagues off, and for that they know this Whirling Eddy which they call *Macanet*, always keeps along by the Shoar, the Veſſels remove to the middle of the River; and by an Inſtinct no leſs worthy of Admiration, the Wild Ducks and Swans, no ſooner hear the noiſe but they make haſte to the Land, to ſecure themſelves from the Rowling Waves.

CHAP. XI.

Of Quelci, and *Rouergne.*

Quercy cannot chuſe but be a very fertile Country, as being water'd by the *Garonne*, the *Dordogne*, and the *Tarr*, which are three Navigable Rivers. There are ſaid to be Mines both of Gold and Silver in it; but the Inhabitants take little or no care to look after 'em; no queſtion becauſe they have plenty of Corn, Wine, Prunes, Saffran and Paſtorage, that will fetch Gold and Silver without the pains of Digging

Digging and Delving. The Common People are Boarish, but the Gentry and Nobility very Civil.

Cahors is the Capital City of *Quercy* where the Amphitheater, the Bridges and the Towers are infallible proofs of the Antiquity of it. Pope *John* XXII. a great disturber of the peace of *Europe*, was born at *Cahors*, and founded there a University for the Common Law in 1332. Wherein he shew'd more love to the place of his Nativity then to all the World besides. It is also a Bishops See which is said to bring in the greatest Profit of any other in *France*. The Cathedral Church is dedicated to St. *Steven*, and was Consecrated by St. *Martral*. There are also in it several other Churches and Monasteries and a Colledge of Jesuits, ever since the year 1605. 'Tis also the Seat of a Presidial Court, from whence Judgments are carry'd by appeal to the Parliament of *Tholouse*.

Part of the Dioceſs of *Montaubon* is seated in *Languedoc*, and therefore the Bishops have a seat in the Dioceſs of that Province. The Hugonots made themselves Masters of it in 1562. and fortify'd it so well that it held out three

several

ſeveral Seiges; but at length it was ſubdu'd in the year 1592. and becauſe it ſhould be no more a refuge for Revolt, the Fortifications were laid level with the Ground.

Moiſſac is another City of *Querci*, ſeated as well as *Montauban* upon the River *Tarr*. It was taken from the Romans by the Goths, and from them by K. *Clovis*. After that *Gaiger* Duke of *Aquitain* took it, and from him it was retaken by K. *Pepin* in 1212. The Engliſh utterly ruin'd it. However afterwards it came to be conſiderable again; but it will hardly recover the ill uſage it receiv'd from the Hugonots in the Civil Wars. A traveller will find little conſiderable in *Rouergne* except the Steeple of the Cathedral of *Rodez*, which is lookt upon to be the higheſt and the beſt wrought Piece of Architecture in *France*. The City of *Rodez* is very ancient but has loſt the Antient ſplendour of it, as having been ruin'd by the *Goths*, *Saracens* and *Francks*, &c. however it is ſtill a Biſhops See, and the Seat of a Seneſchalſhip. It formerly bore the Title of an Earldom, which was united to the Crown by *Hen.* IV.

In

In the parts adjoining to this City ſtands the Mountain of *Canſeu*, which Burns when it Rains: and two Leagues from thence you meet with an Abyſs, ſixty paces wide at the top, and two hunder'd deep: and by the ſide of this Abyſs is to be ſeen a hole which has no bottom.

The *Quercinois* are lookt upon to be very great diſſemblers; and the *Perigordins* to be very quarrelſome, eſpecially in their Cups.

CHAP. XII.

Of Auvergne.

Auvergne is one of the principal Provinces of *France*: it bears the Title of an Earldom; and is bounded to the Eaſt, by *Foreſts*, and *Lyonnois*; by *Rouergne* and *Velai* to the South; by *Querci*, *Perigort*, and *Limoſin* to the Weſt, and by *Berry* and *Bourbonnois* to the North. It is divided into the Upper and Lower. The Upper drives a great Trade in Cheeſe, Horſes, Cows, Mules, *&c.* The Lower abounds in Corn and Wine, and Trades in Tapeſtry, Bone-

Bone-lace, Cloth, Knives, and other Commodities. The greateſt part of the *Auvergnois* are laborious, crafty, full of diſſimulation, addicted to quarrel, and very ſelf-conceited and opinionated of themſelves; ſo that if you do not give 'em their way with much compliance, a little thing will create a ſquabble.

Aurillac is the Capital City of the Upper *Auvergne*, which was formerly adorn'd with ſeveral fair Churches, for the moſt part ruin'd in the Civil Wars. Among the moſt remarkable things we have there to be ſeen, the Refectory of the Carmelites is reckon'd to be the chiefeſt, which much ſurpaſſes in Neatneſs, Bigneſs and Painting all the reſt of the Convent.

The Preſidial Court of *Aurillac* is lookt upon to be one of the ſevereſt Tribunals in the whole Kingdom.

In this Diviſion of *Auvergne* ſtands the Mountain *Cantal*, remarkable for the height of it, and for the Simples which it produces, tho it be extreamly cold; the other Mountains are alſo fertile in Paſtorages. The lower *Auvergne* commonly called *la Limayne* is not ſo wide in the extent of it as the

Upper.

Upper. But it is much a more pleaſant place to reſide in. The ſoil is more fertile, and the Inhabitants are more Civil and Sociable. *Clairmont* is the Capital City of it. The Cathedral is cover'd with Lead, which the Air has purify'd to that degree, that people have offer'd a conſiderable ſumm for the Covering, and to lay on another of Lead of the ſame thickneſs; but neither would their Money be taken, nor their proffer accepted. There is in it a Fountain that turns into Stone as it falls: upon which account, ſome aver that the Bridge which is there to be ſeen was the work of this ſtrange operation of nature. It is eight fathom wide, ſix in thickneſs, and thirty ſix long: for which reaſon *Charles* IX. had the curioſity to ſee it. Several Councils have been held at *Clairmont*; among which the moſt famous was that in the year 1095. at what time by the ſollicitations of *Urban* the II. The celebrated Croiſade was reſolv'd upon for the Conqueſt of the Holy Land. *Charles* the V. aſſembled the States of the Kingdom in this City. 'Tis believ'd this City was built out of the Ruins of the Ancient *Gergovia*, ſo highly applauded

ded by *Cæſar* in his Commentaries; and where there was a Tower which could not be burnt when that City was all in Conflagration, by reaſon it was made of Larch or Larinx wood, which reſiſts Fire.

Rion famous for the Antiquity of it is ſeated upon a Hill, which renders the Situation and the Proſpect very pleaſant. The Houſes are well built, the Streets ſtraight and broad, the Churches Magnificent, the Monaſteries ſtately, the Inhabitants ſumptuous: but nothing makes the City ſo remarkable, as St. *Amable*'s Tooth, which as they ſay, infallibly cures the bitings of mad Dogs, of Serpents or any other venemous Beaſts. In a word the Situation of the City and parts adjoining is ſo pleaſant, that it is call'd the Garden and Paradiſe of *Auvergne*.

This City is the ſeat of a Mareſchalſhip, a Preſidial court, a Generality of the Finances, an Election and all the Officers of Juſtice ſit in a Palace built by *John* of *Berry*.

About a ſmall quarter of a League from *Clairmont* ſtands *Montferrand* another conſiderable City; which was the reaſon that the Marqueſs *d' Effiat*, would fain

fain have had 'em join'd together under the name of *Clairmont-Ferrand*, but the Jealouſie of the Inhabitants ſtarted ſo many difficulties, that he could not compaſs his deſign. The Buildings are very beautiful and the Magnificence of the Churches inſpire Devotion.

Some few Leagues from *Rion* is to be ſeen the little City of old *Brioude*, remarkable for the Bridge that belongs to it conſiſting of one Arch which is ſupported by two Mountains of a prodigious height. It was built by *Cæſar*'s Order; and it is obſervable, that one Stone falling out of the Building ſome Ages ſince, could never be put again into the place from whence it fell.

Le Puy is a City very conſiderable for the largeneſs of it, the riches of it, the fertility of the ſoil, and other advantages. The great number of Reliques which are there preſerv'd draws the Devotion of the people for above ſeven or eight leagues round. But in regard the People always magnify Objects, and multiply Miracles, which the places where Reliques are depoſited, are ſeldom ſorry for, it many times happens that true Devotion is intermix'd with Superſtition. Amongſt the pre-

tious

tious Gages which that City preſerves, there is an Image of the Holy Virgin, of Cedarwood, which the Ignorant People ſay was made by a Prophet of the Old Teſtament that wrought Journey work under *Joſeph*.

The ſame ſilly People alſo give credit to what a Demoniack formerly pronounc'd in the Church of this City, that a Relique which is there preſerv'd of one of the Innocent Children which were Maſſacred by *Herod* was the begotten ſon of that Barbarous King.

CHAP. XIII.

Of Lionnois.

Lionnois is a ſmall Province from the which Capital City derives the name of *Lyon*. The People are very courteous and civil to ſtrangers; their prevailing paſſion being deſire of gain, which extends their Trade to that degree, that it is call'd the Magazine of *France*. And it is commonly ſaid in reference to the Magnificence of *Lyon*, that if *Paris* be without her equal, *Lyon* has.

has no companion. It was formerly call'd the Colony of *Claudius*, becauſe that Emperor was born there.

The City of *Lyon*, ſeated upon the Confluence of the *Rhone* and the *Sone*, is accounted one of the beſt Situated, moſt Antient, the Faireſt and one that drives the greateſt Trade in all *France*. It is the Seat of an Archbiſhop who is Primate of the Gauls, of a Preſidial Court, an Audit for the Kings Revenues, a Mint, a Seneſchalſhip, an Election, a Tribunal of Trade under the Title of the Conſervation of *Lyon*. It is ſaid to have been founded by one *Lugdus*, King of the *Celtæ*, and therefore was in Latin call'd *Lugdunum*. Others ſay that one *Momor* a Prince of the *Gauls* built a City upon the Confluence of the *Rhone* and *Sone* by command of the Emperour, and becauſe he ſaw a flight of Crows ſettle upon a Mountain adjoining he call'd it the *Lugdune* or the Hill of the Crows. As for thoſe who aſſert it to have been a Colony of the Romans, 'tis a viſible Errour, in regard the *Druids* had held their Aſſemblies there before ever *Rome* was talk'd of; and the Phœnicians and Greeks had ſettl'd themſelves in it, before that Famous Republick

publick ever ſent any Colonies into *Gaul*. However it were certain it is that there was an Altar in or near this City where the Orators of thoſe times diſputed for the Prizes of Eloquence, and a Sacred Grove where the Ancients offer'd up their Sacrifices. The City of *Lyon* is divided into thirty ſeven quarters, which are call'd Penonages, which have every one their ſeveral Captains, and other Officers. It has ſeven Gates, the Market Places and Piazza's are Magnificent, and the Buildings both Sacred and Prophane are ſumptuous. The Cathedral is dedicated to St. *John*, and was built upon the Ruins of the Altar which was dedicated to the Emperor *Auguſtus* the ſame year that the Emperour *Claudius* was born. The Town Houſe is one of the moſt ſuperb Structures in *Europe*: and among the Curioſities which are there to be ſeen, there are two Tables of Braſs, upon which are engrav'd the Speech which *Claudius* made to the Roman Senate to incline 'em to admit the *Lionnois* and other *Gauls* into the Senate as Citizens of *Rome*. The Arſenal is one of the beſt ſupply'd in *France*. The Archiepiſcopal Palace is very Beautiful,

Beautiful. Pope *Gregory* VII. confirm'd in the year 1079. to the Archbishop of *Lyon* the Title of Primate of the *Gauls*. And this priviledge was adjudg'd to him by several other Pontiffs Successors to *Gregory*. The Chapiter of *Lyon* is compos'd of three Churches under one and the same Steeple; and upon the Tolling of the same Bell Divine Service begins and ends in all the three Churches at the same Time, which are St. *Johns*, St. *Stephans*, and Holy *Roods*. This Chapiter has been always fill'd with persons as well Illustrious for the Nobility of their Birth, as for their Learning. Five or six celebrated Authors have observ'd that in the thirteenth Age there had been known to have been Canons, one Son of an Emperour, nine Sons of a King, fourteen Sons of Dukes, thirty Sons of Counts, and Twenty Barons.

The thirteenth Oecumenical Council was assembl'd at *Lyon* by *Innocent* IV. in 1245. and *Gregory* X. celebrated another there in 1274. where he presided himself And besides these two Councils several other particular Councils were held in this City at different times.

The Castle of *Pierre Aneise* may be said

ſaid to have peculiar Beauties, if there be any Beauty in a Priſon. For Priſoners of Quality and Conſequence are committed to this Place: and thus the Duke of *Milan* was under Confinement in this Caſtle, when the French took him after his being defeated.

The Antiquity of *Lion* is eaſily prov'd by the Amphitheaters, Aqueducts, and old Ruins of the Palaces of ſeveral Roman Emperors who reſided in it. Without the Gate of the City is to be ſeen a Sepulchre, call'd, *The Sepulchre of the two Lovers.* Some will have it to be the Monument of *Herod* and *Herodias*; others, the Tomb of two Lovers, that had been long in Love together, but dy'd in the ſtate of Virginity. Before the Gate of St. *Juſtus* lyes a Stone of an Immenſe weight, which is plac'd in ſuch a true Equilibrium, that you may move it with one Finger.

This City is endowed with ſeveral Privileges which have been granted her by her Soveraigns from time to time; and they who have been once honour'd with the Shrievalty of *Lion*, are ennobl'd, both they and their Poſterity.

CHAP.

CHAP. XIV.

Of Burgundy *and* Nivernois.

Burgundy is a Province with the Title of a Dutchy and Peerdom, though it were formerly a Kingdom; and the Title is now born by the Dauphin's eldeſt Son. This Province extends it ſelf from North to South above Fifty Leagues (not above Forty, ſays *De la Croix*) and Thirty from Eaſt to Weſt (Thirty two, ſays *De la Croix*). The Source of the River *Seine*, riſes in a Village of *Burgundy*, which is call'd St. *Seine*. The Burgundians are an obliging people, and love Honour; but they are naturally opinionated and obſtinate, and you muſt have a great Aſcendant over 'em to make 'em alter their Sentiments.

Dijon is the Capital of this Province; and Hiſtorians report, that the Emperour *Aurelian* having utterly raz'd and deſtroy'd a certain place call'd *Burg-Dogne*, or *Burgus Deorum*, was afraid of the Anger of the Gods to whom that place was Conſecrated; whereupon his

Mother, Prieſteſs of the Sun, adviſ'd him for the Expiation of his Fault, to build a Temple and a Caſtle in the ſame place, which were the Firſt Foundations of this Capital City. It is remarkable for the Walls, which are fortify'd with Towers and Baſtions; the Caſtle flank'd with Four Great Towers, and Two Ravelins; a fair Charter-Houſe, wherein are the Stately Tombs of the Dukes of *Burgundy*, the Palace of Juſtice, the King's Houſe, Sixteen Churches, two Abbies, five Hoſpitals, the Town-Houſe, and for being the Place where the States of the Country meet every Three Years. This Country enriches it ſelf by her Corn and Wine, being generally call'd the Magazine of *Paris*. St. *Bernard* was Born in a Village of this Province, call'd *Fontaine*.

Beaune, is a very ancient City, with a Chancery and a Bailliage, ſeated advantageouſly for every thing; but moſt chiefly fruitful in delicious Wines.

Autun is alſo very Ancient, and ſome there are who derive the Etymology of the Name from *Auguſtus*. However it were, the Romans thought it

it worthy of their Friendſhip, and enter'd into an Alliance with it. The *Druids* held their Senate in this City. There are alſo to be ſeen the Ruins of a Temple of *Juno*, which they call *Janitoye*. And among other Antiquities, there are ſtill to be ſeen a Field of *Mars*, the Mount of *Jupiter*, and the Ruins of Triumphal Arches, Pyramids, Aqueducts, *&c.* The Cathedral Church, and the Epiſcopal Palace are worth the ſight of the moſt curious Travellers.

Auxerre is a very good City with an Epiſcopal See, a Preſidial Court, and a Bailliage. This City is very Ancient, and it's ſaid, that *Julian* the Apoſtate ſtopt here for ſome time to refreſh his Army. In the next Age, it was taken and almoſt ruin'd by *Attila* in the Year 451. After that, K. *Robert* took it in 1005. from *Landri*, Count of *Nevers*. Since which time it was govern'd by particular Counts of her own. 'Tis a very great Thorough-fare, having a Stone Bridge, Large Piazza's, ſeveral Fountains, beautiful Churches, among which, the Cathedral is very Magnificent, ſtor'd with Reliques, and adorn'd with a moſt beautiful Quire, a

Steeple remarkable for the heighth of it, and a Chapter of Fifty nine Canons: but the Earldom is now united to the Crown. The Biſhop reſides in the Caſtle, which it would be no difficult thing to fortifie, in regard it ſtands upon a riſing Ground which Commands the City. There have alſo been two Councils held in this City, the one under the Pontificate of *Pelagius*, in 578. the other in 1147. It is ſeated upon the River *Yonne*, that falls into the *Seine* at *Montereau*.

Nevers, the Capital City of *Nivernois*, is a conſiderable City, not only for the goodneſs and fertility of the Soil, but for the Advantages it receives from the River *Loire*, which waſhes the Walls of it, and runs by the Fortreſs that Commands it, and over which it has a Bridge of Twenty Arches. Travellers are always us'd to viſit theſe Parts, where the Inhabitants make Glaſſes and Earthen Pots, which bring great Profit to this City. The Biſhoprick is under the Archbiſhop of *Sens*, and one of the beſt in the Kingdom. In the laſt Aſſembly of the States General of the Kingdom, the Deputies of *Nivernois* appear'd under the Government of *Orleanois*.

nois. There are in this Little Province both Iron and Silver Mines, but the People make little Advantage of'em.

CHAP. XV.

Of Berry *and* Burbonnois.

THough the Province of *Berry* be of no great Extent, yet is it very Rich. The Cloth which is there made is in great Eſteem; and the Wool in this Province is the beſt in the Kingdom. The Inhabitants who were in Ancient Time call'd the *Bituriges*, were very formidable: And Hiſtory informs us not only of the Conqueſts which they made in *Germany* and *Italy*; but that the ſame People, who a long time held the Empire of the *Gauls*, were they who gave *Cæſar* the Greateſt Trouble in his Conqueſts.

The Capital City of *Berry* is *Bourges*, being an Archbiſhoprick, with the Title of a Primacy and Patriarchate, having alſo a Preſidial Court, a Bailliage, a Generality, and a Univerſity. The Situation of it is very Advantageous, by reaſon of the two Rivers that make

a kind of Bogg, and fill the Moats. It has ſeven Gates, and as many Suburbs. The Walls are in a good condition, fortify'd with Four and twenty Towers. The Ramparts are Cannon-proof, the Stones being cut Diamond faſhion, and Nineteen Foot thick. The Cathedral Church is dedicated to St. *Stephen*, a moſt beautiful Structure, ſupported by Fifty Pillars.

The Treaſury of this Cathedral contains many Curioſities which Foreigners will be glad to ſee, and of which I would have inſerted here a Catalogue, had I not unfortunately miſlay'd it in my Travels. This City ſuffer'd much by the Irruptions of the Barbarians in the Fifth Age, and ſtill it feels the furious ſack of the *Huguenots* upon the 27th of *May* 1562. when the Count of *Montmorancy*, who was their General, took it.

Bourbonnois is ſeparated from *Burgundy* by the River *Loire*, which lyes to the Eaſt; *Berry* bounds it to the Weſt; *Auvergne* and *Foreſt* to the South; and *Nivernois* to the North. This Province is not ſo conſiderable for it ſelf, though the Soil be very fertile, as for the Honour which it has to ſee the Illuſtrious

Houſe

House of *Bourbon* wear the Crown of *France*.

The City of *Bourbon* bequeath'd her Name to this Province, though it be not the Capital; which is attributed to *Moulins*. The Castle of *Bourbon* is environ'd with 24 Towers, which renders it extremely strong. Near the Castle lies a great Marsh, where are the Baths of *Bourbon*, so renown'd all over *Europe*.

Moulins is a very large and fair City, seated upon the River *Allier*, and remarkable for the Mineral Waters, and for the great Number of Cutlers Shops. The Presidial Court is one of the greatest Ornaments that belong to it.

CHAP. XVI.

Of Poitou, *and the Country of* Aunis.

POitou is a large Province, containing near Sixty Leagues from East to West, (*De la Croix* says, about 30 Leagues in Length, and 20 in Breadth) It is bounded by *Berry*, *Limosin*, and *Touraine*. To the South, by *Angoumois*

and *Xantoigne*; by *Anjou* and *Bretaigne* to the North; and to the West by the Ocean. The *Poictovins* are civil and obliging; but they are so addicted to Raillery, and nettling, girding Sarcasms, that you must either forbear keeping 'em Company, or else be forc'd to bear their Flouts; which being so frequent, change their Gay and Sportive Humour into the Vice of Scurrilous Detraction.

The Capital City of this Province is *Poiters*, seated upon a rising Ground between two Rivers. It is famous for being a Bishops See, and has a Presidial Court, and a University for the Law, which Pope *Eugenius* IV. and *Charles* VII. founded there in 1431. At what time the Parlament of *Paris* was translated thither, because the English were Masters of the Metropolis of the Kingdom. Near to *Poitiers* it was that the Battel so dismall to *France* was fought in the Year 1356. where the English took K. *John* Prisoner.

The City of *Poitiers* is govern'd by a Mayor, Twelve Sheriffs or Aldermen, and Twelve Sworn Counsellors. The Walls and Castle rose from the Ruins of the Amphitheater, and the other

ther Structures are sufficient Proofs of the Antiquity of it. Among the Reliques which are there preserv'd, there is to be seen in the Cathedral, a part of St. *Peter*'s Beard, which St. *Hilary* brought thither from *Rome*, as they say. The Statue of *Constantine the Great*, stands in the Church of *Nostre Dame*. In the Church of St. *Hilarius*, is to be seen the Trunk of a Tree, which they tell you, serv'd that Saint instead of a Cradle, and has a peculiar Efficacy to restore Madmen to their Wits. There is also a Sepulchre which consumes Dead Bodies in Four & twenty Hours, but which becomes noisom to the Smell, if you rub it with Iron.

Above half a League from the City, is to be seen that which is call'd *La Pierre Elevée*, or the *High-rais'd Stone*, Five and twenty Foot long, and Seventeen broad, supported by Four other Stones. They tell yee, that *Pantagruel* drew this Stone out of a Rock, which is call'd, *Passe-Lourdin* or the *Lobcoch*; having this Distich engrav'd upon it,

Hic Lapis ingentem superat gravitate Colossum,
Ponderis & grandi sidera mole premit.

This Stone the vaſt Coloſſus *far ſurpaſſes,*
And with its ponderous Bulk the Stars op-
preſſes.

This Stone, as I have ſaid already, is ſupported by Four Pillars; and there is alſo a fifth, upon which the Stone does not reſt; though it ſtand within a fingers breadth of it, of which the people of the Country tell this Story. That Sir *Aldegonde* carrying the great Stone upon his Head, and the Five Pillars in his Apron, let fall one of 'em; which the Devil preſently taking up, follow'd the Saint, who ſtopp'd half a League from *Poitiers*, and ſet the great Stone upon the Four Pillars that remain'd in his Apron. But the Devil being deſirous to add a fifth, could never raiſe it ſo high as to bear with the reſt, and to be aſſiſtant in ſupporting the Burthen.

Nor muſt I paſs over in ſilence a certain Cavern about four Leagues from the City, the Entrance into which is very difficult, and the Paſſage more difficult. 'Tis ſaid, that formerly they were wont to go and take a walk in this Cavern, after the uſual mirth and rejoycing that attends upon Weddings.

But

But that a Young Bride having fallen into it and broken her Head, they who came after, thinking it more convenient to keep their Skulls whole, the Cuſtom was aboliſh'd. They who have a deſire to Viſit the Town-Houſe of *Poitiers*, may ſee the Franchiſes and Privileges granted by the Kings of *France* from time to time, to the City, Engraven upon Plates of Braſs.

There are alſo other very fair Cities in *Poitou*, as *Lodun*, the Caſtle of which is one of the beſt ſituated in the Kingdom. It was formerly call'd *Juliodunum*, and has a Bailliage and a Preſidial Court. Next to this *Chaſtelerant*, famous for Cutlers, and where they make the beſt falſe Diamonds in any Part of the World. 'Tis ſaid, that about a ſmall League from this City, in former days, a young Hind ſhew'd the Souldiers of *Clovis the Great*, where to paſs the River, going before 'em as their Guide, when they went to fight *Alaric* K. of the *Goths*. The Bridge which *Katherine de Medicis* there built, is a very fair one; as being Sixty ſix foot broad, and Two hundred and thirty long, ſupported by Nine Arches. *Mail-*

luizay,

luizay and *Luſon*, are two Epiſcopal Cities, which have very fair Churches; nor are they without ſome particular Beauties: Nevertheleſs the Firſt Biſhoprick was tranſlated to *Rochelle* in 1648.

The Country of *Aunis*, ſo call'd, as they ſay, becauſe a certain King undertook to Conquer it by an Ell aday, though it be but of a ſmall extent, yet is very fertile and well peopl'd. The City of *Rochelle* is the Capital City. Which though it be not very Ancient, became famous in the laſt Age, by reaſon of the Civil Wars for Religion. The firſt Houſes that were erected in this place, were built to withſtand the Incurſions of the Normans, that many times Landed in the Harbour. By the Treaty of *Bretigny* it was ſurrender'd to the Engliſh againſt the Will of the Inhabitants; but return'd not long after uhder the Dominion of *France*.

The *Hugonets* became Maſters of it in the laſt Age. And *La Noue*, who was Governor of it, valiantly defended it againſt the Siege which *Charles* IX. in vain laid to it, with his Forces under the Conduct of his Brother *Henry*,

Henry, afterwards *Henry* III. who left the Siege to take Poſſeſſion of the Crown of *Poland*. In the Year 1620. there was a meeting of the *Huguenots* at *Rochel*, to conſult about laying the Foundation of a ſmall Proteſtant Republick. But *Lewis* XIII. reduc'd 'em to their Duty in 1622. But in regard the Engliſh and Hollanders encourag'd 'em to revolt, and for that the Sea afforded an eaſie entrance for their ſuccour, they ſoon drew upon 'em the Indignation of their Soveraign; at what time, in the Year 1627. Cardinal *Richelieu* having caus'd a Mound or Dam to be raiſed, Seven hundred forty ſeven Fathom long, on purpoſe to hinder their Communication with the Sea, they Surrender'd the 28th of *Octob.* 1628. The King who was perſonally at the Siege, enter'd into the Town upon *All-Saints Day*, depriv'd the Inhabitants of their Privileges, and demoliſh'd their Fortifications, leaving only the two Towers which *Charles* V. built, and which were thought requiſite for the defence of the Port, which he ſecur'd with a Chain that reach'd from one Tower to another.

Since

Since that time, the preſent King has ſurrounded it with New and Strong Fortifications, a good Cittadel, and other Works to hinder the Landing of a Forreign Enemy. It is now a Town of great Trade, whither all the Merchandizes are brought that are tranſported from the *Indies*; and beſides that it is a Biſhops See, it is alſo the ſeat of a Preſidial Juriſdiction, and a Soveraign Court for the Weſtern Salt-Pits. The people in their Humour, partake of the Air of the Sea, which they breath, and are therefore very boiſterous and inſolent, and no leſs full of Vanity and Pride. *Rochefort* is a Sea-Port Town at the Mouth of the River *Charante*, formerly no more then a Village, now a City with good Baſtions, upon which are planted Rows of Trees, that make very pleaſant Walks; There is alſo in this place ſeveral Ware-houſes, and an Hoſpital for ſick and wounded Seamen.

CHAP.

CHAP. XVII.

Of Bretagne.

Bretagne is a very large Province, which is alſo uſually call'd by the Name of *Little Bretaigne*, to diſtinguiſh it from *Great Britain*; which contains the Kingdoms of *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, and the ſmall Iſlands adjoyning. There is no Province of *France* that has ſo great a Number of Havens as this; for it is environ'd by the Ocean to the North, South and Weſt: Eaſtward it is bounded by *Poitou*, *Anjou*, *Maine* and *Normandy*. It extends it ſelf above Forty Leagues from South to North; that is to ſay, from the Iſland of *Bouitz* to the Mouth of the River *Couenon*, and Sixty from Eaſt to Weſt; that is to ſay, from *Vitrey*, to the Point of *Conquet*, and contains Nine Biſhopricks. Formerly it was govern'd by Kings for above Three hundred Years together, but was afterwards contented with the Title of a Dukedom, till the Year 1491. that *Ann* of *Bretaine*, the only Daughter of *Francis* II. the laſt Duke, married

Charles

Charles the Eighth of *France*, and after that *Lewis* XII. who both United this Dutchy to the Crown.

The Soil is fertile in Corn, Flax, Hemp and Fruits, affords good Butter, and Breeds good Horſes, but produces little Wine, to the great Grief of the Inhabitants, who are great Lovers of it. Between *Chaſteau-Briant* and *Martigues*, are ſeveral Mines of Iron and Lead. In the Signory of *Salle*, is a Source of Water that ſmells of Antimony, and drives before it a ſort of Sand of the colour of Gold: and not far off upon a high Hill, they find Antimony, Sulphur and Copper: And in another place, they dig out *Talc* and *Stone Allum*, which being pounded into Powder, may be ſpun into long Threads or Candle-wieks, which never go out as long as there is any ſubſtance remaining, and is thought to be the *Asbeſtos* of the Ancients. In the Mines of *Valgoet*, are to be found both Jaſper Stones, and very clear Chryſtal, with ſeveral other Rarities. Moreover, in this Province there is a great Value put upon the Secrets of the Mount *Menehaldec*, the Beauties of the Forreſt of *Besban*, where is ſtill to be ſeen the ſquare Baſe of Stone

Stone call'd *Perron-Merlin*, the ancient Divertiſement of the Knights Errant, and the Fountain of *Balanton*, &c. They alſo make great reckoning of the Amber of *Bell-Iſle*, the Aqueducts of *Dal*, the Vaults between *Rieux* and *Redon*. the Subterraneal Torrent in the Forreſt of St. *Aubin du Cornier*, the Singularities of the River *Ardre*, and the Lake of *Grandlieu* near *Nantes*. And having already told yee how the Province is ſeated upon the Sea, I think it needleſs to tell yee that they are ſtor'd with all ſorts of Fiſh; among the reſt, there is taken upon the Coaſt of *Bretaigne*, a certain Fiſh, which at *Marſeilles* is call'd *Imperador* or the Emperour, but in *Bretanie*, *Gracieux Seigneur*, which is very delightful to the taſt. The *Bretons* are of a very ſociable Humour, and there are two ſorts of People, whoſe Company pleaſes 'em better then any other. The firſt are thoſe that can ſtoutly hold out to drink with 'em; The next, are they who in their Diſcourſes, or otherwiſe, make appear their Hatred of the Normans.

For the People of thoſe two Provinces have ſuch an Antipathy one againſt another, that they can never ſpeak well of each other.

Rennes

Rennes is the Capital City of *Bretagne*, divided by the little River of *Vilaine*, which brings up great Barks to the Town, though it ſtands above Twenty Leagues from the Sea. *Henry* II. erected a Parlament in this City, which is alſo a Biſhop's See, adorn'd with fair Churches, two Abbies, St. *Magdalens* and St. *Georges*, with ſeveral other Religious Houſes, and the Bell belonging to the Palace Clock, is accompted one of the biggeſt in the Kingdom: and having been formerly the Reſidence of the Dukes of *Bretagne*; it is ſtor'd with ſeveral Reliques for Travellers to ſee, either out of Curioſity or Devotion.

Nantes contends for Superiority with *Rennes*, as being likewiſe a Biſhops See, and pretending that her Haven renders her more wealthy, more famous, and makes an ample amends for the Parlament, with which the other is Honour'd. But not to trouble my ſelf to decide the Controverſie between theſe two Cities, I ſhall only obſerve that *Nantes* is very ancient; and ſome Authors will have it, that *Nantes*, one of the Progeny of *Noah*, was the Founder of it, and gave it his own Name.

How-

However it were, ſhe had once particular Counts of her own, and the Beauty and Fertility of her Soil, appropriated to her the Sirname of the *Eye of Bretagne*. There is a Caſtle belonging to this City; which ſecures the Port: and her Preſidial Court, where there is a Tower and a Clock, both conſiderable for the rarity of their Workmanſhip, and an Election render her no leſs remarkable then her Univerſity for the Law, founded by Pope *Pius* II. in the time of *Francis* II. the laſt Duke of *Bretagne*.

When you viſit the Churches, you ſhall ſee the Tombs of ſeveral Dukes of *Bretagne*: The Town-Houſe is built after the Modern Mode: and her large Ware-Houſes for all ſorts of Merchandizes merit the View of all Travellers, who will then admire the vaſt Wealth of this City. The Edict which *Hen.* IV. ſet forth at *Nantes*, in favour of the Proteſtants in *April* 1598. was revok'd by *Lewis* XIV. in *October* 1685.

St. *Malo's* is another famous Seaport Town of this Province ſeated upon a Rock in the Sea, in the Iſland of St. *Aron*, joyn'd to the Land by a long Cauſey,

Cauſey; the entrance into which is defended by a Caſtle flank'd with large Towers, environ'd with good Moats, where there is a Gariſon and a Governour. The Biſhoprick of St. *Quidalet* was tranſlated thither in the Year 1172.

I have here two things to obſerve concerning St. *Malo's*, one of which is true, the other ſeems to me to be a Fable. The firſt is, That every Night they let out a dozen or fifteen great Maſtiffs, that preſently run their Rounds about the City upon the Ramparts, and infallibly tear to pieces all people that they meet with. So that before they ſuffer 'em to walk their Patrolle, there is a Bell Toll'd for ſome time to give people notice that the mercileſs Watch is a coming. Theſe Dogs are kept on purpoſe to preſerve the City from ſurprize: which gave occaſion for ſome to ſay, *That Dogs had the Guard of St.* Malo's.

My ſecond Remark relates to a Raven and a Crow that are in the Iſland, whoſe number never increaſes. When one of theſe two Dies, all that are in the Neighbouring Parts flock thither to take poſſeſſion of the Vacancy, as if it were

were an Inheritance; and in regard they have no Knowledge of *Littleton*'s Tenures or the Canon-Law, much leſs of the Genealogy of their Anceſtors, ſo as to leave their Eſtates to the next Heirs, they fall to Bloody Wars one among another: many are ſlain on both ſides, many are wounded, and many betake themſelves to Cowardly flight, and ſave themſelves upon the Continent; and thus at length the ſtrongeſt carries it, and becomes peaceable Poſſeſſour of the Iſland all the reſt of his days. As to the Surviver, I know not whether upon the loſs of his Companion he loſes his Privileges, or whether he meaſures Beaks and Claws, and then Duels it out with the new Comer.

Breſt is the beſt Seaport-Town which the French have upon the Ocean; for which reaſon it is the Great Maritime Arſenal of the Kingdom, and the Rendevouz of the French Fleets. The Entrance into the Bay is very dangerous by reaſon of ſeveral Rocks that lye under Water upon high Tides; but there are always skilful Pilots ready to carry in great Ships without any hazard. The King caus'd this Place to be fortify'd after

after a wonderful manner, and not without Reason, it being one of the Principal Keys of the Kingdom, and the Rendevouze of all his Men of War.

CHAP. XVIII.

Of Anjou *and* Touraine.

THE Province of *Anjou*, dignify'd with the Title of a Dukedom, has *Bretagne* to the East, *Maine* to the North, *Touraine* to the West, and *Poitou* to the South. It is Thirty Leagues in Length, and Twenty Broad (Twenty two, says *de la Croix*) and being water'd with the *Loire*, the *Sarre*, and several other Rivers (no less then Six and Thirty, says *de la Croix*) it is extremely fertile, and the People are Witty and very Crafty.

Angers, the Metropolis, call'd by some Authors the *Black City*, by reason that all the Houses are cover'd with black Slate, which they dig out of the Quarries adjoyning, is the Seat of a Bishop, a Presidial Court, a Bailliage, a Mint, and a University for the Law; Founded by *Charles* V. in 1364. others say,

ſay, by *Lewis* XII. in 1398. The Cathedral dedicated to St. *Maurice*, is a lovely Structure, and the three Steeples over the Portal are wonderful pieces of Architecture, of which that in the middle ſeems as if it hung in the Air, being ſupported by the Foundations of the other two. Among the Antiquities of the Treaſury, there is to be ſeen St. *Maurice*'s Sword, and one of the Ciſterns, that contain'd ſome part of the Water which Chriſt turn'd into Wine at the Galilean Wedding.

The Caſtle is very Ancient, and built upon a Rock, flank'd with Eighteen large round Towers, and defended with a wide & deep Moat cut out of the Rock, whither many times Priſoners of State are ſent, for more Security. The *Huguenots* ſurpriz'd this Caſtle in the Year 1585. but they were ſoon after expell'd again by the *Anjovins*. *Angers* is alſo remarkable for the Univerſity there Erected, according to the King's Letters Patents bearing Date *June* —— 1605. with the ſame Privileges which the Academy of *Paris* enjoys, except the *Comittimus*. The Number of the Academies is fix'd to Thirty, beſides the Biſhop, the King's Lieutenant, the firſt Preſi-

Preſident, the King's Proctor in the Preſidial Court, and ſome others who have their Places in the Academy by vertue of their Employments. The City it ſelf is govern'd by a Mayor and Twenty four Aldermen or Sheriffs.

La Fleſche ſtands upon the *Loire*, about Ten Leagues from *Angers* to the South. There is in it a very fair College of Jeſuits, Founded in the Year 1605. by *Henry* IV. containing three Courts, and three Piles of Lodging Chambers, ſufficient to Lodge the King and all his Court. The Heart of that great Monarch lyes in the Chappel under the Steps aſcending to the Altar, as he ordain'd by his Laſt Will.

Saumur, is applauded by all Forreigners for the Pleaſantneſs of the Situation; where there is alſo a Strong Caſtle and well fortify'd.

Touraine lyes to the North of *Anjou*, about Thirty Leagues in length, and as many broad. This Country is ſo fertile, that it's call'd the Garden of *France*. The People are good Natur'd, Sincere and Witty. If you will gain their Friendſhip, you muſt have a care of being Melancholy: And therefore they are call'd, *The Laughers of Tours*, *Les Rieurs de Tours*. They

They who have seen *Tours* the Capital City of this Province agree, that it is one of the most delightful Mansions in the Kingdom. It is the seat of an Archbishop, a Presidial Court, and a Money-Chamber. The *Loire*, over which there is a Bridge of Nineteen Arches, causes it to abound with all things. There are great Quantities of Silk Stuffs made in this City, which are thence transported all over *Europe*. The Church of St. *Martins* is of a vast length, being a Hundred and sixty Foot long, with two and fifty Windows, twenty Columns, nineteen Doors, and three very High Towers. in the Year 1591. there were found in it two Urns full of the Ashes of several Bodies consum'd by Fire.

Amboise stands upon the *Loire* with a Castle Royal built there by *Charles* VIII. to signalize the Place of his Birth.

Loches is remarkable for the Castle and a beautiful Forrest adjoyning to it. *Lewis* XI. enlarg'd this Castle, and added a Dungeon to it, where he kept the Cardinal *de Balve* a long time: and here it was that *Lewis Sforza* being confin'd by *Lewis* XIII. dy'd in his Imprisonment, and was Buri'd in the

Church of *Noſtre Dame*, where is to be ſeen the Tomb of *Agnes Surel*, *Charles* VIIth's Miſtreſs.

Chinon is a pleaſant City, where *Charles* the Seventh was retir'd, when *Joane* of *Arc* came to find him out and proffer him her Service: And more lately remarkable for being the place where *Rablaiſe* was Born.

CHAP. XIX.

Of Beauſſe, *which Comprehends* Orleanois, Bleſois, *and* Le Pais Chartrain.

IN regard there have been no juſt Bounds given to this Province, becauſe ſeveral Authors, out of a humour joyn the Neighbouring Provinces to it, I ſhall not undertake to limit the extent of it; but following the Opinion of thoſe who divide it into Upper, Middle and Lower, which are commonly call'd *Le Pais Chartrain*, *Orleanois*, and *Bleſois*; I ſhall only obſerve what is moſt curious in the Principal Cities of the Province. By the way, you are to obſerve that this Country is call'd the Granary of *France*, by reaſon of the great quantity

tity of Corn which it produces. As for the People, the *Chartrains* are look'd upon to be Zealous Catholicks: The *Orleanois*, ſomewhat addicted to Slandering and Backbiting: The *Bleſois* are ſaid to ſpeak the beſt French; yet both the one and the other are very civil and obliging.

Chartres is a City ſo Ancient, that ſome Authors affirm it to have been built by the *Gomerites*, who were ſent into *Gaul*, a little after *Noah*'s time. However, certain it is, that the *Druids* built this City long before the Birth of Chriſt, whoſe Nativity they foretold, and that he ſhould be Born of a Virgin; which was the reaſon that *Priſcus* the Roman Governor erected a Temple there, which he conſecrated *Virgini Parituræ*, to the Virgin that ſhould bear a Son. And ſeeing that St. *Paul* coming to *Athens*, met with an Altar dedicated to the *Unknown God*, we may the more readily believe that either by ſome Prophetick Spirit, or by ſome other Prerogatives only known to Providence, that the Pagans in the midſt of their Darkneſs had ſome glimmerings of that knowledge which God reſerv'd for the Chriſtians. And hence

I may obſerve, that if ſome Chriſtians were to be met among the Pagans of thoſe Times, there are more Pagans to be found among the Chriſtians at this day.

There is a Well to be ſeen at *Chartres*, which is call'd the Saints Well, becauſe the Romans were wont to throw the Primitive Chriſtians into it. There belongs to this City a Preſidial Court, together with a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Paris*, ever ſince 1622. for before it depended upon the Archbiſhop of *Sens*. There are to be ſeen in this City many Pieces of Antiquity, and a great number of Reliques. The Cathedral dedicated to the Holy Virgin is very conſiderable for the Quire, & the Church under-ground, and the two Steeples are the Admiration of Forreigners. The Streets are fair and ſtraight, the Houſes neatly built, the Market-Places large, and the River *Eure* affords a Water very proper for ſeveral ſorts of Manufacture. In the Year 1591. *Hen.* IV. took it from the League, and caus'd himſelf to be Crown'd in it, by reaſon that *Reims* held out in Rebellion.

Orleans

Orleans is a very considerable City, dignify'd with the Title of Dukedom, and a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Paris*, with a Presidial Court and a University for the Law, founded by St. *Lewis*, and confirm'd by *Philip the Fair* in 1312. All this advances much the Honour of the City, but her greater Glory to be the Appanage or Childs Portion and Title always belonging to the Second Son of *France*, much more Exalts the *Idea* that Forreigners have of her.

This City is seated upon the Banks of the River *Loire*, in a Country full of Vineyards that furnish it with excellent Wine.

Among the most considerable Buildings is to be seen the Church of the Holy Cross, which the Religionaries ruin'd in the last Age; but though *Henry the Great* caus'd it to be rebuilt, he has not restor'd it the Beauty of her Pristin Antiquity. This City was several times Besieg'd, and twice miraculously deliver'd: Once by the Prayers of her Bishop St. *Aignan*, when *Attila* King of the *Hunns* besieg'd it in the Year 450. Long after that the English besieg'd it in the Year 1417. at what

time it was ſuccour'd by *Joan* of *Arc*, call'd the *Maid of Orleans*. The Kingdom was then in a Low condition, and upon the very brink of Ruin; at what time this Maid, who was no more then a poor Shepherdeſs, born at *Dompremi* upon the *Meuſe*, receiv'd a Command from God to go and ſuccour *Orleans*, and to Crown *Charles* VII. K. of *France* at *Reims*. Coming to Court, ſhe made up to the King, whom ſhe had never ſeen in her life before; and though he had nothing to be ſignaliz'd from the reſt, in the croud of Courtiers that were in a huddle about him.

She told him of the Command ſhe had receiv'd from Heaven; They gave her what Men ſhe deſir'd, with which ſhe defeated the Engliſh and reliev'd *Orleans*. After that ſhe caus'd the King to be Crown'd at *Reims*, re-conquer'd all *Champagne*, and had expell'd the Engliſh quite out of *France*, but that ſhe had the Misfortune to be taken before *Compiegne*, which ſhe had laid Siege to. When the Engliſh had her in their power, they carri'd her to *Rouen*, and Burnt her for a Witch. She was call'd the *Maid* or *Virgin*, becauſe that having been ſearch'd by ſeveral Matrons in the preſence

preſence of the Queen of *Sicily*, ſhe was found to be ſo. The *Orleanois* had ſo great a Veneration for her Memory, that they ſet up her Statue upon the Bridge of *Orleans*.

There are ſeveral very fair Country ſeats in the Parts about *Orleans*, of which *Chambort* is the moſt remarkable, as being built by the Command of *Francis* I. and the Stairs belonging to it, are look'd upon to be a kind of a Prodigy; for that when you would go up into the Chamber over head from the Room where you are, inſtead of aſcending, you muſt deſcend.

The *Loire* waſhes the Walls of *Bloiſe* as well as of *Orleans*. This City is ſeated in a moſt delightful Air, which the Pleaſure of the Walks about it renders much more Charming, provided the Weather be dry. For otherwiſe the Soil is ſo fat, that the leaſt Rain makes the ways almoſt impaſſable. There is a very beautiful Caſtle belongs to it, built upon a Rock, which has been the ſeat of ſeveral Kings. There is alſo a Pyramid erected upon the Bridge that croſſes the River, in Honour of *Hen.* IV. of *France*. There are alſo to be ſeen ſome fair Ruins of Roman Antiquity:

and Travellers will find a great deal of Pleaſure in viewing the Park that belongs to the Royal Caſtle.

At ſome diſtance from the City is to be ſeen the Caſtle of *Buri*, in the Court of which is erected a Pillar, on the top of which ſtands a Figure of King *David* in Braſs, which was brought from *Rome*.

The Lake alſo which is in the Dutchy of *Vendoſme* is very remarkable for this, that the Water abounds in it for ſeven Years together; but the next ſeven Years it lyes quite dry. During which time you may perceive Caverns in it that are extreamly deep. The Country people alſo know by certain Marks of the Height of the Water, whether the ſeven Years that the Water is abſent will be fruitful or barren.

Amboiſe is a very ancient City, where *Charles* VIII. was Born; and this Prince it was who built the Caſtle, which is the greateſt Ornament of it. In this Caſtle *Lewis* XII. inſtituted the Order of the Knights of St. *Michael*, the Firſt day of *Auguſt* in the Year 1469. This City is alſo famous for the Conſpiracy there diſcover'd againſt *Francis* II. *Catherine de Medicis*, his Mother, and

and all the Court in 1560. And Hiſtory informs us, that there was a moſt Bloody Butchery of the Conſpirators, among whom there was a great number of Perſons of Quality.

CHAP. XX.

Of the Iſland of France.

WHen Forreigners hear talk of the Iſland of *France*, unleſs they caſt their Eyes upon the Map, they take it for a Land divided from the reſt of the Kingdom. But though it be intercut and intercepted with many Rivers, however they do not make any Iſland; only it is a Name which the Province has deriv'd from little Iſlands which the *Seine* ſurrounds in ſeveral places, and among the reſt, from two within the Circuit of *Paris*; which are call'd, the Iſland of *Noſtre Dame*, and the Iſland of the *Palace*. This Iſland is the moſt Noble Portion of the moſt Illuſtrious, moſt Potent and moſt Flouriſhing Kingdom in the World.

This is what the Author ſtretches out in Praiſe of his own Country; but whe-

ther it agree ſo well with the preſent Condition of *France*, is left for the Impartial to judge.

Paris is not only the Capital of this Province, but the Metropolis of the whole Kingdom; nor is it without good Reaſon that a certain Author calls it, *The Queen of the Cities in the World.* It is ſo ancient, that the Time is not poſitively known when it began to be built. Some ſay, that the Foundations of it were laid before the Death of *Noah.* However it were, Authors agree that it is more ancient then *Rome*, as it is much larger; in regard that *Rome* is not above Twenty three Thouſand and fifty Paces in Circuit; but that *Paris* is Twenty ſix Thouſand eight Hundred and fifty Paces in Compaſs, the Suburbs being therein comprehended.

In the Year 1622. the Biſhoprick was Erected into an Archbiſhoprick; The preſent Archbiſhop is one of the moſt Learned, the moſt Illuſtrious, and the moſt Obliging Prelates in the Kingdom; *Meſſire Francois de Harlay*, Duke and Peer of *France*; Commander of the King's Orders; formerly Archbiſhop of *Rouen*, and one whoſe Merit

is

is Universally known. He has a Seat in the Parlament of *Paris*, which is the first in the Kingdom; and which is usually call'd the Parlament of Peers. But besides this Tribunal, there are several others in *Paris*, as the *Chamber of Accompts* or of the Exchequer, which was made Sedentary at *Paris*, at the same time that the Parlament was fix'd; The Grand *Chastelet*, where the Provost of *Paris* sits as a Judge, and may be call'd the Sessions House of *Paris*. There is also the *Conseil du Roy*, or the King's Council, which consists of such Persons as he pleases to make Choice of to Consult about Publick and Important Business; *Conseil de Finances*, compos'd of a Superintendant, Intendants, Comptrollers, Registers, *&c.* and the *Conseil Privè de Parties*, which is Assembled about particular Causes and Controversies between Party and Party: Besides several other Courts and Chambers which we omit for Brevities sake.

The University of *Paris* is the most famous in all *France*, *Italy*, *Spain*, or *Germany*; where all manner of Learning and Sciences are taught. It was founded in the Year 791. by *Charlemaign*, at the perswasion of the learned

Alcuin,

Alcuin, who was the first Professor of it. And I am apt to believe, that to justifie the Opinion of *M. Balzac*, who calls the University of *Paris* the Latin Country, there needs no more then to tell yee, that it consists of Fifty five Colleges, which are always full of an Infinite Number of Scholars; and every Body knows that the *Sorbonne* is a Nursery of Learned Men, and the most rigid College in *France*.

I do not here propose to my self to make an exact Description of all the Beauties of *Paris*; for a Volume in Folio would not contain 'em all. I shall only take notice of those things that render it most remarkable, without entring into a particular Enumeration of all Particulars. The chiefest without doubt is this, that it is the place where the Monarchs of *France* have all along kept their Courts: and when the Palace of the *Louvre*, which is joyn'd to that of the *Tuilleries*, shall be finish'd, with that Order and Magnificence as it is begun, 'twill be the most Noble Building in the Universe. There will not be only Lodging sufficient for all the Court; but also for the Ministers of State, for all the Officers of the Crown,

Crown, and all Forreign Ambaſſadors that come to reſide in the City.

The Cathedral Church which is dedicated to the Holy Virgin, is a Hundred ſeventy four Paces in length, and Sixty broad, and a Hundred Paces high. There is to be ſeen the Old and New Teſtament engrav'd upon the Stones of the Quire; and over the Door of the Quire is to be ſeen a Crucifix, with an Image of our Lady, which are two Maſter-pieces of Workmanſhip. The Frontiſpiece of the Church is adorn'd with three large Portals, over which are One and twenty Figures of the King's that Reign'd from *Childebert*, to *Philip* the *Auguſt*. Two high ſquare Towers ſerve it inſtead of a Steeple, which are eſteem'd to be the faireſt in *France*. So that 'tis commonly ſaid, If you would have a perfect Cathedral, you muſt joyn the Quire of *Bauvaiſe*, the Body of *Amiens*, the Portal of *Reimes*, the Steeple of *Chartres*, and the Towers of *Paris*. From the bottom to the top of theſe Towers you aſcend with Three hundred eighty nine Steps; and at the top there is a Gallery that leads from one Tower to the other. To the Church it ſelf belong Seven Doors,

Doors and Forty five Chappels. But that which is moſt of all to be wonder'd at is this, that this Vaſt and Magnificent Structure is built upon Piles driven into the Ground, by reaſon it ſtands at the farther end of the Iſland of the Palace. The Quire, the Body of the Church, and the Chappels are adorn'd with lovely Pictures, and many precious Reliques are preſerv'd within thoſe ſacred Walls.

The Holy Chappel of the Palace, is a Church which is very remarkable, not only for Antiquities and Reliques, but for the Workmanſhip of the Building which is ſupported by Pillars ſo ſmall, that a Man would wonder how they are able to bear ſo great a weight. The moſt famous Reliques that are lockt up within theſe two Places, are the Crown of Thorns with which Chriſt was Crown'd : The Table-Cloath upon which he Supp'd with his Apoſtles: The Spunge, and Head of the Spear wherewith his Side was pierc'd; Some of the Virgins Milk, *Moſes*'s Rod, a piece of St. *John Baptiſt*'s Head, *&c.* In ſhort, not to engage my ſelf to give an account of all the Churches in particular; I ſhall only tell yee that *Paris* con-

contains One and fifty Pariſhes, of which the moſt part conſiſt of Twenty five, Thirty and Thirty five thouſand Communicants; Two and fifty Monaſteries, Seventy eight Nunneries, and Thirty Hoſpitals.

If we add to this, that there are in *Paris* Eight hundred and thirty Streets, Twelve Suburbs, of which St. *German des Prez* alone is larger then many Capital Cities; Ten Bridges, Seventy three Piazza's and Market-Places, though *de la Croix* ſays but Twenty five, and a great Number of Palaces or Noble-Men's Houſes, 'twill be no wonder to us what *Charles* V. ſaid, That he had ſeen in *France* a World, a City and a Village: The World was *Paris*; the City was *Orleans*, and the Village was *Poitiers*. It would be no difficult thing to Arm in *Paris* Two hundred Thouſand Men for the Service of the State; for an Army might be rais'd only of the People that wear Liveries, from Eighteen to Thirty Years of Age.

The *Baſtille* is a Caſtle built near St. *Anthony*'s Gate for the Security of the Arſenal, which is one of the beſt provided in *Europe*. This Fortreſs is flank'd with Four Towers, ſurrounded with

with Moats, and furnish'd with Good Artillery; and is the Place where many times Prisoners of State are secur'd.

The Royal Hospital for the Infirm, is a House which *Lewis* XIV. caus'd to be built for the Entertainment of Officers and Souldiers who are not in a Condition to bear Arms, as having been Maim'd in the King's Service. And there may be conveniently Lodg'd in this Hospital Four Thousand Men, who keep as exact Guard within the Place, as if they were in a Garrison.

Now in regard that *Paris* lyes in the Heart of the Kingdom, there is no need of keeping any Garrison in it. But because it is the general Concourse of all sorts of People, and for that it frequently happens that Rogues and Night-Robbers wait their Opportunities, and generally practise their Villanies in Places of great resort; the City therefore keeps a standing Watch of Two hundred and fifty Men, part Horse and part Foot, which are divided into several Quarters to walk the Rounds and ride the Patroule. But in regard the Criminals make it their Business to avoid 'em, the Citizens and

others

others are frequently ſet upon after the Watch is paſt, not being able to help themſelves. 'Tis true, that in my Opinion it were an eaſie thing to ſecure *Paris* againſt the Robberies and Murthers which are too frequently there committed, with little Charge to the City; but it would be a raſhneſs in me to go about to inſtruct the moſt underſtanding Magiſtrates in the World.

I have already mention'd, that in *Paris* there are Seventy and three Publick Piazza's or Market-Places. I ſhall only ſpeak of thoſe three which are the moſt Modern, and which are alſo the moſt conſiderable. The firſt is call'd the *Royal Place*, which is in that part where formerly ſtood the *Palais des Tournelles*, or of the Parlamental Court for Criminal Cauſes, near St. *Antonies-Street*. 'Tis very regular, and environ'd with Thirty ſix Pavillions no leſs proportionable, and rail'd quite round with Iron Spikes on all the four ſides. All the foreparts of the Houſes round the Piazza are ſupported with Pillars that make a kind of a Gallery or Portico, under which People may walk at all times ſhelter'd from the Sun and the Rain. *Hen.* IV. began it,

but

but in regard it was not finish'd till in the Reign of *Lewis* XIII. they set up a Brass Statue of King *Lewis*, omitting his Predecessor, Erected the 27th. of *Septemb.* 1639. upon a Pedestal of white Marble, with Inscriptions on the four Sides.

The Second is the *Place de Victoires* in the Parish of St. *Eustachius*, at the End of the Street *des Petits Champs*, which some People know better by *Mazarin's Quarter*. Messire *Francois d'Aubusson*, Duke *de Fueillade*, built this Piazza, as an Eternal Monument of his Fidelity and Zeal for the Honour of *Lewis* XIV. in the Year 1686. and in his Memory Erected in the Middle of it, the King's Statue of Gilt Brass.

The Groupe of this Statue is compos'd of three Figures: The one represents the King standing upright in his Royal Robes: The other Victory, which stands behind, having one foot upon a Globe, from whence she raises her self, and puts a Crown upon the King's Head. The Third is a *Cerberus*, which the King tramples under foot; alluding to the Triple Alliance, which the King made a shift to break by the help

help of a Kind Neighbour. The King's Statue is Thirteen foot high: and the Groupe with a *Hercules*'s Club, a Lions Skin, and a Helmet weighs above Thirty thouſand weight. The whole is very neatly Gilt, and rais'd upon a Pedeſtal of vein'd Marble, two and twenty foot high, adorn'd with four Bodies of Braſs in Chains, with Inſcriptions denoting the Subjection to which the King has reduc'd his Enemies. At the four Entrances into the Place ſtands a Braſs Lanthorn Gilt, into which there are Candles put every Night to enlighten the Place. Which Lanthorns are ſuſtain'd by three Columns of Marble, adorn'd with Baſe Reliefs of Braſs which repreſent the King's Victories.

Monſieur *de la Fueillade* foreſeeing that Time brings all things to ruin, and defaces the nobleſt Structures; and being deſirous to preſerve this Monument entire to perpetuity, made a Deed of Conveyance of all his Eſtate to the preſent Duke of *Fueillade*, & the Male Heirs of his Body, and for want of ſuch Iſſue to the next of Kin, that bore the Name and Arms of *Aubuſſon*, and for want of ſuch to the City of *Paris*, upon Condition that whoever inherit ſhall every

Five

Five and twenty Years reguild the Statue, Lanthorns and Ornaments at their own Costs and Charges, keep all the several Pieces of Workmanship in repair, and find Candles for the Lanthorns to enlighten the *Piazza*.

The Third is a very fair and large Piazza very like the Royal Piazza, only that it has not Arches round about in form of a Portico. It joyns to St. *Honor*'s Street facing the Convents of the Brown Mendicants and the Capuchins; and runs as far as the New Street of the Little Fields. *M. de Louvois* began it, but since his Death, the Buildings have been discontinu'd. 'Tis call'd the *Piazza of the Conquests*, and was design'd for the setting up the King's Statue on Horseback, which is already finish'd; and the Ornaments that are to accompany it, are to set forth the Glorious Actions of that Monarch.

And since I am speaking of the Publick Places where the Statues of our Kings are to be seen, I must not omit the Statue of *Henry the Great* erected upon *Pont Neuf*, just against the Dauphin Piazza. It is of Brass, upon a Horse of the same Metal, rais'd upon a Pedestal of Marble and Jasper, adorn'd with

with Baſe Reliefs, and Inſcriptions in Letters of Gold, denoting the Principal Victories of that Great Monarch.

Pont Neuf, ſtanding over the Point of the Iſland of the Palace, was begun in 1578. under the Reign of *Henry* III. but was not finiſh'd till 1604. when *Henry* IV. was come to the Crown, and had in part appeas'd the Troubles of his Kingdom. It conſiſts of two Bridges, which the Point of the Iſland joyns together, ſupported by Twelve Arches. On both ſides of this Bridge upon an Elevation of about three foot, ſtand a great Number of Brokers Shops, which do not hinder, but that four Coaches may go a-breaſt in the middle. It is alſo adorn'd with a Houſe that ſtands upon Piles, which is commonly call'd *La Samaritaine*, becauſe of the Figure of the Samaritan Woman which is there to be ſeen, together with that of Chriſt, who inſtructs her that there is a Water more wholeſom then that which ſhe ſeeks for.

Within theſe few Years there was another Bridge built much after the faſhion of *Pont Neuf*, over againſt the Palace of the *Tuilleries*, which is now call'd

call'd *Pont Royal*, the Royal Bridge, and ſtands where the Red Bridge ſtood before. There are moreover ſeveral other Bridges very conſiderable, as the *Change Bridge*, St. *Michael*'s, the Bridge of *Noſtredame*, and *Pont Marie*; which have Houſes on both ſides, ſo high that they cannot be perceiv'd to ſtand over the Water.

The French Academy is become ſo famous over *Europe*, that all Men have a particular Eſteem for all the Learned Men who have the Honour to be Members of it. It was not Confirm'd by the King's Edict till the Year 1635. though it were ſet up five or ſix Years before, and was inſtituted by Chance. For that in the Year 1620. certain Learned Perſons that Lodg'd in ſeveral parts of the City, reſolv'd to meet once a Week at one of their Houſes by Turns, that ſo they might with more eaſe confer together. And this was that which gave a Beginning to this Academy, which was at firſt under the Protection of Cardinal *Richlieu*. Now the Number of the Academics is fix'd to Forty.

Beſides this Academy, *Paris* has alſo Three others; The *Academy Royal of Painting*

Painting, which owes the Beginning of it to *M. de Noyers* Secretary of State, and Surveyor of the King's Buildings in the Reign of *Lewis* XIII. They met at first in the Palais Royal, but were afterwards remov'd into the Galleries of the *Louvre*, at what time it was settl'd by a Decree of Council in the Year 1648. The *Academy Royal of Sciences*, compos'd of a great number of Learned Physicians, Philosophers, and Mathematicians, settl'd by Mr. *Colbert*, Minister of State, at the Sollicitation of M. *du Clos*, and the Abbot of *Bonzaisi*. And for the sake of these Learned Men it is, that the King has erected an *Observatory* in the Suburb of St. *James*, for the making new Experiences, and discovery of new Secrets in Physick and Mathematicks. And lastly, The *Royal Academy of Architecture*, settl'd by the same Mr. *Colbert* in 1671.

As for the Divertisements of *Paris*, no body can be ignorant that there are wanting neither Exquisite Voices for *Opera's*, nor good Actors for French and Italian Comedies; nor any sort of excellent Company; whether for Conversation, Play, or Courtship. And for

for Places of Meeting and Walking, there are the *Tuilleries*, the Queen's Court, and the Groves of *Boulogne* and *Vincennes*.

But I perceive this Chapter has carried me too far, which obliges me to omit a Thousand Wonderful Things which *Paris* encloses, and only to tell Forreigners, That they can never be able to understand the Beauty and Magnificence of it, till they have made a considerable stay in the Place; and that the most elevated Idea's which I could give 'em, by a more Copious Description and better Study'd, would come short of what they really are.

CHAP. XXI.

Of the Places adjoyning to Paris.

After what I have said of the Grandeur, Beauty and Magnificence of *Paris*, 'twill be no hard matter to believe that the parts about it are extreamly well peopled; There being Ten Thousand Boroughs, Villages or Castles within Ten Leagues round it. I shall only say something of the most consi-

Conſiderable places, not much caring for the Criticiſms of thoſe who ſhall cenſure me for not reporting faithfully all their Beauties. For I declare to 'em before hand, that I ſhall not engage to ſatisfie 'em with a Piece of Perfection. For in ſhort, if a Man ſhould go about to examine all the Wonders, Magnificence and Riches of the Royal Seats not far from *Paris*, it would be enough to dazle his Eyes; nor can any Man Contemplate 'em without being raviſh'd into Extaſie.

Since the Reign of *Lewis* the Juſt, *Verſailles* was no more then an Ordinary Caſtle, conſiſting of a Body of Lodgings, accompani'd with two Wings, and ending in four *Pavillons*. But in 1661. the King propoſing to himſelf to make ſome ſtay there, enlarg'd this Building with another much more Magnificent. At length in 1678, the Old Caſtle not appearing worthy the State and Grandeur of ſo Great a Monarch, it was pull'd down, to make room for another more Superb: for the rearing of which, all the moſt Famous Maſters in *Europe* for Architecture, Sculpture and Painting were ſent for to diſplay their utmoſt Skill. So that the Mag-

nificence of every Apartment out-does whatever there is of moſt rare in Foreign Countries: Even the Stables of *Verſailles* are more Magnificent and Nobler then the Palaces of ſeveral Princes of *Europe*. There is a City built on two ſides of the Caſtle with extraordinary Symmetry. The Caſtle is of ſo large Extent, that not only all the Princes and Princeſſes of the Blood have Large and Convenient Lodgings within it, but alſo all the Miniſters and Secretaries of State, and a great number of other Lords.

The Soil about *Verſailles* is naturally dry and unpleaſant. But *Lewis the Great*, has enforc'd Nature, as I may ſo ſay, to be more favourable to that Part which he had made choice of for his Reſidence. For the Earth not only produces all the Plants, the Fruits, the Flowers that grow in the moſt fertile places in the World, but by the benefit of the Aqueducts this place abounds ſo much in Water, that you would take it rather for a Sea, when all the Engins play, then for a Garden of Pleaſure. And what is more particular and almoſt incredible, thoſe Engins throw the Water up into the Air in different Figures.

gures. You ſhall perceive Galleries of Water, Triumphal Arches, Pavillions, Arbors, Theatres, Mountains, *&c.* The faireſt Receptacles for Water, are thoſe of *Ceres*, *Flora*, *Apollo* and *Bacchus*. The Banqueting-Hall, the Labyrinth, the Walk of Water, are Machines worthy the Curioſity of Strangers.

All this Water is drawn from the *Sein*, by the Aſſiſtance of a great number of Pumps ranvers'd, and carry'd to *Verſailles* by the only Engin which is to be ſeen in *Europe*; being the Invention of the Sieurs *de Ville* and *Ranequin*. This Piece of Workmanſhip which may contend with the Seven Wonders of the World, conſiſts of Fourteen Wheels that have Eight and twenty Motions, which are caus'd by Twenty Chains, and Eight Water Engins, with which they force up the Water into an Aqueduct of Thirty ſix Arches ſeated upon the Top of a Mountain, and Five hundred and ſeventy Foot from the ſide of the River. All theſe Motions work Night and Day, there being no more then 18 Men, in three different Diviſions to look after 'em. All people admire the Effects of the King's Glory and

Grandeur, and the large extent of the Genius of those Artists who invented this Engin to the highest degree of Perfection.

They who will visit the Apartments of *Versailles*, the Gardens, the Park, the Place where all sorts of Strange Creatures are kept; the Grotto's, the Labyrinths, and the Castle of *Trianon*, which is a real Jewel, all wrought within and without with Marble of divers colours, have need of Eight days time; neither will that suffice to view all these Wonders that surpass Imagination.

The Castle of *Merli*, but a small League from *Versailles*, is another Royal Seat, whither the King goes usually twice a Month, to spend two or three days; during which time, he gives Audience to no body, unless it be to his Ministers, and those that are sent for to Council, which his Majesty holds there, concerning the most Important Affairs of State.

Next to *Versailles*, *St. German* on *Lai* may dispute for Priority before all the other Royal Houses. This place is famous for the Birth of *Lewis* XIV. upon the 5th. of *Septemb.* 1638. He was baptiz'd

tiz'd in the Old Caſtle the 21ſt. of *April*, 1643.

Beſides the Regularity and Magnificence of the Caſtle, there are the Gardens and Grotto's to be ſeen, adorn'd with a Thouſand Figures of Water. Among the reſt, in one of theſe Grotto's there is an *Orpheus* playing upon his Harp, and with the motion of his Head and his Body keeping time to his Inſtrument. He is alſo attended by a great number of Beaſts that follow him, as being enchanted with the Melody of his Harp; which alſo draws after him Rocks, Trees and Plants. There is likewiſe Paradiſe, Hell, the Sea, and the Four Elements ſo livelily repreſented, that you would think your ſelf in ſome Enchanted Place.

About a League from *St. Germans*, upon one ſide of *Paris*, you meet with the Traytors Wood, divided into two parts by a ſpacious High-Way. The Branches which you break off from one ſide of this Wood ſink; but thoſe which you break off from the other ſide ſwim in the Water. In this Wood it was that the Perfidious *Ganelon* contriv'd his Treaſon againſt the Peers

of *France*, and all the great Captains of *Charlemagne*, which was put in Execution at the Battel of *Roncevaux*, ſo fatal to *France*, in the Paſſage of the *Pyreneans*.

St. *Cloud* is another very beautiful Royal Seat, belonging to Monſieur, the King's only Brother. It ſtands upon a Hill near the Banks of the River *Seine*, almoſt half way between *Paris* and *Verſailles*. The Paintings are very Noble, the Furniture very Rich, and the Cabinet of *China*; wherein there are an infinite number of Curioſities, and vaſt Riches, is worthy the Grandeur and Magnificence of the Prince to whom it belongs.

As for the Caſtle of *Madrit*, *Francis* I. caus'd it to be built in the Wood of *Boulogne*, in memory of his being carry'd a Priſoner into *Spain*; to let the Spaniards underſtand, that he held it for no ſhame to have been made a Priſoner of War at the Head of his Army; which had never befall'n him, had he contented himſelf to Command in his Cabinet, as the Kings of *Spain* do. They who believe this Caſtle to be built after the ſame form as that, where this Monarch was kept in durance, are much deceiv'd;

ceiv'd; for it is little or nothing like it. It is nothing so magnificent now as formerly; and the little care that is tak'n to repair it, shews that the King has no great Fancy for the Seat, nor minds whether it go to ruin or no.

The Castle of *Vincennes* is considerable, as being the Place where Prisoners of War of great Quality are Confin'd; and many times Prisoners of State; witness the Princes of *Conde* and *Conti*, and the Duke of *Longueville*, in the Time of Cardinal *Mazarin*. It is very large, and flank'd with Eight great Towers. Here are kept the Chains of the Streets of *Paris*; which *Charles* VI. took away after he had chastiz'd that City for her Rebellion.

Fountainbleau, is another Royal Seat, so call'd from the great number of Springs in that place. It lyes about Twelve Leagues from *Paris*: and in regard it is a Country proper for Hunting, the Court spends a great part of the Autumn in this Place. This Castle is very large, as being said to contain Nine hundred Chambers, Halls, Cabinets or Galleries; where Art has quite exhausted her self to render every thing worthy the Residence of our Monarchs.

At *Fontainbleau* it was where Marſhal *Biron* was diſarm'd by the King's Order; and where Cardinal *Perron* and the Sieur *du Pleſſis-Mornai* met in the Preſence of *Hen.* 4. to Diſpute upon Matters of Religion; which drew thither the moſt Learned of both Parties: and 'tis ſaid, that when the two Diſputants could not agree, the King addreſſing himſelf to the Cardinal, ask'd him, Whether all thoſe that were ſeparated from the Roman Church were damn'd? His Eminency and the reſt of the Catholick Doctors, aſſur'd him, That there was nothing more certain. After which, the K. demanding from thoſe of the Proteſtant Party, whether it were a Point of their Doctrine, that there was no Salvation for thoſe that were not of their Communion? They made anſwer, 'Twas none of their Opinion; for that they thought the Mercy of God might extend to all Men. *That being ſo*, reply'd the King, *'tis my Judgment to chooſe the Certainty before the Uncertainty:* and ſo turn'd Roman Catholick.

Chantilli is a fair Seat belonging to Monſieur the Prince, whither the Court often goes for the Recreation of Hunting. It is an Epitome of Art and Nature.

ture. 'Tis obſerv'd, that *Hen.* IV. being to Anſwer a Letter which he had receiv'd from the K. of *Spain*, cramm'd full of Titles, not only of the Kingdoms which the Kings of *Spain*, and their Anceſtors poſſeſs'd, but of thoſe they never had; as alſo of Territories in the New World, not yet diſcover'd; took upon him no other Titles, but only *Citizen of* Paris, *and Lord of* Chantilli. And there is much the ſame Story of *Francis* I. who writeing to *Charles* V. fill'd the firſt Page with only theſe words repeated, King of *France*, King of *France*; adding only at the lower end, Lord of *Vauvre* and *Goneſſe*.

I ſhall ſay nothing of an Infinite Number of other Beautiful Seats and Houſes of Pleaſure in the Parts adjoyning to P*aris*, as *Ruel*, *Meudon*, *Conflans*, *Seaux*, &c. which are all fit for the Entertainment of Kings, whether in reſpect of their Bigneſs or Magnificence. It remains that I now ſay ſomething of St. *Denis*, the Burying-place of our Monarchs; for which I deſign a particular Chapter. Only before I conclude this, I muſt not omit to tell yee, that there is at *Alincourt* near P*aris*, the Tomb

of a Mother and her Children that gave Occaſion to this Epitaph.

Here lyes the Son, here lyes the Mother,
Here lyes the Daughter with the Father,
Here lyes the Siſter and the Brother,
Here lyes the Husband, here the Wife;
All but Three Body's, on my Life.

To Expound this Riddle, you muſt know, That a certain Young Stripling importun'd his Mothers Maid to grant him you may gueſs what; who told her Miſtreſs, the Mother of the Young Man and a Widow. She order'd the Servant to give him a Meeting in her Chamber, where the Mother put her ſelf in place of the Maid; and having had the Company of her Son without diſcovering who ſhe was, at Nine Months end was brought to Bed of a Daughter; which ſhe put out till ſhe came to ſuch an Age, and then ſent for her home. The Son in the mean time had been Travelling for ſeveral Years, but then returning Home and finding the Young Virgin, which his Mother ſaid was an Orphan, to be very pretty, Marry'd her; and ſo of his Daughter and his

Siſter

Sister made her his Wife. The Young Couple dy'd before the Mother, who then discover'd the Secret, and would needs be Interr'd in the same Tomb.

CHAP. XXII.

Of St. Denis.

ST. *Denis* is a small City in the Island of *France*, Six Miles from *Paris*. It was formerly call'd *Catuliaca*; but was call'd St. *Denis*, from St. *Denis* the *Areopagite*, who being Beheaded at *Montmartre*, carry'd his Head in his Hands as far as *Catuliaque*; that is to say, about a League and a half. King *Dagobert* Erected a very stately Church in this place, Three hundred Foot in Length, Two hundred Broad, and Fourscore Foot High, supported by Sixty Pillars. 'Tis now a Royal Abby of the Benedictin Order; wherein are kept all the Ornaments for the Coronation of our Kings; which do not a little augment the Lustre and Riches of the Treasury of this Abby. The Church is also Famous for being the Burying-Place of our Monarchs, and

and of all the Royal Family. Here follows a Catalogue of the Kings and Queens whose Tombs are to be seen in the Church of St. *Denis*.

Dagobert, who dy'd in the Year	638
Clovis the Second.	656
Clotaire III.	664
Thieri I.	690
Clotaire IV.	720
Childeric III. a Monk.	
Pepin the Short.	768
Charles the Bald.	877
Lewis III.	882
Charleman.	884
Eudes.	898
Hugh Capet.	997
Robert.	1033
Henry I.	1060
Philip I.	1131
Lewis VI.	1137
Philip II.	1223
Lewis VIII.	1226
Lewis IX. Sirnam'd the Saint.	1270
Philip III.	1285
Philip IV.	1314
Lewis X.	1316
John I.	1316
Philip V.	1322
Charles IV.	1328

Philip

Philip VI. *de Valois.*	1350
John II.	1364
Charles V.	1380
Charles VI.	1422
Charles VII.	1461
Charles VIII.	1498
Lewis XII.	1515
Francis I.	1547
Henry II.	1559
Francis II.	1560
Charles IX.	1574
Henry III.	1589
Henry IV.	1610
Lewis XIII.	1643

A Catalogue of the Queens that lye Buried at St. *Denis's.*

Nantild, the Wife of *Dagobert.*
Bertha, the Wife of *Pepin.*
Hermintrude, the Wife of *Charles* the Bald.
Constance, the Wife of *Robert.*
Margaret, the Wife of St. *Lewis.*
Isabel, the Wife of *Philip* III.
Joane of *Eureux*, the Wife of *Charles* IV.
Joane, the Wife of *Philip* VI.
Joane, Queen of *Navarre.*
Joane, Wife of *Charles* VI.
Marie, Wife of *Charles* VII.

Claudia,

Clandia, Wife of *Francis* I.
Blanch, Second Wife of *Philip* VI.
Ann of *Bretaigne*, Wife of *Lewis* XII.
Catherine de Medicis, Wife of *Hen.* II.
Margaret, Queen of *Navarre*.
Mary de Medicis, Wife of *Hen.* IV.
Ann of *Auſtria*, Wife of *Lewis* XIII.
Henrietta Maria, Queen of *England*.
Mary Tereſa of *Auſtria*, Wife of *Lewis* XIV. And,
Marie Ann, *Chriſtina*, *Victoria*, Dauphineſs of *France*, who deceas'd in 1690.

I do not here inſert the Tombs of the Children of *France*, nor thoſe of the Princes and Princeſſes of the Blood, nor of thoſe of the Bodies of the Saints that lye in this Church, for fear of being too tedious; believing moreover, that the Reader will take more delight to peruſe the following Inventory of the moſt remarkable things that are to be ſeen in the Treaſury of St. *Denis*'s, which makes ſo great a noiſe in the World, and which alone draws thither ſuch an infinite number of Forreigners.

Before I aſcend into the Room wherein this Treaſure is lockt up, there

there is to be ſeen above the Chief Altar, a Croſs of Gold ſeven foot high, enrich'd with Pretious Stones and Oriental Pearl.

A Table of Gold five foot long, and three foot high, in the middle of which is to be ſeen our Saviour in Relief, together with ſix Apoſtles and four Angels, the whole of Gold, enrich'd with Pretious Stones and Oriental Pearls, a Sea Agate, a Topaze, and two admirable Grenates.

Another Croſs of Gold ſix foot high, adorn'd with Pretious Stones.

So ſoon as you come into the Great Room, entring in upon the Right, you meet with in the firſt Cup-board or Preſs,

A great Croſs of maſſy Gold cover'd with Rubies, Saphirs, Emeraulds, and Oriental Pearls; and under the Croiſon, a piece of Wood, which as they ſay, is a piece of the Real Croſs, about a foot and a half long.

A Shrine of Gold encloſing a Crucifix made of the ſame Wood, by the hands of *Clement* III.

The Oratory of *Philip the Auguſt*, enrich'd with an Infinite Number of Pretious Stones, which encloſes Thirty four

four ſorts of Reliques; among which are reck'nd one of the Thorns of our Saviour's Crown; The Spunge, with which they gave him Vinegar and Gall; A piece of his Garment; A Viol full of the Blood and Water which iſſu'd from his Side; and ſome of the Myrrh which the Magi offer'd.

One of the Nails, with which our Saviour was faſten'd to the Croſs.

An Image of the Holy Virgin gilt and enamell'd, which holds in one hand a Shrine containing her own Hair, and ſome pieces of her Garments.

Another of the ſame, holding another Casket, wherein are preſerv'd the Linnen made uſe of in Burying our Saviour.

An Image of the ſame Metal of St. *John* the Evangeliſt, with one of his Teeth.

A Shrine of Gold, containing as they aſſure us, the Bones of ſeveral Saints.

An Arm-bone of St. *Euſtachius*.

Such another Bone of St. *Simeon* in a Shrine of Gold enchac'd with Pretious Stone.

One of the Pitchers of *Cana* in *Galilee*.

The two Crowns made uſe of at the Coro-

Coronation of *Hen.* IV. one of which is of Gold, the other enamell'd.

The Scepter, and the Hand of Juſtice in Silver, of the ſame King.

This Hand of Juſtice, is a hand at the top of a Rod, held by the King as a Mark of Soveraignty.

Two coſtly Mitres of Abbots; one of which is adorn'd with an Embelliſhment of Pretious Stones upon a Ground of Pearls.

A fair Croſier, once an Abbots, and a Battoon of Silver gilt, enrich'd with Pretious Stones.

In the Second Preſs or Ambrie.

An enamell'd Image of St. *Hilary*, enrich'd with Pretious Stones and Pearls.

A great Croſs of maſſy Gold enrich'd with Grenates, Saphirs and Pearls.

A Shrine of Silver gilt, with a Finger Fleſh and Bone, of St. *Bartholomew.*

Another of the ſame, with the Shoulder Bone, as they ſay, of *John* the Baptiſt.

A Croſs ſilver gilt, with a piece of the real Croſs.

An Image ſilver gilt of St. *Denis* of *Areopagus.*

Another of the ſame of St. *Nicholas.*

Another

Another of the ſame of St. *Katherine.*

An Eye of St. *Leger*, Biſhop of *Autun.*

A Shrine ſilver gilt, encloſing the Reliques of the Prophet *Iſaiah.*

Another of the ſame, with a Bone of St. *Pantaleon.*

Another of Chryſtal, with the Hair and Garments of St. *Margerie.*

Another of Silver, containing the Leproſie which Chriſt took from the Leper mention'd in the Goſpel.

An Eagle of Gold enrich'd with Pretious Stones, which ſerv'd for a Claſp for K. *Dagobert*'s Cloak.

Dagobert's Scepter of Gold enamell'd.

An Oriental Jacinth.

The two Crowns of *Lewis* XIII. the one of Gold, the other enamell'd.

An enamell'd Crown made uſe of at the Funeral Pomp of *Ann* of *Auſtria.*

An Image of our Lady in Ivory, enrich'd with Pretious Stones.

A Miſſal in Manuſcript, the Cover of which is enrich'd with Plates of Gold.

A Manuſcript of the Four Evangeliſts, written above Eleven hundred Years ago, in Letters of Gold and Silver, upon Purple Vellum.

In

In the Third Ambrie.

The Head of St. *Denis* enrich'd with Pretious Stones : His Croſs of Wood all cover'd with Gold and Precious Stones, as alſo his Travelling Stick.

The right Hand, Fleſh and Bone, of the Apoſtle St. *Thomas*, in a Shrine of Gold, enrich'd with Pearls, Rubies, and great Pearls.

An enamell'd Shrine, where through a Chriſtal you ſee the Lower Chap of St. *Lewis*.

The Crown of the ſame St. *Lewis*, of maſſy Gold, beſet with Pretious Stones.

A Seal of Gold with a Saphir Stone, wherein his Image is engrav'd with theſe Letters, *S. L.*

A Sword which he brought in his firſt Expedition from the *Holy Land*.

A wooden Cup of Tamariſk wherein he drank.

A Shrine which he carried along with him in his Expeditions, with a Bone of St. *Denis*.

His Hand of Juſtice, of Silver gilt.

The Claſp of his Cloak of the ſame, beſet with Pretious Stones.

A Chalice of Oriental Agate, with a great number of Pretious Stones.

The Effigies of the Queen of *Sheba* upon a Brouch of Agate.

A Gondola of Agate and Onyx.

The two Crowns of *Lewis* XIV. the one of Gold, the other enamell'd.

In the Fourth Ambrie.

A great Image, Silver gilt of St. *Benedict*, extreamly Rich.

A great Croſs of maſſy Gold, cover'd with Pearl, and enrich'd with large Saphirs.

The Oratory of *Charlemain*, all of Gold, where the multitudes of Saphirs, Emraulds, Agates, and Oriental Pearls that glitter in it, vaſtly enhaunce the Price of it. This Oratory preſerves an Arm of St. *George*.

The Crown of *Charlemain*, all of Gold, and embelliſh'd like the Oratory. This Crown is carry'd to *Reims*, at the Coronation of our Kings; with the Scepter, the Hand of Juſtice, the Spurs, the Claſp for the Mantle the Book of Ceremonies, and Prayers for the Coronation. All the Ornaments are of that Richneſs as befits the Uſe which is made of 'em.

The

The Crown of Gold that *Joane* of *Eureux* wore, enrich'd with Rubies, Saphirs and Pearl, ſerves for the Coronation of the Queens that is Perform'd at St. *Denis*.

Several Veſſels of Gold, Chryſtal, and other Materials very Rich.

The Portraiture of *Nero* upon an Agate; which is look'd upon as one of the Nobleſt Pieces of Curioſity in the Treaſury.

In other Cupboards in General.

There are moreover Four other Ambries, which do not contain ſuch vaſt Wealth, but only Reliques or Antiquities; of which theſe are the moſt conſiderable.

An enamell'd Shrine, embelliſh'd with Pretious Stones, wherein lyes the Body of St. *Lewis*.

Judas's Lanthorn; the Sword of the Maid of *Orlean*'s; a Unicorn's Horn, ſeven foot long; and a Stool of Copper, which, as they ſay, was *Dagobert*'s Throne.

Beſide all theſe things of which I have given you a Catalogue, there are ſeveral other things very remarkable, which

which I insert not here, for fear of being Tedious; and therefore to conclude this Chapter, I shall only inform the Reader, that the Monks who shew the Treasury, very distinctly give an accompt of every thing, and tell you the time and the occasion that all these Curiosities were brought to this Place.

CHAP. XXIII.

Of Normandy, *and the Country of* Maine.

Normandy is a very fair large Province of *France*, with the Title of a Dukedom, bounded Eastward by the Island of *France* and *Picardy*; by the Ocean to the North; by *Bretagne* to the West, and *Beausse* and *le Maine* to the South. The length of it is Seventy two Leagues (*de la Croix* says 73. from *Aumale* to the Coast of *Courantin*) and Thirty in breadth (37. says *de la Croix* from *Alenson* to the City of *Eu*). The Name of it is absolutely *German*; for *Noort-Man*, signifies a Man of the North: so that the Name it bears was given it by the People of the North, that Pirated

Pirated upon the Seas, and afterwards ſettl'd themſelves in *Normandy*, and ravag'd the Country to the very Walls of *Paris*. *William* the Norman laid Claim to *England*, and Invading it under Pretence of Title, his Succeſſors Kings of *England*, became Maſters of *Normandy*. But *Philip the Auguſt* united it to the Crown of *France*, & *Charles* the Seventh expell'd the Engliſh.

This Province being the moſt Northern part of the Kingdom is alſo the Coldeſt. It is divided into Upper and Lower. It abounds in all ſorts of Fruit, eſpecially Pears and Apples, of which they make Cider, and which ſerves 'em inſtead of Wine; for Wine they have none but what they fetch from the Neighbouring Provinces. As for Corn, it produces more then ſuffices the Inhabitants. The Dyers alſo have their Madder and Woad from thence. The Humour of the Common People does 'em no great Credit: They are look'd upon to have more defects then Perfections.

The Normans are accus'd to be very cholerick, litigious upon every Trifle, and not to be too great Slaves to their words, when their Intereſt is concern'd.

So

So then, when you deal with a Norman, the first Question is, whether he will insist upon the Privileges of the Country; that is to say, whether he will go from his word, when the Bargain is concluded. And therefore when a Man has fail'd of his word, 'tis a common thing to say, *He is a Norman.* But the Gentry and Persons well educated, who have a share of Honour, are to be excepted out of this Number. Moreover, they have as great an Antipathy against the *Bretons*, as the *Bretons* have against them.

Rouen is the Principal City of *Normandy*, dignify'd with an Archbishop's See, and the Seat of a Parliament, a Chamber of Accompts, an Audit of the Treasurers of *France*, a Chamber of Money and a Presidial Court. The Parliament had that Name given it first of all by *Francis* I. in 1515. whereas before it was call'd the Court of Exchequer, founded by *Philip the Fair* in 1286. This City is seated upon the Banks of the River *Seine*, on the one side, on the other in a Valley environ'd with Hills thick spread with Wood. From the East come little Rivers, which run through the Town, keep the Streets clean,

clean, and after they have turn'd ſeveral Mills, fall into the *Seine*. But the nearneſs of it to the Sea, is that which makes it a Town of great Trade when Commerce is open. Among thoſe things which it has moſt remarkable, we are to admire the Bridge of Boats over the *Seine*, Two hundred and ſeventy Paces in length. For though it be all Pav'd, and appear as firm as a Bridge of Stone; yet it riſes and ſinks according to the Ebbing and Flowing of the Sea. This Bridge was made to ſupply the want of another Stone Bridge of 15 Arches that was ruin'd, and was accompted one of the Faireſt Bridges in *France*.

The Caſtle is fortified with Eleven great Towers, which all Veſſels outward or inward bound, are engag'd to ſalute with Three Guns at a time. The Fortifications are Regular and of good defence.

The Cathedral is conſecrated to the Holy Virgin; wherein are to be ſeen ſeveral *Mauſoleum's* of the Dukes of *Normandy*, with a Treaſury in the Veſtry; which was much more conſiderable before the *Huguenots* plunder'd it during the Civil Wars of the laſt Age. There are three Towers that ſerve In-

ſtead of a Steeple; one of which is ſo high, that you muſt aſcend Five hundred and fifty Steps, before you come at the great Bell, which is call'd. *George d' Amboiſe*, by reaſon it was made by the Order of the Cardinal *d' Amboiſe*. Over the Portal of this Cathedral is to be ſeen a Triumphal Arch, where *Henry* IV. is repreſented chaſing the Lions and the Wolves out of his Sheep-Fold; the League enchain'd and gnawing her Chains; and the King of *Spain* beholding all theſe Trophies with a Penſive and Melancholy look.

There are very fair Structures at *Rouen*, as well Sacred as Prophane, which are marks of her Antiquity, and Strangers always go to ſee the Place where the Engliſh burnt the Maid of *Orleance*.

Normandy is bleſt with ſeveral other good Ports; as that of St. *Valeri*, which is a very Commodious Haven. But *Diepe* is much the Stronger. This City is ſeated at the Foot of the Mountains from whence the River of *Arques* takes its riſe; which ſeparates the Suburbs from the City. The Caſtle of *Pollet* Commands the Haven, and a Cittadel defends the other ſide of the Town.

The

The Streets are large, adorn'd with ſeveral Churches and Market-Places. The Haven brings it a good Trade, and the Seamen have gain'd a Reputation in the World; for that the Beſt Sea-Compaſſes, and the moſt Exact Quadrants, are there ſaid to be made. The Inhabitants alſo were the firſt that wrought in Ivory and Tortoiſe-Shell. They are alſo Excellent and very quick at the Riming Exerciſes, call'd *Jeux Floraux*, where the beſt doer is rewarded with an Eglantine, the Second with a Marigold in Silver; which Sports are uſual in this Town at *Chriſtmas*, and the Feſtival of the *Aſſumption*.

Havre de Grace is alſo a conſiderable Sea Town, ſituated at the Mouth of the River *Seine*, and is lookt upon to be one of the Havens in *France*, upon St. *George*'s *Channel*. *Francis* I. began to fortifie it; but the *Huguenots* having ſeiz'd it, deliver'd it up to the Engliſh in 1562. from whom *Charles* IX. retook it; *Lewis* XIII. added a Cittadel to it, flank'd with four Baſtions: But *Lewis* XIV. compleated the Work, and has made it impregnable by regular Fortifications. In times of Peace with *England* and *Holland*, it drives a great Trade.

Evreux is a very ancient City, dignify'd with a Biſhop's See, a Bailliage and a Preſidial Court, and adorn'd with a good number of Churches and Religious Houſes; among which, the Abbies of St. *Thurin*, and St. *Saviour* are very remarkable. Several Princes of the Blood, and other great Lords, have been Counts of *Evreux*; and it is ſaid, that *Walter* and *Robert d'Evreux* Earls of *Eſſex* in *England*, came originally from this place.

Caen, ſeated upon the River *Orne*, is not ſo famous for the Antiquity of it, as for the Privileges and Variety of Tribunals that it enjoys. For it is dignify'd with a Preſidial Court, a Bailliage, an Election, a Generality, an Audit of the Finances, and a Univerſity for the Civil and Canon Law there founded in 1411. by *Hen.* VI. King of *England*. It has had the ſame Fate with other Cities of *Normandy*, as having ſuffer'd very much during the Troubles that ſhook the French Monarchy in the 16th Age. However the Town-Houſe built upon St. *Peter*'s Bridge is a noble Structure adorn'd with four large Towers. The People boaſt of their Fidelity to their Prince, for which reaſon they

they are permitted to bear the Three Flower-de-Luces in their Arms. *William* the *Norman* King of *England*, lyes Buried in St. *Stephen*s Abby, which was one of his own Foundations.

Mount St. Michael, is a Town built at the Foot of a Mountain, on the top of which ſtands a Church and an Abby conſecrated to St. *Michael* the Arch-Angel. For the Story goes, that in the Year 708. St. *Michael* appear'd to *Aubert* Biſhop of *Avranches*, and told him, 'Twas the Will of God that a Church ſhould be built upon the Hill, and dedicated to him in particular. Upon the ſame Mount ſtands alſo a very fair Caſtle. The flowing in of the Sea makes a perfect Iſland of it, covering for near a League together all the Land between the Mount and the firm Land; which the Ebb ſoon after leaves dry agen. Nevertheleſs, they who Travel thither, muſt be very exact in obſerving the Time of the Motion of the Water; for if they ſhould be ſurpriz'd in that ſandy Plain, they would run the riſque of being Drown'd; which many times falls out. This place is famous for the reſort of Pilgrims to St. *Michael*; and for the

Sand of which they make Salt, by ſtraining the Sea-water through it. In 966. *Richard* I founded the Abby of the Benedictins, and his Son *Richard* II. finiſh'd the Church.

Maine is a Province dignify'd with the Title of a Dutchy, border'd by *Normandy* to the North; by *Perche*, *Vendomois* and *La Beauſſe* to the Eaſt; *Bretagne* to the Weſt; and by *Tourain* and *Anjou* to the South. This Province is fruitful in Wine, Corn, Fruit and Cattle; and has ſome Iron Mines. The ſame defects are attributed to the *Manceaux*, as to the Normans: and as to their exactneſs in keeping their words, it is become a Proverb, *That a* Manceau *is worth a* Norman *and a half.*

The Capital City of this Province is *Mans*, ſeated upon the Banks of the River *Sarte*, dignify'd with a Preſidial Court and a Biſhop's See. This City is very Ancient, and is thought to have been one of the moſt conſiderable Cities of the *Gauls* in the time of *Charlemagne*. It is ſaid to have been built by *Sarthon*, Grandchild to *Samothes* King of the *Gauls*; but being deſtroy'd by the *Druids* and the *Sarrhonides*, it was repair'd by *Le Mant*, K. of the

the *Gauls*; who gave it his own Name. But however it were, there is nothing now remaining but only some few Ruins of what formerly render'd it so famous.

CHAP. XXIV.

Of Picardy.

Picardy is a very large Province, having *Champagne* to the East; the Island of *France* to the South; *Normandy* and part of *Mance* or the Ocean to the West; *Artois* and *Flanders* to the North. It is fertile in Corn and Fruits. But as for the People, 'tis said they are generally hot-headed, and being apt to take Snuff upon every Trifle, Men are willing to avoid their Company for fear of running themselves into Quarrels that are often attended with fatal Consequences.

Amiens upon the *Somme* dignify'd with a Bishoprick, a Presidial Court, a Bailliage and a Generality, is the Capital City of *Picardy*, and has been taken several times in the preceding Wars: among the rest, the Spaniards took it

with a Bag of Nuts in the Month of *March* 1597. as the Learned *M. Hardouin*, formerly Tutor to the King, informs us in his Hiſtory of *Henry the Great*: For the Spaniards, then Maſters of *Artois*, underſtanding that *Amiens* was only guarded by the Citizens, laid a Deſign to ſurprize it. To which purpoſe, by the favour of the Night, they laid a Party of Souldiers in Ambuſcado near the City; and ſo ſoon as the Gates were open'd, they order'd other Souldiers, in the Habit of Peaſants, to drive ſeveral Carts to Market; of which one being laden with Nuts, they let a Sack fall, as if it had been by Accident, in the Gate; upon which the Nuts tumbling out, and the Guards being no leſs buſie upon the Scramble, the ſuppos'd Peaſants ſtopp'd up the Gate with their Carts, while the Spaniards that lay in Ambuſh advanc'd and ſeiz'd upon the City. But they did not keep it long; for *Hen.* IV. retook it by main force within a few Months after; and built a Cittadel to ſecure it for the future from the like Miſchances. There is now to be ſeen upon one of the Gates this Diſtich.

Amiens

Amiens *was taken by Fox-like Craft, and retaken by Lion-like Force.*

The Cathedral is a Noble Structure; the Body of the Church being lookt upon to be the moſt beautiful in the whole Kingdom. It is dedicated to the Holy Virgin; and the Treaſury that belongs to it is very Rich; where among other things is preſerv'd the Head of *John* the Baptiſt in a Shrine ſet all with Pretious Stones, and brought from *Conſtantinople* by one *Vallon de Sarton*, a Gentleman of *Picardy*. The Pillars, the Quire, the Chappels, the Tombs, the Paintings, the Place for the Singing Men, the Portal, over which are two great Towers adorn'd with above a Thouſand Statues, are all admir'd by Travellers. In ancient time, *Cæſar* made it a Magazine for his Army; and held an Aſſembly of the *Gauls* in this City. The Emperor *Antoninus* and M *Aurelius*, his Son, much enlarg'd it; and the Emperors *Conſtantine*, *Conſtans*, *Julian*, *Valentinian*, *Valens*, *Gratian* and *Theodoſius* made choice of it for the Place of their Reſidence among the *Gauls*. Queen *Iſabel* of *Bavaria*,

ſettl'd a Parlament in this City; but now the Biſhop, the *Vidame* and the *Bailli* are Chief in Authority next the King.

The other Principal Cities of *Picardy* are *Soiſſons*, *Laon* and *Noyen*, all three Epiſcopal Sees. For the laſt of which the *Huguenots* have a great Veneration, as being the place of *Calvin*'s Nativity.

Corbie, is a place of ſtrength ſurpriz'd by the *Spaniards* in 1636. but ſoon after regain'd by the French. And the Story goes, That being preſs'd by the K. of *France*'s Army, the Spaniards wrote to Prince *Thomas*, then General of the Spaniſh Army in theſe words, *Fiat miſericordia tua, Domine, ſuper nos, quemadmodum ſperavimus in te, Let thy Mercy be ſhewn us, Lord, as we have put our Truſt in thee.*

Senlis is alſo an Epiſcopal City, with a Preſidial Court. In the Parts adjoyning to it, ſtand ſeveral ſtately Houſes of Pleaſure; as *Vernueil*, *Chantilli*, *Dreux* and *Anet*; which is a Palace becoming the Reſidence of a King, and whither the Dauphin often retires for the Paſtime of Hunting. Among the Wonders of this Caſtle, great Obſervation is

to

to be taken of the Clock. For when it is ready to ſtrike, you ſhall ſee about Fifteen or Eighteen Hounds of Braſs come out and open with a full Cry; after which, follows a Stag of the ſame Metal, bigger then the life, and ſtrikes the Hour with his Foot.

Uſually *Bourbonnois* and the County of *Oie* is joyn'd to *Picardy*. The firſt owns *Boulogne* for the Capital City; the other *Calais*.

Boulogne is ſeated upon the *Streight of Calais*; being a Biſhop's See, with a County and a Bailliage. The Cathedral Church is conſecrated to our Lady; and to which the Kings of *France*, at their firſt coming to the Crown, are by Cuſtom oblig'd to offer a Heart of maſſy Gold, weighing 2000 Crowns. *Lewis* XI. was ſo devoted to the Holy Virgin, that he would needs have the Count of *Artois* hold of our Lady of *Boulogne*, and not of him. In 1544. the Engliſh beſieg'd and took it, but it was reſtor'd again to the French, by the Peace concluded in 1550.

Calais is a Town ſeated upon the Narroweſt part of the Streight between *England* and *France*, built in a Triangular Form, defended by a good Caſtle,

Caſtle, having no acceſs to it from the Land, but over a Cauſey that croſſes a great Marſh or Fenn; and you muſt have the Permiſſion of the Garriſon of *Risban* to enter the Port. The moſt remarkable things in this Town are the two Towers, the Altar of the great Church, the rich Tabernacle, and the ſtately Domo. It was tak'n by *Edward* III. of *England*, and remain'd in Poſſeſſion of the Engliſh 210 Years, till the Reign of Queen *Mary*. Hiſtory obſerves, that when the French had expell'd the Engliſh, one of the Duke of *Guiſe*'s Officers cry'd to an Engliſh Man in a jeering manner, *When will you come agen?* To whom the other reply'd, *When the Meaſure of your Sins is full, and that we are leſs Wicked then you.* Intimating thereby, that the Engliſh would never ſet foot there agen, ſo long as the French Nation continu'd well united to their Head.

Abbeville, ſeated upon the River *Somme*, is one of the ſtrongeſt and moſt Important Places of *France*. She has all along preſerv'd her Privileges, and is call'd the *Faithful* and the *Maiden*; becauſe ſhe was never taken.

taken. The *Somme* brings up Barks to the very Middle of the Town.

CHAP. XXV.

Champaigne, dignify'd with the Title of an Earldom, is bounded by *Lorrain* and part of *Franche Conté*; to the West it has *Picardy* and the Island of *France*; *Burgundy* to the South, and *Hainault* and *Luxemburgh* to the North. The Extent of it from North to South is 70 Leagues (67 says *de la Croix*) that is to say, from *Ravieres* to *Rocroy*; and from West to South-East 47 Leagues. It abounds in Corn and Cattel; and the Wine which it produces, is extreamly desir'd at the Tables of Princes and great Lords. The *Champenois* are somewhat Opinionated; nevertheless, they are irreconcileable Enemies of Libertinism and Impiety.

Rheimes, the Capital City of this fair Province may vaunt it self to be one of the fairest and most famous in the Kingdom. For her Archbishop has the Advantage of being the First Duke and Peer of *France*. The Cathedral

thedral of this City is dedicated to our Lady, adorn'd with the moſt noble Front of any Cathedral in *France*, and the moſt admir'd for the Architecture, the Figures and Baſe Reliefs that render it ſo Gorgeous. In this Church it is that the Archbiſhop of *Rheims* Crowns the Kings of *France* with the Holy Oil, ſent from Heaven to Crown *Clovis* I. the Firſt King of *France*. The Antiquity of it appears by the Inſcriptions of the Names of the Pagan Deities upon the Gates, and *Cæſar*'s Fort cloſe by the City; which is alſo the ſeat of a Preſidial Court, a Bailliage, and a Univerſity founded by *Charles* of *Lorrain*, Archbiſhop of the City by the Permiſſion of *Hen.* II. and the Approbation of *Paul* III.

Chalon's may paſs for the ſecond City of *Champaigne* for the beauty of the Streets, Market-Places, and Buildings, and the Antiquity of it; for that in the time of *Julian* the Apoſtate, it was look'd upon as one of the Principal Cities of *Belgick Gaul*. The Cathedral is remarkable for the Tower that adorns it very large and very high. There is alſo in this City a Generality and a Preſidial Court.

Troyes

Troyes is another very fair City, and very Ancient, with a Presidial Seat and a Bailliage. The Cathedral is consecrated to St. *Peter*, wherein are preserv'd many pretious Curiosities. Among the rest, they pretend to shew yee some Locks of Christ's Hair; one of the Dishes made use of at the Last Supper; a Tooth of St. *Peter*'s; and the Body of St. *Helena*, which still appears to be fresh.

Charleville has this peculiar to it, that though the Duke of *Mantua* be Soveraign Lord of the City; yet the Gates, the Walls, and the Castle of Mount *Olympus* belong to the King of *France*.

Sens, seated upon the Confluence of the *Seine* and the *Yonne*, is the Seat of an Archbishop; and a City both large, beautiful and very ancient. The Cathedral of St. *Stephens* is very remarkable for the Front of it, adorn'd with variety of Figures, and two Stately Towers; for the Largeness of the Body of the Church, for the Richness of the Chappels, the Antiquity of the Tombs, the Base of the Chief Altar; where is to be seen upon a Table of Gold, enrich'd with a great Number of Pretious Stones, a Representation of the

the Four Evangeliſts; and in the middle, a St. *Steven* kneeling. To this City alſo belongs a Preſidial Court, and a Bailliage.

There are ſeveral other Cities in this Province of *Champaign*, as *Langres*, *Auxerre*, &c. of which I omit to ſay any thing in particular, in regard I never propos'd to my ſelf to make a particular Deſcription of all the Cities of *France*, deſigning only an account of what is moſt worthy the Curious View of a Traveller.

CHAP. XXVI.

IN regard our Monarch has United the Dutchy of *Lorrain* to his Crown, whether by right of Conqueſt, or by vertue of a Donation and Reſignation which *Charles* III. made to His Majeſty in 1662, I find my ſelf bound to add in this place a ſhort Deſcription of it. It is bounded by *Champaigne* to the Weſt, by *Luxemburgh* to the North, by the *Rhine* to the Eaſt, and by *Burgundy* to the South. It extends it ſelf Forty Leagues from Eaſt to Weſt, and as many from South to North. It was the Allotment

ment that fell to *Lothair*, who gave it his Name, and the Germans ſtill call it *Luttheringe*. The People have been always accompted Warlike, and at this day the *Lorrainers* are look'd upon to be good Souldiers.

Nanci, ſeated in the Middle of a Plain, with a Chamber of Accompts, and a Seneſchalſhip, is the Chief City of *Lorrain*; where formerly the Dukes kept their Courts.

The City of *Metz* is very Ancient, as being formerly the Capital of the *Mediomatrices*; it is the Seat of a Biſhop, and *Lewis* XIII. honour'd it with a Parlament in 1633, which renders it the moſt Conſiderable of any in the whole Province. The Cathedral is Conſecrated to St. *Stephen*, where there is to be ſeen a Veſſel of Red Porphyrie, all of one piece, above Ten foot long, wherein the Holy Water is put.

This Province abounds in all ſorts of Cattle; and is furniſh'd with Salt-Pits. It affords alſo Mines of Iron and Lead; and at the foot of the Mountain *Volege*, the People find Pearls, Azure Stones, and Materials for good Looking-Glaſſes. *Toul* & *Verdune* are alſo both Biſhopricks. And this is all I have at preſent to ſay

of

of *Lorrain*. For as for the Conquer'd Countries, I have a design, God willing, to treat of 'em in a Particular Volume, under the Title of *The Conquests of* Lewis *the Great*. I shall only observe, that under the Conquer'd Countries, I Comprehend *Artois*, *Luxemburg*, *Hainault*, the County of *Namur*, and part of *Flanders*; of which the Principal Cities are *Arras*, *Cambrai*, *Tournai*, *Douai*, *Valenciennes*, *Liste*, *Dunkirk*, *Luxemburgh*, *Mons* and *Namur*; all which Impregnable Places are in the hands of the *French*.

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HISTORICAL VOYAGES AND TRAVELS OVER EUROPE.

Tome II.

CONTAINING

All that is moſt Curious in *Spain* and *Portugal.*

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March 13th. 169⅔.

Charles Heron.

HISTORICAL
Voyages and Travels
OVER
EUROPE.

CHAP. I.

Of Spain *in general.*

SPAIN, Comprehending in it *Portugal*, of which I ſhall diſcourſe at the end of this Treatiſe, is a Peninſule, or almoſt an Iſland, ſeated in the moſt Weſtern Part of all *Europe*, between the Ninth and Twenty fourth Degree of Longitude, and the Forty third, and Forty fifth; Thirty five Degrees, Thirty five Minutes of Northern Latitude. It is

joyn'd to the reſt of *Europe* by a Chain of *Mountains*, that are call'd the *Pyreneans*, and which ſeparate it from *France*. So that it is bounded to the North and Weſt by the Ocean; by the *Mediterranean* to the South, and by the *Pyreneans* partly to the North, and partly to the Eaſt. *Le Croix* bounds it to the North by the Ocean and the *Pyreneans*; to the Weſt by the Ocean; to the South by the Streight of *Gibraltar*, and the *Mediterranean* Sea, and to the Eaſt by the ſame Sea, and part of the *Pyreneans*.

The Extent of it from Cape *Finiſterre* in *Galicia*, to Cape *Creux* in *Catalogna* may be about Two hundred and twenty Leagues (*De la Croix* ſays but One hundred and twenty) from the Streight of *Gibraltar*, which joyns the Ocean with the *Mediterranean*, and ſeparates *Spain* from *Africa* to the Streight *De las Penas* in *Aſturia*, they reckon One hundred and ſeventy Leagues. But the longeſt Extent of it in length is from *Cape S. Vincent* in *Les Algarves*, to *Rouſſillon*, Two hundred and ſixty Leagues: So that it contains about ſix hundred Leagues in Circuit.

Spain in former time was known to the *Romans* by the Name of *Iberia*, from the River *Ebro*, which the *Latins* call'd *Iberus*. Some Authors will have it call'd *Spain* from the City of *Seville*, which by the *Latins* was nam'd *Hiſpalus*: tho others affirm, that *Hiſpanus*, or *Hiſpan*, the Son of *Hercules*, gave it his own Name, at what time his Father gave him the Government of it, which was in the year of the World 2163. But in regard *Hiſpanus* died ſome years before his Father, he is never reckon'd in the Number of the Kings of *Spain*. Hiſtory alſo informs us, that *Spain* was Peopl'd at firſt by the Sons of *Japhet*, as were alſo all the other parts of *Europe*.

Notwithſtanding the Seas and the inacceſſible Mountains that environ it, *Spain* has often become a Prey to Foreigners; for it has been ſubdu'd by the *Celtæ*, the *Rhodians*, the *Phœnicians*, the *Carthaginians*, the *Romans*, the *Vandals*, the *Suevians*, the *Goths* and *Moors*, who were not totally expell'd till about two Ages ſince.

Tho *Spain* be almoſt environ'd by the Sea, yet does it not abound with good Havens. The moſt conſiderable

are thoſe of *Cadiz*, *Cartagena*, *Alicant*, *Coruna*, *Paſſage*, *St. Andrews*, and *Bilboa*, *Palos* is another, but famous only for being the place from whence *Chriſtopher Columbus* ſet Sail, in purſuance of his Diſcovery of the *Weſt Indies*. The whole Continent is water'd with five great Rivers, that have their Sources in *Caſtille*, that is to ſay, 1. *Iberus*, or the *Ebro*, which riſes in the Mountains of *Old Caſtille*, near *Aſturia*, paſs through a Corner of *Navarre*, runs through *Arragon* and *Saragoſa*, through *Tortoſa* in *Catalogna*, and diſcharges it ſelf into the *Mediterranean*. 2. The *Tagus*, that riſes in New *Caſtille*, near the Confines of *Arragon*, and after it has paſs'd through *Toledo*, and croſs'd *Portugal*, falls into the Ocean above *Lisbon*. 3. *Durius*, or the *Duero*, riſing in old *Caſtille*, and croſſing the Kingdoms of *Leon* and *Portugal*. 4. *Bætis*, or the *Guadalquivir*, that is to ſay, the Great River, in *Arabic*, which riſes out of the Mountains of *Murcia*, paſſes through *Cordova* and *Seville*, and after it has croſs'd *Andalouſia*, falls into the Ocean near *St. Lucar*. 5. *Anas*, or *La Guadiana*, which riſing out of the Mountains

tains of *Old Caſtille*, and having almoſt croſs'd it, together with part of *Portugal*, ſeparates the Kingdom of *Algrale* from *Andaluſia*, and diſcharges it ſelf into the Ocean. This River runs under ground for above a League, and gives an occaſion to the *Spaniards* to ſay, *That they have a Bridge upon which they can feed ten thouſand Sheep, and over which they can march with an Army in Battel array.* Nevertheleſs, it is moſt certain, that this River does not hide it ſelf, and that the Maps which repreſent it running under ground, are never a whit the more exact for ſo doing. Now in regard the *Ebro*, or *Iberus*, communicates the Name of *Iberia* to *Spain*, that the *Duero* rowls along with a greater Inundation of Water, and is fuller of Fiſh, that there is Gold to be found in the Sand of *Tagus*; that *Guadalquivir* is much deeper, and croſſes the moſt beautiful part of *Spain*, 'tis commonly ſaid, that the *Ebro* has the precedency for the Names ſake, that the *Duero* carries it for Strength, the *Tagus* for Fame, *Guadalquivir* for Wealth, and that *Guadiana* hides her ſelf under ground, becauſe ſhe has nothing to anſwer for her ſelf. However, tho this

be only a Fable, yet the *Spaniards* make it one of the three Wonders that adorn their Country: the ſecond is a Bridge, over which the Water is ſeen to glide, meaning the Aqueducts at *Segovia*: and the third is the City ſurrounded with Walls of Fire; by which they mean the ancient Walls of *Madrid*, which were only of Flint-Stones, that fire Tinder, being ſtruck againſt Steel.

At what time the *Moors* were Maſters of *Spain*, the Caliph, *Valid Almanzor*, Emperor of the *Arabians* being dead, and his Race extinct, the Governors of the Provinces of *Spain* endeavour'd every one to appropriate to themſelves the Extent of their Governments, while the Chriſtians on their ſide ſettl'd themſelves in ſeveral parts: and by this means it came to paſs that they ſet up to the number of fourteen Kingdoms; of which there were five that lay upon the Ocean, which were thoſe of *Biſcay*, *Aſturia*, *Galicia*, *Portugal* and *Andaluſia*; five upon the *Mediterranean*, viz. *Grenada*, *Murcia*, *Valencia*, *Catalogna*, *Majorca* and *Minorca*; and four in the Midland Country, *Arragon*, *Navarre*, *Leon* and *Caſtille*, which

is

is divided into the *Old* and *New*. After the Power of the *Moors* began to decline, the whole Country was reduc'd into five Kingdoms, after *Ferdinand*, King of *Arragon*, had joyn'd his own with that of *Caſtille* upon the Marriage of Queen *Iſabella*. The reſt were *Arragon*, *Navarre*, *Grenada*, and *Portugal*, all which acknowledg'd but one Maſter under *Philip* II. and *Philip* III. But before we enter into a particular Deſcription of theſe Kingdoms and Provinces, I reſolv'd in the following Chapter to give a ſhort Account of the Occaſion, Manner and Time of the *Moors* coming into *Italy*, and how they came to be expell'd; which will be a great Help to thoſe who have not read the Hiſtories of *Spain*, for the better underſtanding many things inſerted in this Piece.

CHAP. II.

Upon what Occaſion the Moors *came into* Spain, *and how they were expell'd from thence.*

DON *Roderigo*, by others call'd *Roderick*, having uſurp'd the Kingdom of *Spain* from *Don Sancho* his Nephew, the Son of King *Vitiza*, whoſe Guardian he was, would needs put the young Prince to death, that he might be no Obſtruction to his eager Ambition of Sovereignty. But Queen *Anagild* his Mother, found a way to get him out of the Tyrants Hands, and to croſs over into *Africa*, there to put her ſelf under the Protection of the *Moors*. Not long after ſhe died with her Son at *Tangier*; and ſo *Roderigo* became the Peaceable Poſſeſſor of *Spain*, and in the Heighth of a ſlothful and luxurious Reign, gave himſelf over to Debauchery and all manner of Vice. In the mean time he had ſent one of the principal Lords of *Spain*, Count *Julian* by Name, his Embaſſador into *Africa*, to hinder Queen *Anagild* from obtaining any Succour. Nor was the Death

Death of that Queen any Obſtacle to him, but that he order'd the Count, his Publick Miniſter, to abide where he was till farther Order, and to have a Care of his Intereſts, while he led a wicked and diſorderly Life, maſſacring ſuch of his Subjects who had handſom Wives or Daughters, that he might have the greater Liberty to enjoy them. This Brutiſh Luſt of his inflam'd him one day to force one of the moſt Lovely Virgins in all *Spain*, call'd *Florinda*, who was the Daughter of Count *Julian* before-mention'd. She was ſo enrag'd at the Injury which had been done her, that ſhe made heavy Complaints to her Father in a Letter which ſhe wrote him, full of Grief and Indignation, not unfit to be inſerted in this place, were it only to ſhew the Expreſſions which ſhe made uſe of to unfold thoſe things to him, which her Modeſty would not permit her to divulge in proper Terms.

MY Sorrow for the Abſence of a Father, no leſs dear to me then you ought to be, cauſes me by writing thus to you, to ſeek that Conſolation, which the want of your Preſence deprives me of. The

News that I send you, tho it be already stale at Court, yet will be always News to a person in my Condition, and it will seem very strange to the Eyes of all the World for such a great Prince as Roderigo. *You are to understand then, my dearest Father, that out of Carelessness I had left upon a Table the Jewel which here I send you in this Letter: for I had not been so diligent as I ought to have been to lock up this precious Jewel, which I esteem'd and valu'd above my Life, and which you and my Mother so highly recommended to my Care. At the same time the King, who passionately desir'd this Jewel of mine, with a furious Impetuosity threw himself upon me to take it; but finding that I was by no means willing to give it him, he drew his Dagger, and gave me so many Stabs with it, that notwithstanding all my loud Cries, and all my strugglings to defend my self, he has, as you see, cleft in two the Ring and the Emerald which was enchas'd in it. An Accident so grievous, and so unexpected has put me into such a Confusion, that I know not how to express my self any farther, and forces me to conjure you to apply some Remedy for the Ease of my Sorrows, if any may be found. for there is no body but your*

self

ſelf to whom I can addreſs for Relief. My Mother is very bad, and I am worſe. God have you in his keeping, &c.

Count *Julian* took the Affront, thus done to his Family, with a mortal Deſpite; however he diſſembl'd it like a Perſon of Prudence. He return'd into *Spain*, where, in a ſhort time he form'd a conſiderable Party, as well of his Kindred and Friends, as of other diſcontented Lords. But in regard they could not complete their Revenge without the Aſſiſtance of Foreign Aid, *Julian* gave the King to underſtand, that it was requiſite, for the Support of his own Intereſts to ſend ſome Perſon to *Muça*, who govern'd *Africa* as the *Grand Almanzor*'s Vice-Roy; and in regard there was no Body at Court ſo proper as himſelf for that Employment, he ſoon receiv'd his Commiſſion for that purpoſe. But before his Departure, he order'd his Wife, who was then in the Territories of *Algeriza*, near the Streights of *Gibraltar*, to feign her ſelf ſick, that ſo he might get his Daughter from the Court, under the pretence of going to ſee her Mother. For you are to know, that *Roderigo* detain'd

detain'd at Court the Children of the greateſt Lords of the Kingdom, as Hoſtages of their Parents Fidelity.

All theſe Meaſures being taken, the Count embarqu'd with his Wife and his Daughter, and the beſt of his Goods, which he carry'd along with him into *Africa*. Where, inſtead of doing his Maſter's Buſineſs, as he was formerly wont to do, he laid before *Muça* the Cauſes of Diſcontent which that Monarch had given his People, and offer'd to deliver that great Kingdom to the *Caliph Almanzor*, if he would but ſend an Army to favour the Party of the Malecontents. This Propoſal was well lik'd by the Viceroy of *Africa*, who having imparted it to the Emperor his Maſter, ſent into *Spain* a ſmall Body of Six thouſand Foot, and ſome Horſe, under the Leading of a valiant Captain, whoſe Name was *Sariff Abenriet*, a Native of *Damaſcus*, and Count *Julian*, who croſs'd the Streight of *Hercules*, by that Captain call'd *Jubalfath*, and which we call *Gibraltar*. The *Moors* were extremely well receiv'd by the Veſſels of Count *Julian*, and in a little time all the Malecontents of the Kingdom came

and

and joyn'd 'em. This fell out in the Year 712, or 713.

These happy Beginnings swell'd the *Africans* with great Hopes, so that *Tariff*, who went to give an Account of his Progresses to the Viceroy of *Muça*, brought back a greater Number of Men, who prosper'd even to surprize, as well by reason of the ill will which the People bore to *Roderigo*, as for that he himself had caus'd all the strong Places in the Kingdom to be demolish'd, to deprive the Lords whom he had injur'd and disoblig'd, of the means and opportunity to give him any Trouble. besides that he had no disciplin'd Soldiers in a readiness, by reason of the profound Peace which the Kingdom had for a long time enjoy'd.

All this extremely perplex'd *Roderigo*, who, to add the more to his Misfortune, was in great want of Money to raise an Army with that speed as was requisite to oppose his Enemies. In the midst of this extreme Necessity therefore, he resolv'd to break open a Place, which was call'd the *Enchanted Tower*, near *Toledo*, where it was said there was a very great Treasure, which no Body durst venture to enquire after before.

Tho

Tho what I am about to report, may appear fabulous, yet we are forc'd to admit it for a Truth not to be contradicted, unleſs we ſhoud undertake to condemn, as falſe and impertinent Writers, all the Hiſtorians of *Spain*, and among the reſt, *Abulcacim Tariff Abentariq.* who has written the Hiſtory of the Conqueſts of *Spain* by the *Moors*, in *Arabic*, within theſe very few years Tranſlated into *French*. He writes like a Learned Man, and was preſent in all this Expedition, beſides that he was inform'd of what I am going to tell you concerning this Enchanted Tower from the Lips of the Archbiſhop *Don Oppas*, one of King *Roderigo*'s Generals, who was with him when he enter'd the Tower.

This Tower was built between two ſteep Rocks, half a League to the Eaſt of *Toledo*, and above the Story next the Ground was to be ſeen a very deep Cave, parted into four different Vaults, to which a very narrow Mouth or Opening led, cut out of the Rock, and was clos'd with an Iron Door, which as the Report went, had a thouſand Locks, and as many Bolts. Over the Door were certain *Greek* Characters, which

which admitted ſeveral Significations; but the moſt prevalent Opinion was, that it was a Prediction of the Misfortune of him that ſhould open it.

Roderigo caus'd certain Flambeaux to be made, which the Air and Wind of the Cave could not put out; and having forc'd open the Door, he entered firſt of all himſelf, being attended by a great many perſons. He had not gone many ſteps before he found himſelf in a very fair Hall, adorn'd with Sculptures; and in the middle ſtood a Statue of Braſs, repreſenting Time upon a Pedeſtal, three Cubits high, which held in his Right Hand a Battel-Axe, with which the Image ever and anon ſtrook upon the Ground, and every Blow reſounding through the Cave, made a moſt dreadful Noiſe. *Roderigo* was ſo far from being terrifi'd, that he aſſur'd the Fantome, that he came not to commit any Diſorder in the place of his Abode, and promis'd to be gone ſo ſoon as he had view'd all the Wonders in the Place; and then the Satue ceas'd to ſtrike upon the Earth.

Thus the Example of the King encouraging his Followers, he took an exact

exact view of the Hall, at the entrance into which ſtood a round Fatt, whence iſſu'd a Water-Spout that made a dreadful murmuring Noiſe. Upon the Breaſt of the Statue was written in *Arabick*, *I do my Duty*; and upon the Back of it, *To my Succour*. On the Left Hand upon the Wall, were to be read theſe Words: *Unfortunate Prince, thy evil Deſtiny has brought thee hither*: And on the Left Hand, *Thou ſhalt be diſpoſſeſs'd by Forcign Nations; and thy Subjects ſhall be puniſh'd, as well as thou thy ſelf for all their Crimes.*

Roderigo having thus gratifi'd his Curioſity return'd; but he had no ſooner turn'd his Back, before the Statue began to ſtrike upon the Ground again. However the King caus'd the Door to be ſhut faſt again, and order'd the narrow Paſſage to be ſtop'd up with Earth, to the end that no Body ſhould ever enter for the future; but in the night there were heard on that ſide ſeveral loud Shreeks and ſhrill Cries, which preceded a moſt dreadful Noiſe, not unlike a great Thunder Clap, and the next day there was no more of a Tower to be ſeen, nor almoſt any Foot-ſteps of what had render'd that place ſo remarkable.

I will

I will not undertake to vanquiſh the Incredulity of thoſe that are unwilling to give Credit to this Story; tho toward the obtaining of ſuch a Victory, I am apt to believe there needs no more then to put them in mind of the Fifth Chapter of *Daniel*, where *Belſhazzar*, King of *Babylon*, *Nebuchadnezzar*'s Grandchild, ſaw the Hand which wrote his Fate upon the Wall of his Preſence Chamber, in theſe Words, *Mene, Tekel Upharſin.* For I am of Opinion, that no Body will diſpute it with me, that the ſame God who guided that Hand, might in his eternal Council have permitted and ordain'd whatever Hiſtory informs us of this miraculous Adventure.

But to return to *Roderigo*, the extreme danger he was in oblig'd him to ſpare for nothing to ſend off the Misfortunes that threaten'd him, if it were poſſible: ſo that having raiſed an Army of a Hunderd thouſand Men, he ſet forward to meet the *Moors*, whom he found in the Plain of *Verity*, near *Cordoua*. The two Armies came to Handy-Blows, and the Fight, which laſted eight days, was one of the moſt obſtinate and bloody that are mention'd in Hiſtory. I ſay,

eight

eight days; for it began upon Wedneſday morning, till Night parted them, and ſo they continu'd fighting till the next Wedneſday was a Sevenight, at what time the Chriſtians were utterly defeated, and *Roderigo*, who, during all that time, had perform'd whatever could be expected from a Great Captain, diſappear'd in ſuch a manner, that no Body could ever tell what became of him. But ſeveral years after his Tomb was found in the chief Church of *Viſco* in *Portugal*, with this Inſcription engrav'd upon it, *Here lies* Roderigo, *the laſt King of the* Goths.

This Battel, which was fought in the Year 714, was the total Loſs of *Spain*; for the *Moors*, not meeting with any more Obſtacles, made themſelves abſolute Maſters of it the ſame year. But after the great *Almanzor*'s Death, every particular Governor of a Province, appropriated his own Government to himſelf under the Title of a Kingdom. Which in regard it could not be done without kindling ſeveral Wars among themſelves that weaken'd 'em extremely, this gave the Chriſtians an opportunity to make advantage of their Diviſions, and by degrees

grees to drive 'em again quite out of *Spain*. And becauſe the Royal Family was quite extinct in the perſon of *Roderigo*, as the *Moors* happened to be expell'd out of any one Pronince, He, among the Chriſtians who had the greateſt Credit, made himſelf to be acknowledg'd for King. At laſt, all the petty Kings of the *Moors* perceiving themſelves brought to nothing, either by contending one with another, or by the Force of the Chriſtians, a great number repaſs'd into *Africa*, ſeveral ſuffer'd themſelves to be Baptized, and others had Liberty of Conſcience till the Year 1610, at what time the Catholick King conſtrain'd all the *Moors* in general to depart the Kingdom. So that very year, or the year before, above Eighteen hundred thouſand Souls left *Spain*, not to ſpeak of thoſe that were put to death by the Inquiſition. And this is what I had to ſay of the *Moors*.

CHAP.

CHAP. III

Of the Nature of the Country; of the Productions of it, and the Cauſes of its Barrenneſs.

ALL Men agree, that *Spain* is that part of *Europe* where the Heat of the Country is the moſt inconvenient to the Inhabitants. So that 'tis not without reaſon that People ſay, *That the Flames which ſhall conſume the Funeral Pile of the World, will have little to do with* Spain, *where Wood is ſo ſcarce.* And an *Italian* ſaid one day to a Doctor, that was much concern'd where to place Purgatory, *That the Purgatory of the Eaſtern People ought to be plac'd in* Libya; *and that of the* Europeans, *in* Spain. There was never any Drowth known like that which happen'd in *Spain*, in the Reign of *Gorgores*, a *Gothiſh* King. For from the Year of the World 2727, to 2754, which are Twenty ſeven Years, it never rained; ſo that all the Springs and Rivers were dry'd up; which caus'd a great Mortality among the Cattel, and was the Occaſion that a World of People di'd.

di'd. After which time there happened a Deluge, which cau'sd Diſorders no leſs miſchievous in ſeveral Provinces.

Theſe exceſſive Heats cauſe frequent Earthquakes in *Spain*; and it is not many years ago that a moſt terrible Earthquake happen'd at *Malaga*, and parts adjoyning, which overturn'd ſeveral Churches, and between fourteen and fifteen hundred Houſes. Another time with one Shog near *Velez*, the gaping Earth ſwallow'd up the River in a ſmall time; after which the Earth clos'd again, and conſtrain'd it ſelf to throw up the Water of the ſame River with a moſt dreadful Impetuoſity, ſo that it was forc'd up into the Air almoſt out of ſight.

However, the Barrenneſs of *Spain* is not to be imputed ſolely to the vehemency of the Heats; in regard there are two other Cauſes of it. The firſt proceeds from the little Induſtry and extraordinary Sloth of the *Spaniards*. For during the time that the *Moors* poſſeſs'd it, it was much more fertile then now it is, becauſe they took great care to let the Rivers into their Grounds, which then produc'd whatever they would

would have 'em to bear. But the *Spaniards* are too ſlothful to give themſelves that trouble, and rather chuſe to be famiſh'd to death, then to work for their Livelyhoods: whence it comes to paſs, that the little Land which is manur'd, is cultivated for the moſt part by Foreign Husbandmen. Their Sloth alſo extends even to be weary of their Trade with the *Engliſh*, *French* and *Hollanders*, to whom they ſell their Wools at a cheap rate, and buy 'em dear when they are made into Cloaths and other Stuffs.

The other Cauſe of the Barrenneſs of *Spain* proceeds from this, that it is not peopl'd proportionably to the Extent of it. 'Tis a wonder to ſee that Kingdom almoſt deſert, that was ſo flouriſhing and potent under *Charles* V. and *Philip* II. which proceeds from the great Number of *Moors* and *Jews* that were expell'd out of *Spain* at the beginning of this Age, beſides infinite Numbers that have been deſtroy'd by continual Wars, or the Inquiſition; beſides that *Spain* has been extremely diſpeopled to people the *Indies*. For they that are ſent thither very rarely return: whether it be that their ſettling in

thoſe parts, the moſt of 'em marrying with Chriſtian *Indians*, detains 'em there; or whether it be that they are not ſuffer'd to return. Moreover a great number of Men are drawn out of the Kingdom to be ſent into *Flanders*, *Milanois*, *Naples* and *Sicily*, from whence alſo but very few return. And we may add to to all this the Barrenneſs of the *Spaniſh* Women, who are never ſo often with Child as in the Northern Countries. So that it has been obſerv'd, that for a long time there has not been known to have been above Eight thouſand *Spaniards* at a time in a *Spaniſh* Army.

Nevertheleſs this is no Obſtacle, but that *Spain* has her peculiar Qualities and Properties, and produces both Gold and Silver, in deſpite of her Inhabitants; but after the Diſcovery of *Peru*, they have quitted ſearching after thoſe precious Metals in *Europe*. There are alſo in it Mines both of Iron and Lead, and admirable Salt-Pits, epſecially in *Catalogna*, near *Gironne*, where they dig the Salt out of certain Quarries that are inexhauſtible; for tho they dig out conſiderable Quantities in the day, the next Morning the Pit is

full

full again, as being thruſt up out of the Bowels of the Earth in the Night, to ſupply the want of what was carri'd away the Day before: and theſe Salt-ſtones they cut in the Form of Cryſtals, and ſhape them into Croſſes and Beads. The beſt Lead-Mines are thoſe about *Linarez*, upon the Frontiers of *Andalouſia*.

Spain alſo produces in abundance ſeveral ſorts of Merchandiſe; highly eſteem'd by Foreigners; as *Spaniſh* Genets, Wools of *Segovia*, Silks of *Grenada*, Linnen and Hemp of *Andaluſia*, Iron and Copper of *Biſcay*, Wines of *Alicant*, together with Oils and other Fruits that abound upon the Coaſts. Which ſhews us, that the Soil would be richly productive, were it but induſtriouſly manur'd.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Court of Spain, *and the Cuſtoms of the Palace.*

HIſtory informs us, that ſince *Pelagius*, who was the firſt among the Chriſtians to whom the *Spaniards* gave

gave the Title of King, after the Defeat and Death of *Don Roderigo*, the Crown of *Spain* fell ten times to the Female-Heirs. But in regard I am not about to write the History of that Monarchy, but only the Observations of a Traveller, I shall forbear to mention all the Kings that have reign'd there, and only observe, that we do not account above seven that have possess'd the Throne successively since the *Moors* were expell'd, *viz. Ferdinand*, *Philip* I. *Charles* I. otherwise *Charles* V. *Philip* II. *Philip* III. *Philip* IV. and *Charles* II. that now reigns.

He was born the sixteenth of *December*, 1661, and was Marry'd in his first Nuptials in 1678 to *Mary Louise*, Daughter of the Duke of *Orleance*, who dying without Children, his Catholick Majesty espous'd in the year 1689, a Princess of *Neuburgh*, Daughter of the Deceased Elector Palatine, Sister to the Empress and Queen of *Portugal*: but tho that Family be one of the most fruitful in *Europe*, however the King has never had any Children by her as yet.

There is no Christian Prince who assumes so many Titles as the Kings of

Spain do. For example, his preſent Catholick Majeſty ſtiles himſelf in all Patents and Commiſſions, King of *Spain*, *Caſtille*, *Leon*, *Navarre*, *Arragon*, *Grenada*, *Toledo*, *Valencia*, *Galicia*, *Seville*, *Murcia*, *Jaen*, *Jeruſalem*, *Naples*, *Sicily*, *Majorca*, *Minorca*, *Sardignia*, the *Weſt Indies*, of all the Iſlands and Continents in the Ocean Sea: Archduke of *Auſtria*, *Burgundy*, *Brabant*, *Luxemburgh*, *Gueldres*, *Milan*; Count of *Haſprug*, *Holland*, *Flanders*, *Tirol*, and *Barcelona*, Lord of *Biſcay* and *Molina*; Marquiſs of the Holy Empire; Lord of *Friſe*, *Utrecht*, *Malines*, *Overyſſel*, *Groninguen*, and Grand Lord of *Aſia* and *Africa*.

It has been already obſerv'd, that *Francis* I. in Anſwer to a Letter of *Charles* V. who annex'd all theſe Titles to that of Emperor, ſaid no more then *King of France*, and *Lord of Vannes and Geneſſe*. And *Henry* IV. upon the like occaſion wrote him no other Additions to the King of *France*, then only Burgeſs of *Paris*, and Lord of *Chantilli*.

The Court of *Spain* muſt give place both in Magnificence, Grandeur, Civility and Gallantry, not only to *England* and *France*, but alſo to thoſe of

of ſeveral Petty Princes of *Germany* and *Italy*. For the King is very rarely to be ſeen, unleſs it be at the publick Audiences, which he gives one day in a week in a ſpacious Hall. And in regard the Galleries and Apartments that lead to it, are uſually full of thoſe that have ſome Petition to preſent to the King, his Majeſty takes 'em all as he paſſes along, that they may be afterwards read to him. But unleſs you can make good Friends to the Secretary of State, there is no more News of 'em till very late, and many times the King hears no further of 'em.

Moreover the Conduct of the Kings and Queens of *Spain* is ſo regulated by that which is call'd the *Ticket of the Court of* Spain, that you need no more then read it, to know how the Kings of *Spain* have employ'd themſelves ever ſince *Philip* II. and how the Succeſſors of *Charles* II. will hereafter employ themſelves till the Day of Judgment, provided that Breviate of Regulation be continu'd till the end of the World, as it is now obſerv'd. For example we ſhall here ſet down ſome of the principal Regulations.

First of all it is ordain'd, That the Queens of *Spain* ſhall go to Bed preciſely at Nine a Clock in the Winter, and Ten in the Summer. 2. That when the King is to retire in the Night-time to the Queen's Chamber, he is to go Slipſhoo'd, inſtead of Slippers, his Black Cloak upon his Shoulders, (for they never make uſe of Slippers or Night-Gowns) a Leather Bottel under his Left Arm to Make Water in, a dark Lanthorn in the ſame Hand, and his Sword in his Right Hand. 3. That if the King has a Miſtreſs, ſo ſoon as he leaves her off ſhe muſt turn Nun. 4. That every time the King ſhall receive any Favours from his Miſtreſs. he ſhall be bound to give her four Piſtoles. 5. By this Regulation the Days are appointed for giving Audience to Foreign Miniſters and his own Subjects, when he ſhall go to to the Eſcurial, to *Aranjuez*, and his other Houſes of Pleaſure, and when the Court is to return. So that let the Weather be what it will, theſe Journies are never put off. And if an Expreſs comes in about Affairs of higheſt importance, which require the Calling of an extraordinary Council, or the neceſſary Preſence of the King,

upon

upon a Day appointed for him to go a Hunting, I do not believe the King would put off his Sport, or at leaſt I never could hear it has been done in this King's Reign.

There is no marry'd Man but the King, nor no marry'd Woman but the Queen, that lie in the Palace. All the reſt are Widows, or ſuch as never were marry'd: and the Queens of *Spain* being once Widows, can never marry again by the Laws of the Country.

The Kings Guards are Compos'd either of *Spaniards*, which are the Ancient Guards of the Kings of *Caſtille*; or of *Germans* who were made choice of by the Princes of the Houſe of *Auſtria*; or of *Burgundians*, who are the firſt in precedency of Time, in regard the Grandeur of the Kings of *Spain* deſcended from the Houſe of *Burgundy*, from whence they ſtill retain the Order of the Golden Fleece, of the Original of which I ſhall diſcourſe in another Chapter.

All the Grandees are cover'd before the Queen, as alſo all other Perſons of Quality, when in the King's Preſence they diſcourſe any Lady of the Court. And to excuſe their want of

reſpect to their Sovereign, they tell ye they are ſo wholly taken up with the Beauty and Merit of the Lady with whom they converſe, that their Incivility is eaſily pardon'd. They never ſet any Chairs in *Spain*: for that neither the Queen nor *Spaniſh* Ladies ever ſit down; ſo that you ſhall not ſee any Chairs in their Apartments. They ſeat themſelves always upon Cuſhions, when they eat, or reſt themſelves, after the manner of the *Turks*: a Cuſtom, which I believe, they borrow'd from the *Moors*; as they did a great many others.

All the Offices of the Court are given *gratis*, no Body purchaſes any. There are three ſorts of Gentlemen of the Chamber, who have every one a Key to let 'em into all the Apartments of the Palace. But there is a great Difference between 'em, for ſome are bound actually to wait; others have free Entrance, but never wait; and others carry a Key, but neither enter nor wait.

As to the Children of *Spain*, the Eldeſt Son, who is the Preſumptive Heir of the Crown, ought to be call'd Prince of *Aſturies*, in memory of this, that

that that ſame Country never revolted. For ever ſince that *Pelagius* retir'd thither with ſome Chriſtians that choſe him for their King, they always betook themſelves to the Mountains and Dens, and were the firſt at length that drave the *Moors* out of *Spain*. The other Children, if Sons, are called *Infants*, if Daughters, *Infanta's*.

The Princeſſes that happen to be deſign'd for Queens of *Spain*, do but very ill accommodate themſelves with the Cuſtoms and Manners of this Court. And indeed there are ſome ſo ridiculous, that 'tis a wonder, that a Nation which pretends to diſpute for Superiority in Wisdom with the Diſciples of *Cato*, will any longer endure 'em. I ſhall repeat here only one Example, upon which the Reader may make what Judgment he pleaſes.

If the Queen's Coach happens to be overturn'd, or that ſhe fall from her Horſe, *&c.* none but the King, or the Ladies that are about her muſt give her any aſſiſtance, neither her Squires, nor any other of her Gentlemen dare ſo much as offer to help her, upon the Forfeiture of their Lives. Such an Accident as this happen'd to the laſt

Queen a little before her Death. For having got up a Horseback to go a Hunting, the Horse flung her to the Ground, and dragg'd her into the Palace Court, with her Foot entangl'd in the Stirrup, no Body daring to relieve her all the while. Till at length two Gentlemen, the one *Don Lewis de las Tores*, the other *De Jaimo de Soto Mayor*, compassionating the Extremity of the poor Princess, the one stop'd the Horse, and the other disingag'd her Foot out of the Stirrup. After which they ran home to get their Horses ready, and depart the Kingdom with all speed: but the Queen obtain'd their pardon of the King, as a favor little deserv'd.

The natural Sons of the Kings of *Spain* never enter into *Madrid*; and the best reason they could give me for it, was this, that 'twas to avoid all Disputes which might happen by reason of the Rank which they might pretend to over the Grandees of *Spain*.

All the Kings and the Queens Coaches are drawn by Mules, as are also all those of other Persons of Quality, tho there are very beautiful Horses in some parts of *Spain*. But the Breeds of Horses are there destroy'd, because they never suffer

ſuffer the Mares to be covered by any other then Mules; and thoſe few Horſes which *Spain* produces, are all deſign'd to mount their Cavalry. The King has ſome very lovely Horſes in his Stables; but thoſe which his Majeſty has once rid, by the Regulation of the Palace, are not to be beſtrid by any other perſon. The Coachmen have no Boxes as in *France* and other Places, but are mounted upon one of the foremoſt Mules; and this, ever ſince the Duke *D' Olivarez*'s Coachman, having over-heard a Secret of Great Importance which his Maſter told his Friend, reveal'd it, and brought his Maſter into ſome Trouble.

CHAP. V.

Of the Language, Manners, Habits, Cuſtoms and Diſeaſes of the Spaniards.

THere is no Nation in the World ſo haughty, or that think better of themſelves then the *Spaniards*. Which I leave the Reader the Liberty to judge by the Picture which I am going to draw of their Humors, wherein I ſhall

add nothing of my own, as it will be eaſie for thoſe to obſerve who have any knowledge of the People.

The *Spaniards* have ſo high an Idea of their Language, that they affirm, that when God talk'd with *Moſes* upon Mount *Sina*, it was in the *Caſtillian* Language, which they pretend to be the moſt proper for command. It derives it ſelf from the *Latin*; but they ſpeak it no where ſo purely throughout the Kingdom, as at *Madrid*. In other parts, as in *Portugal*, there is a great mixture of *Italian*, and of *French* in *Arragon*.

If the *Spaniards* are not ſo well belov'd by Forreigners, they may thank themſelves. For while they deſpiſe and ſet themſelves above all the World, as they do, they can never win the Love of others. They take upon 'em to be the Sons, or Poſterity deſcended from the Noble Race of the *Goths*; they boaſt that their King is Maſter of ſixty three Kingdoms; that Maſs is ſaid every hour within his Dominions; that the Sun never deprives 'em of his Light; and that they can regain *Portugal* and *Holland* when they pleaſe, their King being the greateſt King in the World.

The

The *Spaniards* are very slothful, and despise Trades and Mechanic Arts; and they who are compell'd by necessity to follow 'em, never stir out of their Shops without their Rapiers by their Sides, affecting withal the Titles of *Sennior* and *Cavaliero*, which is the same thing as to give the Titles of *Monsieur* and *Madame*, to the Porters and Herring-Wives of *Paris*. Otherwise they are grave, great Politicians, mysterious, secret, patient in Adversity, slow to resolve, but obstinate in the pursuit of their Resolutions. They are very mistrustful of Forreigners, especially of those that are under their Subjection; and thus you see the principal Employments of the *Low Countries*, *Naples*, *Sicily*, &c. fill'd up with *Spaniards*, to the prejudice of the Natives. The People, tho Boarish and Thick scull'd are very proud. But they that have seen the World may well be excepted; with whom it is no difficult thing to knit a firm Friendship and Society.

All Nations of *Europe* look upon the *Spanish* Habits to be so odd and fantastical, that they make use of 'em in their ridiculous Farces upon the Stage. On the other side, the *Spaniards* laugh at the

the Modes of *France*, and say, *That the* French *alter their Modes and Habits, as often as their Wits change their Situation.* Upon which Occasion, *Charles* V. said one day, *That the* Spaniards *appear'd to be wise, and were not so; but that the* French *were so, without appearing to be so.*

They never appear at Court, but in Black, and all the *Spaniards* in general are clad in that Colour. Their Apparel consists in a streight Pair of Breeches, for the most part Button'd down along the Sides of the Thighs, a Doublet close to the Body as far as the Haunches; a Girdle of *Spanish* Leather to keep the Belly Tight, Pumps like those that are worn by Dancers on the Ropes, Black Stockings of Network, with white Stirrup Stockings underneath, which appear through the Holes: a Sword about Four Foot and a half long, girt to his Left, and a Dagger upon his Right Side; a Black Cloak over all this, which they generally lap under the Left Arm, as the Priests do. The Gallanter Sort wear a little Hat, Lin'd with Black Taffata, with a Hat-band of black Bone-Lace, and a large Ruff about their Necks instead of

of a Crevat. We muſt not forget to tell ye, that there are few *Spaniards* who do not carry Tobacco powder'd in a little Fob in their Breeches, which they take out with their Fingers as their Fancy leads 'em. Add to this, that the *Spaniards* are almoſt all Swarthy, with Black ſhort Hair, and their Muſtachio's in the Form of a Half-Moon; with a Pace as Grave and Stately as the ſtalking of an Oſtrich. As for the Women, even the Queens themſelves, they are likewiſe clad in Black, wearing large Jippo's or Looſe-Gowns, ſupported by a ſort of Ornament, which they call *Vertugadin's*; or Fardingales as broad as the Hoop of a large Barrel, and under which you may eaſily hide two perſons. But they ſo bedaub their Faces with White and Vermilion, that you would think their Countenances were Plaiſter'd.

As to the Cuſtoms of the *Spaniards*, they have ſome which ſeem to us to be very ridiculous. I ſhall only here ſet down ſome of the moſt remarkable. Firſt in reſpect of their Civility. They always take the Wall in the Street, always are the firſt that go in and out of the Houſe, affirming that there is not more

Liberty

Liberty to be giv'n to Strangers, then is to be allowed at other times to the Maſter of the Houſe.

The *Spaniards* begin to Button their Doublets at the lower end, when they dreſs themſelves. People of Quality have their Kettles or Boilers of Silver ſo order'd as to be lock'd up with a Padlock, for fear the Servants ſhould ſteal the Victuals, or the Fat out of the Pot, while it hangs over the Fire, which often happens. Which proceeds from this, that they never allow 'em any Victuals, and pay 'em their Wages but very ſlenderly: ſo that they ſeize upon all that remains when they take away from their Maſter's Table, even to the Candles and ſmall Wax Lights that ſtand upon the Court-Cup-board: but the Purveyors take that great Care that they never buy any more then what is enough for every Day.

One of the moſt ridiculous Cuſtoms among the *Spaniards*, is their wearing of Spectacles, which are not only worn by old People, but by the younger ſort at fourteen and fifteen years of age, of both Sexes, without any neceſſity: for they have 'em on at the Table, and

in

in the Streets. And it is to be obſerv'd, that the only reaſon why they wear them, is, to make them appear more grave and formal: and the bigger the Spectacles are, the more Reſpect is given to the Perſon.

They dare not go into the Church with their Spurs on, without running the Hazard of being ſtop'd, and condemn'd to a Forfeiture. The Women never go to Proceſſions, no, not upon *Corpus Chriſti* Day; but they place themſelves in their Balconies, rather to ſee their Inamorato's, and to be ſeen, then out of any Act of Devotion. Moreover, they very rarely ſtir out (I mean the Women of any faſhion) being for the moſt part lock'd up, through the Jealouſie of their Husbands: and when they go to Maſs, they are cover'd with a large Veil, and accompany'd with ſome old *Duenna*, that narrowly watches their Water. Nevertheleſs, they many times find a way to introduce their Lovers into their Houſes, or to meet 'em at the Houſe of ſome Friend or Relation whom they are allow'd to viſit. Formerly the Lover and the Miſtreſs us'd to meet at Church, where the Lovers kept their Stations

near

near the Holy-Water Pot, and at the ſame time that they preſented the Holy Water to the veil'd Lady, ſlipp'd a *Billet doux* into her Hand. But ſome Months ago the *Nunçio* forbid all Men to give Holy Water to the Women, under pain of Excommunication.

All the Children in *Spain* are declared Noble, and acknowledg'd for ſuch; and the reaſon which they alledge for it is this, that 'tis better to acknowledge the Child of a Peaſant Noble, then to make a Gentlemans Child a Peaſant. The exceſſive Heats in *Spain* are the reaſon, that from Ten a Clock in the Morning till Five in the Evening, all Men keep within doors, either in Bed, or in cool Parlours; ſo that during all that time the Shops are ſhut up, and there is no Body to be ſeen in the Street.

The *Spaniards* are prodigal to their Miſtreſſes, ſparing for nothing to make their Acceſs to their Miſtreſſes eaſie. Beſides that 'tis a point of Honour, not to refuſe any thing to a Woman, as Pearls, Diamonds, Veſtments, *&c.* and this, altho you have not had the leaſt favour from her.

They

They are very revengeful, and a little thing ſpurs 'em on to kill a Man treacherouſly: and the ready opportunity which they have to fly to Churches for Sanctuary, does not a little contribute to theſe wicked Deſigns of theirs. To this purpoſe they make uſe of certain Weapons which they call *Stiletto's*: ſome thick, and as round as your Little Finger, which make a large Wound. Others as ſlender as a Bodkin, and about a Foot long, which are the more dangerous, becauſe they peirce a great way, and the Wound which they make is ſo ſmall, that tho but little Blood iſſues forth, yet the Damage done to the Bowels is ne'er the leſs. So that there being no way to come at the Wound, without lancing the Body, few People eſcape. And they who would have a Man to be Aſſaſſinated, without appearing themſelves, uſually make uſe of Ruffians that come from *Valencia*, and wait for ſuch ſort of Employments which they undertake at a cheap rate.

This is what I have to ſay of the Cuſtoms and Manners of the *Spaniards* in general; there remains for the concluding of this Chapter, that I only obſerve

obſerve to what Diſeſes the *Spaniards* are moſt obnoxious; which are more eſpecially Diſeaſes of the Throat, which moſt commonly turn to the King's Evil. They are alſo ſubject to Rheumatiſms, which being neglected, take away the uſe of their Limbs, bringing a Numbneſs over the whole Body. Which happens, ſay they, becauſe the Air is ſo ſubtil, that if they are not very careful to ſhut the Windows where they lie, and to cover their Stomachs in a morning the firſt thing they do, they are infallibly ſeiz'd with the Diſtemper; Venereal Maladies are not only rife among debauch'd perſons, but alſo among the Monks and Childern, among whom there are great Numbers born infected with that Diſeaſe which the *Germans* call *Spanſe Pocke*, or the *Spaniſh Pox*.

CHAP.

CHAP. VI.

Of their Diet, their Manner of Travelling, and of the Money of the Country.

HAving given this ſhort Account of the Manners and Cuſtoms of the *Spaniſh* Nation, I judge it will not be amiſs to ſay ſomething of their Diet, and what a Traveller is to do, and avoid, among 'em, to whom for that reaſon the Knowledge of their ſeveral Coins will be no leſs acceptable.

The *Spaniards* are very ſober and temperate, frequently ſatisfi'd with no more then an Onion, or a Head of Garlick, which are great Delicacies among 'em. Perſons of Quality, who furniſh their Tables more plentifully, never are ſerv'd with two Diſhes at a time, but one after another. The Women never ſit at Table, becauſe, according to the Cuſtom of *Spain*, they are not allow'd to ſit upon Chairs, but only upon Cuſhions laid upon the Ground, with their Legs acroſs like our Tailors, their Meat being ſet before 'em upon *Turkey* or *Perſian* Carpets. Upon Saturdays in *Spain* they eat the Heads, the Feet,

Feet, Liver, Lungs and Heart of all ſorts of Beaſts, as alſo the Fat, whether it belong to the ſame Lean or no.

'Tis no wonder that they often want Bread in *Spain*, tho it be for want of Corn; for that they ſow very little; or for want of Wind-Mills, and for that the Water-Mills ſtand ſtill frequently by reaſon the Rivers are dry'd up. So that the *Spaniards* being a People of little Foreſight, or that take much care for to morrow, it falls out many times that they have neither Bread, nor Flour; nor trouble themſelves much whither they have or no.

You ſhall never, or very rarely, ſee a *Spaniard* travel out of Curioſity. They that leave their own Homes never do it, but when they are preferr'd to ſome Employment in far diſtant Regions, under the Dominion of their Prince, or to ſerve in the King's Armies. Forreigners have no need of Paſſes when they come into *Spain*, tho in time of War, unleſs it be when they depart the Kingdom. Nevertheleſs, you muſt pay great Duties for what Cloaths, or for what Gold or Silver you carry along with you more then what will ſuffice to bring you to your Lodging,

Lodging, and there are Guards that ſearch your Pockets and Portmanteaus, and confiſcate them as forfeited, not only at your coming in, but going out of the Country, but alſo at your going out of one Province into another; as out of *Catalogna* into *Arragon*; out of *Arragon* into *Caſtille*, &c. They who are acquainted with this Cuſtom, avoid the Danger three ways; either by producing a Certificate from the Magiſtrates of the City of what Money they have, paying the Duties; or by taking Bills of Exchange; or laſtly, by cauſing themſelves to be accompany'd out of the City by ſome Townſman a League from the Place, as if they were only taking a Walk. As to Letters of Exchange it behoves me to give this Advertiſement to Strangers that travel for *Cadiz* and *Seville*, that if they take Bills of Exchange at *Madrid*, or places more remote, charg'd upon *Cadiz* or *Seville*, they ſhall have a conſiderable Profit. On the other ſide, if they have need of Money from thoſe Places they ſhall pay very dear. The reaſon is, becauſe it is upon the Coaſt of *Andalouſia*, where the Gallions unlade the Gold and Silver which they bring from

the

the *Indies*, and that they cannot make it circulate in the other Provinces without a great deal of Trouble and Expence.

A Traveller is alſo to obſerve, that when he ſhall arrive in an Inn, tho it were the beſt in *Spain*, he muſt provide himſelf a Bed; for often it happens, that there is none but the Hoſteſs's. then he muſt give the Victuals which he has brought along with him to be boil'd or roaſted; or elſe go and buy it in the Market, if there be any in the Place; in regard that Inkeepers are not allow'd to ſell Victuals, which are farm'd out, and the Duties of which are one of the principal Parts of the King's Revenue. The Chimneys, eſpecially thoſe in Kitchins, are in the middle of the Room, ſo that you may warm your ſelf on every ſide.

The Beaſts which Travellers make uſe of in this Country are Mules, that march with as much Gravity as the *Spaniards* themſelves. Upon which you are to take notice, that the Portmanteau is to be put upon the Pommel of the Pack-Saddle, which ſerves for a leaning Stock to the Rider: and and on each ſide hangs a Leathern Bag,

much

much like a Piſtol-Caſe, in one of which they put their Proviſions, in the other ſide their Snow to cool their Wine. They never ride poſt in *Spain*, unleſs they be the King's Couriers, or ſuch as have particular leave from the Court. For they that carry the Letters from one Province to another, or upon the Frontiers, are no more then Meſſengers or Foot-Poſts that are able to walk a good round pace; and ſuch drunken Varlets, that 'tis an eaſie thing to take their Letters from 'em.

As to the currant Money of *Spain*, it is either of Gold, which they call *Dublons*, the ſame in value as our Piſtoles; or elſe of Silver, call'd the *Reale*, which we call *Reals*, or Pieces of Eight, and which are worth about Fifty eight *Sols*, or a Silver Crown of *France*; as are alſo their *Ducats*. Thoſe which they call the *Reals* of *Billon*, are imaginary Coins, like the *Livres* in *France*. Their other Pieces are only the Augmentation or Diminution of the *Dublons* or *Reals*, as a Double *Dublon*, Quadruple, Half, Quarter or Eighth Part of a *Real*. 'Tis alſo good to obſerve, that they never weigh their Pieces in *Spain*; which is the Reaſon

the

the *Jews* ſend back thoſe which they have clipp'd in other places, by which they make a very great, tho very knaviſh Profit.

CHAP. VII.

Of the Government of the Provinces and States of the Kingdom, and their Adminiſtration of Juſtice.

IN regard it is requiſite for a Stranger to underſtand the Government of a Country where he travels, to the end he may be able to manage his Affairs upon ſeveral Occaſions, I thought convenient to treat of it in this Chapter, before I meddl'd with Religion.

I have already ſaid the Crown of *Spain* is Hereditary, and deſcends to the eldeſt Son; that for want of Heirs Male it deſcends to the Females, and that the Heir Preſumptive is call'd the Prince of *Aſturies*, in conſideration it was in this Quarter of the Kingdom whither *Pelagius* retir'd with ſome Chriſtians that refus'd to be ſubject to the *Moors*, and was the firſt Province that ſhook off the Yoke of thoſe Infidels.

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The King of *Spain* ſends Viceroys and Governors into the Kingdoms and Provinces under his Dominion; and diſpoſes of Nine Viceroyſhips, *viz. Naples*, *Sicily*, *Sardigna*, *Arragon*, *Valencia*, *Navarre*, *Catalogna*, *Perou*, and *New Spain*. His principal Governments are thoſe of the *Low Countries*, *Milan*, *Galicia*, *Biſcay*, *Majorca* and *Minorca*: and in the *Indies*, *Lima*, *Caſtra*, *St. Michael*, *Plata*, &c. Thoſe in *Europe* are but for Three Years, and thoſe in the *Indies* for Six, unleſs they be continu'd; and thoſe are enough ſufficiently to enrich and fill their Coffers.

Their Offices of Judicature, and Military Employments, are never ſold; but they are diſpos'd of, rather by Favour then according to Worth and Merit. Which is the Occaſion of many Inconveniences, as well as the Sale of Offices in thoſe Places where they are ſold. Nevertheleſs there are ſome Cities, as *Cordova*, *Grenada*, *Seville*, &c. where Juſtice is adminiſter'd by a Congregation or Council of People, call'd *Cabildo*, who purchaſe their Employments, which are Hereditary in their Families.

Formerly the States General of the Kingdom aſſembl'd together, which they call'd *Conſejo's*, for the Election of the King, and to regulate all Differences that happen'd in the Government. But their Privileges are taken away; ſo that there remains only ſome ſmall appearance of that Authority in thoſe Meetings which they call *Las Cortes*, or the Courts which are ſummon'd to confirm the Prince of *Aſturies*, during his Father's Life, and to acknowledge him Succeſſor to the Crown. Neither have all the Cities of the Kingdom a Right to ſend their Deputies thither: For *Charles* V. ſo order'd it, that there ſhould not be above ſixteen Cities and two Towns that ſhould enjoy that Privilege, *viz.* *Burgos*, *Leon*, *Grenada*, *Seville*, *Cordova*, *Murcia*, *Jaen*, *Toledo*, *Segovia*, *Salamanca*, *Avila*, *Toro*, *Zamara*, *Cuenza*, *Soria*, *Guadalaxar*, and the two Towns of *Valladolid* and *Madrid*, becauſe they are not ſurrounded with Walls. At this Ceremony, which is uſually peform'd in the Church, the King and Prince are ſeated on the Epiſtle Side, and the Prelates on the Goſpel Side; and after the Deputies have given the Oath of Alle-

ance

geance to the Prince, a Secretary of the Aſſembly, addreſſing himſelf with a loud Voice to the King, uſes theſe Words,

Your Majeſty in the Name of the moſt Serene Prince N. N. *accepts the Oath of Fidelity, Faith, and Homage, and all that has been done this day in favour of the ſaid moſt Serene Prince, and demands of the Secretaries and Regiſters of the States, that they bear witneſs of it, and ordain that they go and receive the ſame Oath from all the Prelates, Grandees and Gentlemen that are here preſent.*

To which the King anſwers,

Yes, I accept it, demand it, and ordain it.

They who deſire to attain to Offices of Judicature, are to have ſtudy'd Philoſophy and Morality in the Univerſities of *Spain*, of which the moſt celebrated are *Salamanca* and *Alcala*; after which they are to ſtudy the Laws four years before they can be admitted Batchelours, which is a Title neceſſary for an Advocate. Theſe may come to be *Alcaids* or Judges. But then it is requiſite that they have Friends among

those they call the *Consultadores* of the Universities, to the end they be in the number of the three that are propos'd to the King, who makes choice of one to fill up the Vacancy. The Mark of Authority which all the Officers of Justice carry, is a little white Staff, which is very much respected in *Spain*, for so soon as an Officer has but touch'd any one with his white Wand, he is presently acknowledg'd to be an Offender, and can no longer be protected by any person till he has justifi'd himself.

They cut off the Heads of all Criminals indifferently that have commited any Murder; whereas in *France* none are beheaded but Noblemen. But there is one Singularity very remarkable, that if the Offender has kill'd a Man treacherously, the Executioner gives him the Blow behind: on the other side, he receives the fatal stroke before, if he has giv'n his Enemy his mortal Wound in the forepart of his Body.

As to their Law-Suits, when they have been instructed in what Parts the Writs are Directed, the Commissioners send 'em in Bags seal'd up to the Tribunals

nals far remote, to be judg'd according to the Inſtruction; after which they are ſent back together with the Sentence. So that the Plaintiffs have no need of ſpending their Time and their Money in Solicitation. It were to be wiſh'd, that the ſame were done every where. Nevertheleſs this Cuſtom is not without Inconveniences. For beſides that the Judges many times examine only the firſt parts of the Suit, that fall into their Hands, it happens alſo that theſe Suits ſhall be fifty or threeſcore years before they be judg'd: and all this while the Advocates ſhall not know where to challenge the original Proceſſes which are fill'd in thoſe Courts, and which may be uſeful for 'em in another place.

CHAP. VIII.

Of the Religion, Inquisition, Ecclesiasticks, and some sorts of Devotion of the Spaniards.

THO the *Roman* Catholic Religion be the only Religion permitted in *Spain* and *Portugal*, yet there are many *Jews* and some *Moors* that are not known, intermix'd among 'em. *Hermenissid* was the first Christian Prince that reign'd in *Spain* toward the end of the sixth Age, being converted to the Faithby his Wife *Ingonde* of *France*, the Daughter of *Sigebert*. But it has not been ever since that time, that the Kings of *Spain* have obtain'd the Title of *Catholic*. For *Ferdinand* V. was the first who had that Title giv'n him by Pope *Alexander* VI. after he had taken *Grenada*.

'Tis to be observ'd, that the Severity of the Tribunal of the Inquisition, call'd the *Holy Office*, has caus'd much more Mischief then Good. In short, any Man that has but never so little knowledg in History, cannot be ignorant, that his Catholic Majesty is beholding to the Inquisition for the Loss of the United Provinces, and the

the Depopulation of *Spain*, which has ſo enfeebl'd the Kingdom, that he has not been able to withſtand the *Portugueſes*, nor the *French*, who have wreſted out of his Hands good part of the Dominions which *Philip* II. and *Philip* the Third poſſeſs'd.

This Tribunal was ſettl'd in *Spain* by a Bull of *Sixtus* IV. in the Year 1483. and *Torquemeda*, a *Dominican*, Queen *Iſabella*'s Confeſſor, was the firſt who had the Employment of Grand Inquiſitor. By a Privilege alſo that *Philip* the Third granted the *Dominican* Order, one of the five Counſellors of which it is compos'd ought to be of that Order. Moreover beſides the General Council that reſides at *Madrid*, there are ſeveral in the Dominions of his Catholic Majeſty that depend upon it, *viz.* at *Seville*, *Toledo*, *Grenada*, *Cordova*, *Cuenza*, *Valladolid*, *Murcia*, *Derena*, *Logronnon*, *Compoſtella*, *Saragoſſa*, *Valencia*, *Majorca*, *Barcelona* in *Sardigna*, *Palermo*, the *Canaries*, *Mexico*, *Cartagena*, and *Lima*.

They have an infinite of Officers and Spies that have a continual Watch, not only over the Behaviour of People, but alſo to eaves-drop their very

Words, and inform the Inquiſition. Upon the leaſt ſuſpicion a Man is impriſon'd, and, after he has been ſeven or eight Months in a Dungeon is brought before the Judges, who ask him why he was arreſted; to which, if he anſwers, that he cannot tell for what, as it is often very true, is ſent back to Priſon, till the Judges are pleas'd to call him to a ſecond Interrogation. In ſhort, he is always us'd after this manner till he has accus'd himſelf. And then upon his own Accuſation, or the Teſtimonies that are produc'd againſt him, they Sentence him to be burnt alive, to be whip'd, to be lead through the City ty'd to an Aſſes Tail, with defamatory Writings hung about him, every Body having the Liberty to ſtrike him, and throw Dirt upon him. The King himſelf has not the Privilege to pardon a Criminal accus'd, or condemn'd by the Inquiſition, and when any Execution is to be done, the Grandees of *Spain* are oblig'd to the Duty of Catchpoles, and to guard the Criminals.

'Tis no wonder that the Clergy are all ſo rich in *Spain*, having a Door open to all ſorts of Purchaſes, but ſhut againſt

againſt all manner of Alienations; beſides that they have the Tenths of all the Revenues of Secular Eſtates. There is not the meaneſt Convent, which by its Foundation has not wherewithal to buy Bread, Wine, Meat, Salt and Snow in Summer, for the full number of Monks that belong to the Houſe.

There are 8 Archbiſhopricks in *Spain*, which have Five and Forty Suffragans under 'em. The Metropolis's are the Arch-biſhoprick of *Toledo*, worth Three Hundred Thouſand Ducats *per Annum*.

That of *Burgos*	40000
That of *Compoſtella*	40000
That of *Sevill*	80000
That of *Grenada*	60000
That of *Valencia*	40000
That of *Saragoſſa*	60000
That of *Terragon*	35000

The *Spaniards* are ſaid to be Superſtitious rather then truly Devout. They believe, That they who are Born upon a *Good-Friday*, can heal thoſe that are Infected with the Peſtilence by blowing upon 'em; that with the ſame breath they can kill Mad Dogs; and that Fire can do 'em no harm, though they ſhould throw themſelves into a

red hot Oven. Nevertheleſs, they who are Born upon that Day, are willing to believe theſe Miraculous good Qualities in themſelves, without making the Experiment. They have alſo ſeveral other Opinions of the ſame Nature, which are grounded only upon Ignorance.

They are very Charitable to the Souls in Purgatory; and upon this occaſion I cannot forbear to rehearſe what the Count of *Vila-Medina* did to a Monk, who begg'd in the Church for the Souls in Purgatory. He ask'd the Monk how much Money would ſerve to deliver a Soul? To which the Monk reply'd, As much as his Honour pleas'd. Upon which, the Count having thrown a Double Piſtol into the Baſon, the Frier making a large Sign of the Croſs, cry'd out withal, *Ah! Sir, you have deliver'd a lovely Soul from Cruel Torments.* This oblig'd the Count to ask him how he knew it? *Becauſe the Holy Ghoſt*, reply'd the Monk, *has ſhew'd me the Heavens wide open, and the Bleſſed lending their Hands to the Soul which is now enter'd into Beatitude. If it be ſo*, reply'd the Count, *you have no more need of my Double Piſtol, for*

they

they that are once in Paradiſe never fear the Flames of Purgatory. And ſo ſaying, he took his Money again from the Monk, and put it in his Pocket.

Upon the Eves of great Feſtivals they make Proceſſions in all the Cities; at what time you ſhall ſee a great number of Penitents ſtripp'd to their Waſts, and Scourging themſelves with a Diſciplining Whip. Some do it by the Orders of their Confeſſor; others out of pure Devotion; and others out of Hyprocriſie: For as they paſs along under the Windows of their Miſtreſſes, and other Perſons, for whom they have a Reſpect, they affect to redouble their Laſhes, on purpoſe to Divertiſe 'em with their Whipping Sport.

There is another Proceſſion upon *Corpus Chriſti* Day, which appears to be yet more Ridiculous, and both the one and the other ſavor very much of the Follies and Superſtitions of the *Africans.* At the Head of this Proceſſion marches a Company of Haut-boys, Caſtanets, *Biſcayners* Drums, and a great number of people in Machines of Paſt-board, in the Shapes of Gyants and Monſters, Dancing and Friſking to the ſound of thoſe Inſtruments,

ments, which ſet the People rather a Laughing then Excite their Devotion. Among thoſe frightful Figures, there is a Serpent of an Extraordinary bigneſs which is ſet upon Wheels, and the Men that are conceal'd within the Machine, move this Animal of Painted Paſt-board in ſuch a manner, that he lifts off the Hats of thoſe that approach him with his Chaps, to the great Terror of thoſe that never ſaw it before.

They call this Serpent *Taraſca*, from *Taraſcon* in *Provence*; becauſe, ſay they, there was formerly in the Foreſt of *Taraſcon* a huge Serpent, as much an Enemy to Mankind as the Serpent that ſeduc'd *Eve* in the Garden of *Eden*, and that St. *Martha*, by her Prayers, overcame this Monſter, and Strangl'd it with her Girdle.

This Piece of Foppery puts me in mind of what I ſaw at *Valence* in the *Dauphinate*, in the year 1678, at what time ſeveral Seamen of *Provence* Rowing up the *Rhoſne*, met together in that place upon their Merry-Meeting Day, and there made almoſt the ſame Figure in Paſt-board, which they call'd *Taraſque*, and then carry'd it through the City, cauſing a general dread among the

the little Children, and no leſs terrifying the Women with Child.

But if the *Spaniards* imitate this Divertiſment of the *Provenſalls*, they ſhould, like them, make uſe of it in their Public Merriments, and not upon Days ſet apart to Celebrate with a Zealous Devotion, the Holy Feſtival of the Great Creator of Heaven and Earth.

Upon the approach of *Corpus Chriſti* Day, the Players ſhut up their Playhouſes for about a Month, and Act Godly Comedies in Public Places; and their Stages are enlighten'd with Flambeaux, tho it be at Mid-Noon, and in the open Street: Whereas, when they ſhut themſelves up in their Theatres, where they Act their Prophaner Pieces, they have no Light but that of the Sun.

The Ceremony which the *Spaniards* obſerve upon *Chriſtmas-Eve*, ſeems no leſs Ridiculous to thoſe that are not accuſtom'd to it; for then the Monks, and other Eccleſiaſtics, Act Burleſque Farces in the Quires of their Churches, before and during Mid-Night Maſs. They put themſelves into Womens Habits, or take other Diſguiſes, covering their Faces with Deformed Vizors,

zors, like the Youth in *France*, at *Rome* and *Venice*, upon the laſt days of the Carnival, and intermixing the Confuſed Noiſe of their *Biſcay* Drums and Hautboys with the Harmony of the Organs. After ſome Ceremonies, they begin a Proceſſion in the Church, without putting off their Vizors, Skipping and Dancing, and cauſing the *Holy Virgin*, St. *Joſeph*, and a little *Jeſus*, whom they carry in a Bed, to Act the ſame Poſtures, pretending to juſtify their Proceedings, by ſaying That they imitate the Royal Prophet, who Danc'd and Play'd upon his Harp when he rejoic'd before the Lord.

Before I conclude this Chapter I am to obſerve, That when any Body dyes that has not wherewithal to Bury him, the Prieſts cauſe the Corps to be carry'd from one Quarter of the Town to the other, and beg at all the Neighbouring Houſes for the Charges of the Funeral; and if it be in a Village where the Poverty of the Inhabitants will not afford any conſiderable Collection, they expoſe the Dead Body in the Highway with his Face uncover'd.

CHAP.

CHAP. IX.

Of the Order of the Golden Fleece; *of* Calatrava, Alcantara, *and St.* James's; *of the Grandees of* Spain, *and the Nobility.*

IN regard the Order of the *Golden Fleece* is only a Honorary Title, the *Spaniards* are not very fond of it; ſo that the Kings of *Spain* never give it but to Forreign Princes or Lords. The Vulgar ſay, This Order was Inſtituted in Honour of the *Holy Virgin* and St. *Andrew*, upon a certain Country-mans receiving a *Golden Fleece* from the Hand of an Angel, with a Command to raiſe Souldiers under that Standard, and drive the *Moors* out of *Spain*. Some Authors will have this Order to have been Inſtituted in memory of *Gideon*, who with Three Hundred Men defeated an infinite Number of the *Midianites*. Others, becauſe of the Great Revenue which the Wooll of the Low Countries brought into their Princes Exchequer. Others will have the Inſtitution of this Order refer to the Ancient way of Fiſhing for Gold in the Rivers *Colchis*;

by

by throwing in the Fleeces of Sheep into the Water, by which means they brought up the Grains of Gold that ſtuck to the Wooll. But I dare ſay that theſe are all Fabulous Stories; for that the Truth is, that this Order was Inſtituted at *Bruges* by *Philip* the *Good*, Duke of *Burgundy*, in the Year 1429. upon this Occaſion.

That Prince one Morning coming into the Chamber of a lovely Lady, and with whoſe Beauty he was not a little Enamour'd, found upon her *Toilett* a good quantity of that ſubſtance, of which mention is made in the Fables of M. *de la Fountaine*, That the Devil could never ſet ſtreight again upon his Anvil; and in regard he found it to be of a very fair white Colour, the Duke perceiving in what a Confuſion the Lady was, and the Sport which his Courtiers began to make with the Accident, Inſtituted an Order which he call'd that of the *Golden Fleece*, and would himſelf be the Chief of it. This Order is now common to all the Princes of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, who are deſcended from *Marie* of *Burgundy*, the Daughter of *Charles* the *Bold*. They wear the Figure of a Sheep in Gold, hanging in a Gold Chain about

about their Necks; and upon the days of Ceremony, they are Habited in a Robe of Cloth of Silver, a Cloak of Crimſon Velvet, and a Violet Hood.

As to the reſt of the Orders of Knighthood in *Spain*, that of *Calatrava* was Inſtituted by Don *Sancho* in 1158, and was call'd the *Gallant*, becauſe none but young Knights were admitted into it. The Badge of the Order is a Red Croſs deck'd with Flowers. The Name was given it from the City of *Calatrava*, becauſe they valiantly defended it againſt the *Moors*. We are to obſerve by the By, that formerly the Knights of theſe Three Orders were under Vows of Religion, and never Marry'd; but now they get Diſpenſations from the Pope, and Marry almoſt all of 'em. They are alſo bound before their Admittance to make Proof of their Nobility, and that they are deſcended from Chriſtian Parents, without any mixture of *Moors* or *Jews*, which is a very difficult thing to do. I am apt to believe it may not be unacceptable to the Reader, to ſee a Liſt of the Commanderies of theſe Three Orders, and the Revenues belonging to 'em; and firſt of all, take here the Comman-

Commanderies of the Order of *Calatrava.*

	Ducats.
The Commandery of the Grand Master, otherwise call'd *Mayor*, worth	10500
De Claveria	9000
D' Almagro	1000
De Herreca	3000
De Mançanares	6500
Del Moral	7500
D' Obreria	4000
D' Aymiel	2700
De Montan Chuelos	1500
De Pozuela	1100
De Torroba	1300
De Carion	1800
De Valdepennas	3500
Del Fuente del Moral	1000
De Caſtellanos	2000
De Alcolea	1400
D' Almodovor del Campo	2700
De Almoradiel	1500
Del Puertollano	1600
De Balleſteros	1300
De Volannos	700
De Jozual	1100
De Caſtilleras	4500
De las Caſas de Cordova	2500
De las Caſas de Toledo	1200

	Ducats.
De las Casas de Tabavera	800
De las Casas de Plesentia	3300
De las Casas de Sevilia	3000
Del Coral	2600
De Viveros	3400
Des Orita	500
Des Caneveral	2000
De Veleja	1100
And *de Lopera*	1600

So that these Thirty Four Commanderies bring in Ninety Three Thousand Two Hundred Ducats a Year.

The Order of *Alcantara*, call'd the *Noble*, because whoever is Admitted must prove his Nobility for Three Descents; was Instituted by *Ferdinand* II. in the Year 1177; the Badge of it is a Green Cross Florie. To this Order belong Seven and Twenty Commanderies, which bring in Fourscore and Eighteen Thousand Ducats a Year; the List of which is as follows.

	Ducats.
The Commandery-Mayor	10500
De Claveria	6210
D' Azauchal	2200
De Hornos	800

	Ducats
De Calamin	2200
De las Cuſas de Calatrava	2500
De Portecuelo	3200
De la Puebla	1200
De las Caſas de Corcia	1600
De Nelis y Navara	1500
De Eglas	3500
De la Motaleja	4000
De Santo Bennez	4000
De la Mayora	4500
De Paragal	1100
De Beluys de la Sierra	1000
De Yenfayen	1300
De Caſtil Novo	4500
De los Deſmos	3000
De Porto Galeza	1500
Cabeça de Buey	3000
De Sancti Spiritus	2000
De la Zalamea	4300
De Quintina	1000
De la Paradella	2000
De la Gatizuela	2500
And *de Paragoſa.*	3300

The Order of St. *James* pretends to be more Ancient then the other two. Some Authors will have it to have been Inſtituted in the Year 844. For they ſay, That St. *James* appear'd to Don *Ramire*,

Ramire, the King, and promis'd him he ſhould win the Battel that was fought near *Longronnon*, between his Army and the *Moors*. But others reck'n the Inſtitution of it from the day that Pope *Alexander* III. approv'd this Order, which ſollows the Rules of St. *Auſtin*, and was preſented to him by Thirteen Gentlemen who deſir'd this Order of Knighthood. This happen'd in the Year 1155, under *Ferdinand* II.

However it were, this Order juſtly deſerv'd to be call'd the *Rich*, becauſe the Commanderies belonging to it are much more Numerous, and much more Conſiderable. The Badge of their Order is a Red Croſs in form of a Sword; and there are Fourſcore and Seven Commanderies which bring in Two Hundred Seventy One Thouſand, Seven Hundred and Ten Ducats of Yearly Revenue. All the Knights of this Order are permitted to ſit and be cover'd before the King, when any Chapter of the Order is held. By the way, you muſt note that there are Three greater Commanderies belong to this Order, whereas the other two Orders have but one. Now then, the Commanderies belonging to this Order are theſe:

The

	Ducats.
The Grand Commandery of *Castille*, worth	14000
The Grand Commandery of *Leon*	12000
The Grand Commandery of *Montalvan*	4000
The Commandery of *Ocanna*	1500
Of *Montalegre*	5000
Of *Montreal*	10000
Of *Dos Barios*	1800
Of *Villa Rubia*	1200
Of *Vissoma*	2000
Of *Viedma*	1500
Of *Orcajo*	40000
Of *Poco Rubio*	1600
Of *Mirabel*	1310
Of *Villa Major*	2000
Of *Campo de Criptana*	1500
Of *Villa Escusa de Haro*	1500
Of *Socuelamos*	14000
Of *Coral*	1600
Of *Santa Cruz de la Zarca*	1000
Of the Buildings of *Castilla*	2500
Of the Buildings of *Campo de Montiel*	3000
Aledo	4000
Caravaza	12000
Zieza	1200
Cote	6000

	Ducats.
Socobos	4500
Moratella	6400
Montiſon	3200
Torez	1000
Montiel	1800
Carricoſa	1200
Mambra	9000
Segura	2000
Veas	5000
Teſte	6000
Albanchen	5000
Villa Nueva	1500
Demerida	4500
Albange	5200
Altueſta	2000
Ornachos	5500
Palamos	1500
Oliva	1050
Villa Hermoſa	4000
Oznaga	10200
Guadal Canal	4200
Puebla de Sancho Perez	2000
De la Reina	4500
De la Fuente	2200
De los Santos	4300
De Villa Franca	1000
De la Bienvenida	3000
D'Ulagie	2500
Ribera	3000

Inajoſa

	Ducats.
Inajosa	1200
Bastimentos de Leon	6000
Las Casas de Cordova	3000
La Barra	3000
Castro Verde	600
Ponta Ufende	2500
Trianan	1500
Orebenta	500
Los Museros	400
Ruara y Zenete	2000
Avelino	1500
Faradel	400
Sancolorio	1000
Vausetta	2000
Orion	500
Estepa	6000
Paracuellos	2000
Montijo	1100
Mobernando	2000
Oreja	3000
Lobon	1000
Estremera	800
Mora	1500
Nuclamo	400
Murezi	500
Castilleja	300
Almendralejo	2400
Medina de las Tores	2500
Montemolin	1400

Monasterio

	Ducats.
Monaſterio	1500
Caſcadilla	1500
Caſtroverde	300
And *Aquelarejo*	600.

As to the Grandees of *Spain*, they are of Three diſtinct Degrees. Of the firſt Rank are they who are cover'd when they ſpeak to the King. Of the ſecond Degree are they who put on their Hats when they have once began to enter into Diſcourſe. And of the third Claſſis are they, who never put on their Hats till after they have done Speaking, and that they are retir'd to their places. There are Ninety Three Honours of Grandees in *Spain*, but there are ſeveral in one and the ſame Family; for the Honour being annex'd to Lands and Signiories, they that Inherit, tho they be Daughters, Inherit alſo the Honor, and confer it upon their Husbands. 'Tis true, that there being ſome Honors and Grandees which are only for life, their Dignity dies with 'em. However, neither the one nor the other can be cover'd before the King has made 'em a ſign, which he never fails to do when it is time.

There is little notice taken of the Nobility of *Spain*, unleſs they be Knights of the Military Orders, or that they be dignify'd with the Titles of Duke, Conde or Marquiſs, *&c.* Nevertheleſs both the One and the Other have this conſiderable Advantage, which they call *Mayorazgo*, by which, if their Creditors ſeize upon their Lands or Eſtates for Debt, the Judges muſt allow 'em out of their Eſtates ſufficient for the Maintenance of them, and their Train, which many times comes to more then the Revenue of the Land, and that Proviſion muſt be pay'd before any thing of the Debt.

The *Spaniards* keep a great number of Domeſtic Servants, which cannot be otherwiſe; for they never turn any away: and when the Maſter and Miſtreſs happen to die, they are all taken into Service by the next Heirs, which augments his Trains, but empties his Coffers. They pay 'em their Agreements at ſo much a day for which they Lodge and Diet themſelves out of Doors.

CHAP.

CHAP. X.

Of the Conncils of Spain.

THere are ſeveral Councils that ſit in the King's Palace, and the Chambers are ſo diſpos'd in a long Gallery, that his Majeſty can hear their Debates through a Lattice-Window, when he has not a mind to be preſent himſelf. The Council of State is the firſt in degree, wherein there is no fix'd Number of Counſellors; but they all meet Mondays and Thurſdays once, and twice a Saturdays.

2. The Royal Council of *Caſtille* was eſtabliſh'd by *Ferdinand* III. in 1246. They meet every Friday, and take Cognizance of the Affairs of *Caſtille*, having eight and forty Officers at their Command.

3. Is the Council of War, which was eſtabliſh'd by *Pelagius* in 720. They meet Wedneſdays and Fridays to deliberate about the Affairs of War: but neither is it fix'd to any certain Number of Counſellors.

4. The Supreme Council of the Inquiſition, was ſettl'd in *Spain*, as I have

already said, in 1483, in the Reign of *Ferdinand* and *Isabell* his Wife, to take care of the Defence and Preservation of the *Roman* Catholic Religion.

5 The Council of Military Orders was erected in 1489, to take Cognizance of such Affairs as concern the Knights of *Calatrava*, *Alcantara*, and *S. James's*.

6 *Ferdinand* erected the Council of *Arragon* in 1494, and *Charles* V. confirm'd it in 1522. It takes Cognizance of the Affairs of *Arragon*, *Valencia*, *Catalogna*, and the Islands of *Majorca*, *Minarca*, and *Sardigna*.

7. The Council of *Italy* was erected by *Charles* V. to look after the Affairs of *Italy*, consisting of a President and six Counsellors.

8. In 1511, a Council was erected, call'd the Council of the *Indies*, to take care of the Affairs of the new discover'd part of the World.

9. The Council of the Finances, call'd *El Consejo de la Hazienda*, was erected by *Philip* III. to take care of the Gathering and Laying out of the Publick Revenues of the Kingdom; consisting of a President and eight Counsellors.

10. But

10. But *Philip* IV. for the Eaſe of this Council, which had two much Buſineſs upon their Shoulders in 165 , ſet up a Chamber call'd *Junta de Milliones*, which, to ſpeak properly, is the General Audit of the Receipt of Duties laid upon Commodities and Proviſions for the Back and Belly; which in regard they amount to vaſt Summs, gave occaſion to the calling that Council, *The Council of Millions.*

11. The Council of the Croiſade was erected in 1509, by Virtue of a Bull of Pope *Julius* II. which gave Liberty to the Kings of *Spain* to lay a Tribute upon the Eccleſiaſtics, upon condition that the Money ſhould be employ'd againſt the Infidels that infeſted the Coaſts of *Spain*. This Council gives leave for the Publiſhing of Jubilees, Licenſes Books, and Permits the Eating of Fleſh, *&c.*

12. In 1628, *Philip* IV. erected a Council in *Flanders*, to take care of what concern'd the Affairs of the *Low Countries.*

13. In 1341, *Don Alonſo* ſettl'd a Council, call'd *D' Apoſento*, which took care for the Lodging the Officers of the King's Houſhold, and alſo had Cogni-

zance of the Right which his Majeſty has to the Apartments of all the Houſes in *Madrid.* Of which more in due place.

14. Beſides the Council of *Caſtille*, there is alſo a Council of the Chamber of *Caſtille*, which *Charles* V. erected in 1518, to take care of the giving Account to the Preſident of *Caſtille*, of the Poſts and Offices to be fill'd up from time to time in both *Caſtilles*.

15. The ſame *Charles* V. in 1545, erected the Council, call'd *Junta de Boſques Reales*, to have an Inſpection over all the Royal Foreſts and Woods, as alſo over all the Royal Houſes, as well in the City as Country.

CHAP. XI.

Of the Indies, *Revenues and Forces of* Spain, *and the Reaſons of the Weakneſs of it.*

THE Revenues of the King of *Spain* are ſo involv'd in the Trade of the *Indies*, that I am forc'd to go beyond the Bounds of *Europe*, and take a Flight into the New World, to obſerve

ſerve that *Chriſtopher Columbus*, a Native of *Genoa*, was the firſt that diſcover'd the *Weſt Indies*, in 1492, under the Reign of *Ferdinand*, to whom, and to his Succeſſors, Pope *Alexander* VI. gave the Property of all that ſpacious Country. Tho this immenſe Gift is not to be thought other then a Spiritual Donation: for as to any temporal Gift, he could have no more Power then any other of the Chriſtian Princes. Nevertheleſs if the Pope could give away to the *Spaniards* the Eſtates and Fortunes of the *Indians*, becauſe they were Pagans, one would think they ought to be reſtor'd, when they have receiv'd the Faith of Jeſus Chriſt.

Under the Reign of *Charles* V. *Francis Pizarre* diſcover'd *Perou*, took Priſoner *Artabaliza*, who ſucceeded *Gama Capa*, his Father, King of *Perou*; from whom he extorted a Pike's Length in Gold, every way, for his Ranſom. During the ſame Reign the *Spaniards* advanc'd to *Mexico*, where they committed unheard of Cruelties, not only toward the People, but alſo towards the Emperor *Qualtimac*, whom *Cortez*, General of the *Spaniards* caus'd to be put to the Torture, to get out of him

where he had hid his Treaſures, which he found not ſo conſiderable as he expected, and therefore put him to Death.

The great Quantity of Gold and Silver, which is brought from the *Indies*, is digg'd out of the Mines of *Mexico*, or thoſe of *Potoli* in *America*; and all *Spaniards* are permitted to dig out what they pleaſe, upon condition that they tranſport it into *Europe* in the King's Ships, and that they pay for the Duty of Regiſtring Ten in the Hunderd to his Majeſty.

Now in regard we are aſſur'd, that there is brought every year above a Hunderd Millions of Gold and Silver, one would think, that the King ſhould have at leaſt Ten Millions for his Part. Nevertheleſs 'tis certain, that he has Two Millions an a Half, one year with another; becauſe the Merchants, who agree with the Captains of the Gallions, are met by *Engliſh*, *Dutch*, or *Genoeſe* Veſſels that are ſent by the Parties concern'd, upon which the Captains unlade the greateſt part before 'tis Regiſter'd. By which means the King is defrauded of his Right, and Forreigners only gain the Riches of the New World.

For

For tho the *Spaniards* only are permitted to Trade in the *Indies*, under the Dominion of his Catholic Majeſty, they are ſo ſlothful, that they willingly let Forreigners make uſe of their Names, who give them but a ſmall proportion of their Cargo. And for this reaſon it is, that *Spain* has been look'd upon as the Mouth of *Europe* to diſtribute all the Wealth of the New World to all the other Members of *Europe*. Others have compar'd it to the *Arcadian* Aſs, which, tho he carry'd Gold, nibbl'd upon nothing but Thiſtles.

So that 'tis no wonder to ſee more Doublons in Forreign Countries then in *Spain*, beſides a great quantity that are melted down in *England* and *France*, and coin'd into *Guinea's* and *Lewis's*. For in regard the *Spaniards* have need of Woollen and Linnen Cloth and other Merchandizes to ſend to the *Indies*, they make 'em pay for 'em both in Gold and Silver.

And as the King of *Spain* makes but ſmall Advantage in Compariſon of his *Indies*, ſo neither are his Advantages from *Italy*, or the *Low Countries*, very conſiderable, ſince they do not ſuffice to maintain a Force ſufficient for their De-

fence. In ſhort, we are aſſur,d, that all the Revenues which his Catholic Majeſty draws from *Spain*, the *Indies*, the *Low Countries*, *Naples*, *Sicily*, *Milan*, and his other Dominions, amount to not above Twenty four Millions, Eight Hundred twenty two Thouſand Livres every year, in time of Peace. So that 'tis certain, that he does not preſerve his Dominions by his own Forces, but by the Aſſiſtance of his Neighbours and Allies. This Revenue ariſes principally from the Duties of Importation and Exportation, from the Impoſitions upon Houſhold Proviſions, there being no Body permitted to ſell either Bread, Wine, or Meat, but the Head Farmers of the Revenues. The King alſo gets conſiderably by Mark'd Paper; every Sheet being to be paid for proportionably to the Uſe for which it is bought. For example, if it be for a Contract of no great Conſequence, the Paper will coſt no more then three, four, or ſix Sols a Leaf; but if it be for a Will, for a Marriage, for a Bond, or an Acquittance, you muſt pay proportionably to the principal Summ mention'd in the Act. So that many times a ſingle Sheet of Paper coſts

coſts Five and twenty or thirty Crowns, or more.

His Strength by Sea is in no great Reputation, in ſo much that for theſe many years he has not been known to have Five and twenty *Spaniſh* Men of War together under the ſame Admiral.

In the raiſing of Soldiers they treat with ſuch and ſuch Undertakers, who oblige themſelves by ſuch a time to get ready ſo many Men and Horſes. And you muſt take notice, that they ſnip one Ear of all the Horſes deſign'd for the Mounting their Cavalry; thoſe Horſes not being to be bought by any Body, under Forfeiture of Life, without leave of the Court. But the Troops in *Catalogna* ſnip off t'other Ear, and ſell 'em to People that carry 'em into *France*. Which their Officers are the more willing to conſent to, becauſe they have a ſhare of the Money, letting the Troops have the reſt to be deducted out of their Pay. The *Spaniſh* Foot have been always accounted good Infantry, but their Cavalry are in little Eſteem.

I have already obſerv'd, that the principal Cauſe of the Weakneſs of

Spain

Spain is the Sloath of the Inhabitants, as alſo the vaſt extent of the Country which theſe laſt Kings of *Spain* have poſſeſs'd. For it is certain, that all the Gold and Silver in the *Indies* would not ſuffice to pay the Men that *Spain* has loſt within this laſt Age, as well in the New World, as in his other Dominions in *Europe*. And we may well add to the Cauſes of her Weakneſs, the ill uſe which is made of the Public Treaſure, while every one ſtrives to enrich himſelf, and never minds the Public, till they who have the Management of Affairs have done their own Buſineſs.

CHAP. XII.

Of their Courſing the Bull; *their* Comedies; *and other Divertiſements in* Spain.

THE *Spaniards* ſtill preſerve many Cuſtoms of the *Moors*; but that wherein the Sanguinary Humour, and Inveterate Cruelty of thoſe *Barbarians* moſt appears, is their Courſing the *Bull*, to this day practis'd at *Algier*, *Tunis*, and other the principal Cities of *Africa*. Theſe

These *Bulls* are fetch'd out of the Mountains of *Andaluſia*, and to entice 'em out of the Foreſts, they ſend thither certain Cows brought up for that purpoſe, which allure 'em into the Palliſado'd High-ways that lead from thoſe Foreſts to *Madrid*. They that are made choice of for the Combat are mark'd ſome days before with a hot Iron in the Thigh, and Snipp'd with a pair of Sciſſers upon each Ear.

Upon the day appointed for the Combat, the Bulls are brought into the Great Piazza of *Madrid*, which is environ'd with a ſtrong Rail. The King has his Balcony dreſs'd up for himſelf, and others are hir'd for the Forreign Public Miniſters, and other Perſons of the greateſt Quality, to whom His Majeſty is pleas'd to give this Divertiſement. The Signal being given, a Bull is led into the Place; and then they who are appointed for the Combat go to attack him. But it is proper to obſerve that there are two ſorts of Aſſailants, the one a Foot, the other a Horſeback, and theſe latter muſt be Gentlemen. Neither are they permitted to draw their Swords againſt the Bull, until he have firſt aſſaulted the Horſeman,

man, by wreſting his Lance out of his Hand, forcing off his Hat, by wounding him, his Horſe or any of his Followers. In any of theſe caſes, he is oblig'd to Revenge the Affront. The other Horſemen that are within the Rail are not to ſecond him that Combats, but only to take his place if he be Kill'd or Wounded, unleſs the Bull attack 'em firſt; for then he that is Aſſail'd is look'd upon as Challeng'd to the Combat. When any one is Wounded or Kill'd, he is carry'd out of the Encloſure, with a great Noiſe of Trumpets or other Inſtruments ſounding before him, without Interrupting the Sport, which continues till the King ſays it is enough.

The Pleaſure which the *Spaniards* take in this Exerciſe is not valu'd but by the quantity of Blood ſpilt; for the Death of two or three Men is look'd upon as nothing. They that Fight a Foot ply the Beaſt with Arrows cover'd with Paper; and when the Bull has five or ſix fix'd in his Skin, they ſet the Paper a Fire, which does not a little contribute to redouble his Fury and Roaring.

Tho

Tho the *Spaniſh* Comedies are the moſt Pitiful in the Word, yet there is leſs Terror and leſs Danger in this Divertiſement then in the other. They Act by the Light of the Sun to ſave Charges. Nor do the Actors gain enough to find ſearing Candles, they not being allow'd above a *Sol* and a half of twelve, that every one gives for his Admittance, the reſt going to the Hoſpitals or to the City. The Gallanter ſort, during the Carnaval, carry Egg-ſhells fill'd with ſweet Water, which they throw at their Miſtreſſes ; but though the ſmell be acceptable, yet the wetting their Garments is not very pleaſing.

Their other Divertiſements are either Gaming or Walking. The moſt beautiful Walk at *Madrid* is that which is call'd the *Prado*, adorn'd with three or four Fountains of Running Water. In this *Promenade* all ſorts of people, tho they be Strangers, are permitted to approach the Boots of the Ladies Coaches, if there be no Men with 'em. There are alſo the Walks which are call'd *d'al Rio*, and the *Calle Mayor*, which are very Delightful. If the King be in the *Promenade*, or that you

meet

meet his Coach, you are bound out of Reſpect to draw the Curtains of your own. In theſe ſorts of *Promenades* it is where Lovers meet their Miſtreſſes; for notwithſtanding all the Care of Fathers and Husbands, you ſhall ſee a great many Women there of the vainer ſort.

This puts me in mind of the *Cantonera's* in *Madrid*, which is the Name that is given to the Public Stews in that Town; for that Trade is practis'd by the Permiſſion of the Magiſtrates, who alſo pay a Penſion to thoſe that are employ'd in theſe ſorts of Houſes, of which there are ſeveral in ſeven or eight parts of the City; and they who have a deſire to viſit 'em, are oblig'd to pay ſix *Sols* for every Viſit, and before they enter they muſt leave their Sword and Dagger at the Door, which an Old Woman takes care of. By which Mark a New Cuſtomer perceiving that there is ſomebody before him, dares not enter. And this is done to prevent Quarrels. The Phyſicians are oblig'd to viſit theſe miſerable Creatures; and if there be any one that has got a Miſchance, ſhe is to be look'd after at their Charge, and muſt not return

return to Public Service till perfectly Cur'd; and the Old Woman before mention'd is bound to give Notice to the Magiſtrate and the Phyſicians if any one falls ill. Every *Friday* in *Lent* they carry 'em to the Church of the Repentants, to hear a Sermon which is uſually Preach'd upon the Story of *Mary Magdalen.* And if any one be deſirous to quit her Debauch'd way of Living, they are admitted into a Convent to do Penance. But there are very few that are willing to leave off their Lubricity, while they have either Youth or Strength.

CHAP. XIII.

Of the two Caſtilles, *and* Eſtremadura.

Caſtille is uſually divided into the Old and New, becauſe that Old *Caſtille* was firſt deliver'd from the Yoak of the *Moors*; and we have join'd *Eſtremadura* to New *Caſtille*, tho it be one of the largeſt Provinces of *Spain.* This Country lyes within the 12 deg. of Longitude and 39 of Longitude, and is bounded to the Eaſt by the

the Kingdom of *Valencia*, *Arragon*, *Navarre*, and part of *Biſcay*; to the Weſt by *Galicia* and *Portugal*; to the North by *Aſturies*, and part of *Biſcay*, and to the South by *Andaluſia*, *Grenada*, and *Murcia*. It was formerly a particular Kingdom by it ſelf, but was reunited to *Arragon* by *Ferdinand* and *Iſabel* in 1474. This Country is mountainous and very unpleaſant, unleſs it be in the Valleys, that bear both Corn, Wine, and ſome Fruits, but in no great Plenty.

The Capital City of *Old Caſtille* is *Burgos*, dignify'd with an Archbiſhoprick, worth Forty thouſand Ducats a year. It holds the firſt Rank in the Eſtates of the two *Caſtilles*, tho *Toledo* contends for the Superiority. There is a very fair Bridge belonging to it, over the *Duero*, which joyns the City to the Suburbs. The Abbey *De las Huelgas*, without the City, has always in it One hundred and fifty Nuns of the Order of St. *Bernard*: and the Abbeſs of this Religious Houſe is Lady of Fourteen Cities, and fifty Villages, the Governours and Magiſtrates of which are elected by her, and ſhe alſo diſpoſes of Twelve Commanderies.

The

The other principal Cities are *Salamanca*, (tho *De la Croix* places it in the Kingdom of *Leon*) one of the most famous Universities in *Spain*, and therefore call'd *Salamanca the Learned*; and *Vallidolid*, formerly the Residence of the Kings of *Castille*, call'd also *The Genteel*, where are Engins to be seen, which by the assistance of Pumps draw up the River Water, and conveigh it into the Gardens belonging to the stately Palace which *Philip* IV. there built.

Toledo, call'd the *Ancient*, was the Capital City of *New Castille*, tho now *Madrid* contends with it for Pre-eminency, by reason it is at this day the Royal Mansion of the Kings of *Spain*. Nevertheless in the Assemblies of the States, *Toledo* holds one of the first Ranks, and *Madrid* is look'd upon to be no more then a Burrough. The Archbishop of Toledo assumes the Title of Primate of *Spain*, enjoying Three hundred thousand Ducats of Annual Revenue. This City is famous for Twenty Councils there held. It is seated upon Mountains, and divided into two parts by the River *Tagus*, over which stand two fair Bridges, the Foundations of which are laid upon the Rock. There

are

There are alſo to be ſeen the Remains of an Engin, with which the *Moors* formerly forced up the River-Water, and convey'd it to all the parts of the City; but through the Remiſsneſs of the *Spaniards* it is now quite gone to Ruin. There is a good Caſtle where *Philip* IV. kept the Duke of *Lorrain* a long time Pris'ner. The Cathedral is one of the faireſt Churches in all *Spain*, and the Wealth in the Treaſury that belongs to it is ineſtimable. Among the reſt, there is a Garment of the Holy Virgins, cover'd over with Pearls, and border'd with Diamonds, Rubies, and Emeralds.

Some few Leagues from the City you meet with *La Deheſſa de las Ciento Donzelas*, *The Forreſt of the Hunder'd Virgins.* At the Ingreſs and Egreſs out of this Forreſt, you find Engrav'd upon a large Stone the Explication of the Name given to the Place; and the Hiſtory in ſhort was this.

The *Moors* having invaded *Spain*, concluded a Treaty with *Moregat*, King of *Leon*, who bound himſelf and his Succeſſors to pay an annual Tribute of a Hundred Chriſtian Virgins, Fifty Noble, and fifty Peaſants, which was perform'd

perform'd by the Succeſſors of *Moregat*, till the Reign of King *Ramira*, who refus'd the Tribute in 844. Others ſay it was *Don Bermude* in 791. However it were, the *Moors* put thoſe Virgins in a Caſtle which ſtood within this Forreſt, till they ſent 'em into *Africa*, or diſpos'd of 'em otherwiſe at their pleaſure. But this Tribute was utterly aboliſh'd after that certain Knights of *Galicia* had defeated the *Moors* that came to receive their Tribute in a Field ſet all with Fig-trees. Which was the Reaſon, that the Deliverers of that Sex were call'd *Figuerons*; and this was the Original of the Family of *Figueroas*, that is ſtill one of the moſt illuſtrious in *Spain*.

After the Kingdom was wholly deliver'd from the Dominion of the *Moors*, Cardinal *Xoirixeo*, Archbiſhop of *Toledo*, purchas'd this Caſtle and Forreſt, in the year 1573, and built a Convent for a Hundred Nuns, half of the Nobility, half Peaſants, in memorial of that infamous Tribute; which Virgins, before they were admitted Nuns, were oblig'd to prove themſelves deſcended from ancient Chriſtian Families, without any Mixture of *Moors*

or

or *Jews*. This Convent, to which there belongs no leſs then an Annual Revenue of Thirty five thouſand Ducats, was afterwards remov'd to *Toledo*, where it ſtill remains. The Nuns are put into the Convent at ſeven years of Age, and when they are ripe for Wedlock, if any one has a mind to Marry, the Peaſants have a Thouſand Crowns given 'em in Dowry, and the Noble Maidens Two Thouſand.

Near to the little City of *Barchon de Laye*, in *Caſtille*, is to be ſeen a Caſtle, which was found under Ground, after a particular manner, in a Mountain adjoyning, in the year 1657.

A certain perſon, who, I think, is ſtill living, at leaſt, it is not above ſix years ago that a Friend of mine ſpoke with him; This Man, I ſay, dream'd every Night for a long time together, that he ſaw from the Top of that Mountain, a Caſtle, the Maſter and Miſtreſs of which ſhew'd him a Place not far off where lay conceal'd a great Quantity of Gold and Silver. At length, weary'd with dreaming ſo often the ſame thing, he obtain'd Leave of the Magiſtrates to dig in that part to which his Viſion directed him. Upon which

which he grubb'd up the Trees, and by that time he had dig'd about Twelve or Fifteen Foot, he began to meet with Walls. Whereupon the Magiſtrates went on with the toilſome Labour, and by that means diſcover'd the Caſtle, ſuch as the Dreamer had deſcrib'd it, and as it is at this Day to be ſeen; conſiſting of one Court-Yard, two pair of Stairs, ſeveral Rooms, one Hand-Mill, one Cellar, and one Well, in which were found the Bones of a Giant, and broad Blades of Swords. But I could not apprehend the Reaſon which hinder'd 'em from ſeeking after the Treaſure, unleſs it was the Expence which it would require to anatomize the Mountain.

They who believe this Story to be a Fable, may repair to the Place it ſelf, or ſatifie themſelves from the Informations of thoſe that have been there. For in regard it is an Accident that happen'd in our Time, there are ſtill living an infinite of People that have ſeen the Place where this Caſtle ſtands in Ground fit to be manur'd, ſurrounded with high Trees.

Segovia is a conſiderable City of *Old Caſtille*, formerly the Royal Seat of the

the Kings of *Caſtille*; and was commanded by an old Caſtle, built upon upon a Rock, much ſtronger then now it is. There are two things very remarkable in this City. The firſt is an Aqueduct, conſiſting of two Rows of Arches one above another. It is of a prodigious length, and ſerves to convey the Water into the City.

This Piece of Workmanſhip which the *Spaniards* number among their Wonders, is no Effect of the *Moors* Induſtry, in regard it was rear'd before they ventur'd into *Spain*. Some attribute it to King *Hiſpalus*, others to the Emperor *Trajan*, and others to *Licinius*, Governor of *Spain* under *Veſpaſian*. The ſecond Thing remarkable in this City is their Mint, where they make uſe of a Water-Engin to Coin their Money. And any private perſon has the privilege to Coin what Money he pleaſes, according to the Weight and Standard which the King allows, provided he bring in the Bullion himſelf, and pay a ſmall Duty, which only keeps the Houſe in Repair; ſo that the King reaps no Benefit by it.

CHAP.

CHAP. XIV.

Of the City of Madrid, *and the Royal Palaces of* Aranjuez, *and the* Eſcurial.

MAdrid, ſtil'd the Royal, lying upon the Little River of *Monzãnares*, is acknowledg'd to be the Capital City of all *Spain*, ſince *Philip* II. and his Succeſſors made choice of it for their uſual Reſidence. It was formerly ſurrounded with Walls of Flint-ſtone, which gave the *Spaniards* occaſion to ſay, *That they had a City ſurrounded with Walls of Fire*, as I have already obſerv'd. But it has no Walls in thoſe parts where it has been enlarg'd. The Air is very wholſome, and the Water of the River that belongs to it is ſo much in eſteem, that *Don John* ſent for into the *Low-Countries* for his uſual Drink.

This City, taking in all the Houſes and Gardens, that ſerve inſtead of Suburbs, is about Fifteen thouſand, ſix hunderd common Paces in circuit. And tho the Little River of *Manzanares* be almoſt dry in Summer, *Philip.* II. however built a Bridge over it that coſt

ſeveral Millions. Upon which ſome of the Wits ſaid merrily, *That it would be a good way to ſell the Bridge to buy Water for the River.* The Houſes are of Earth, and built very low: for that the firſt Apartment of all the Houſes that are built, belonging of Right to the King, unleſs the Proprietor will purchaſe 'em of his Majeſty, there are few that will be at that Expence. So that when you ſee a Palace or a Houſe that makes any ſhew, you may be certainly aſſur'd, that it was built by ſome Perſon of Quality, upon his Return, either from ſome Viceroyſhip, or Government of the *Low-Countries*, or in the *Indies*, or of the King's Dominions in *Italy*.

The *Piazza Mayore* is the faireſt Square in the City, and environ'd with the moſt beautiful Houſes in the Town, about ſix or ſeven Stories high, without any Symmetry, but with a great number of Balconies, for the convenience of beholding the Bull courſings.

The King's Palace is very ſpacious, but the Magnificence of it does no way anſwer the Grandure of the Kings of *Spain*, for it is moſt certain, that the King of *Spain* has Subjects in *Madrid* who

who are more conveniently lodg'd, and whoſe Houſes are better furniſh'd. Not but that it has all the Advantages of Situation, and might be made one of the faireſt Houſes in *Europe*, with a little coſt; but it ſeems the Kings of *Spain* of late have not been very curious in Building. There is alſo the Palace of *Buenretiro*, which is a very pleaſant Place, from whence there is a ſpacious Walk of Elms that leads to the *Prado*, and where alſo ſtands upon a Platform the Statue of *Philip* IV. mounted upon a Horſe of Braſs; and the Park belonging to it is ſtor'd with all ſorts of Forreign Beaſts and Birds, as Elephants, Lions, Camels, Oſtridges, *&c.*

The Cathedral Church of *Madrid* is Dedicated to our Lady, where the Altar and the Baliſters about it are of maſſy Silver.

In regard I have already treated of the Court and Government, I go to the Royal Palaces of *Aranjuez*, and the *Eſcurial*, which may paſs for great and Noble in *Spain*, but mean in *France*: for that the *Spaniſh* Oeconomy does not permit 'em to be furniſh'd. So that when the Court is to remove thither,

they are forc'd to unfurniſh the Apartments of one Palace to furniſh the other, and to carry the very Bedſteds along witrh 'em.

Aranjuez is ſeated in the moſt lovely part of all *Caſtille*, between the Rivers of *Tagus* and *Xamara*, which meet a little below. There is nothing remarkable in the Apartments, unleſs you except ſome Paintings which are indifferently good. All the Beauty of the Place conſiſts in the Gardens and the Park, where there are Walks of Trees longer then any that are at *Verſailles*. They are alſo adorn'd with a great number of Braſs Statues, which are all of 'em ſo many Waterworks. In one place you ſee a Mount *Parnaſſus* in the midſt of a Pond, ſpouting up the Water to a great diſtance: in another place a Great *Cupid*, out of whoie Quiver ſpin forth as many ſeveral Jets of Water as there are Arrows in it. But that which is moſt ſurprizing is this, that there are many little Rills of Water, that iſſue forth from the Tops of ſeveral great Trees, whither the Water is co vey'd through Pipes imperceptibly faſten'd to 'em, and rais'd above ſixty Foot. Among the

the moſt Beautiful Statues, that of *John* of *Auſtria* deſerves the greateſt Admiration, made of one Stone, that was found in a *Turkiſh* Veſſel after the Victory of *Lepanto*, which throws the Water up through his Hair. The Fountains of *Diana*, the *Ganimede*, the Statue of Jealouſie and the *Harpies* have all their particular Beauties. By the ſides of the latter is to be ſeen the Statue of that brave *Roman*, drawing a Thorn out of his Foot, which ran into it as he was haſt'ning to carry the News of a great Victory to the Senate, and rather choſe to endure the Pain all the reſt of the way, then to delay one Moment the publiſhing the joyful News which he carry'd to his Country-men.

The Houſekeeper of *Aranjuez* lent us one of his Servants to ſhew us one of the moſt famous Engins in the World, as he told us. But we were ſtrangely ſurpriz'd when we found it to be no other then a Mill to ſaw Planks, which the River of *Tagus* forc'd into motion. For that *Spaniard*, who had certainly never loſt ſight of the Steeple of his own Village, could not comprehend how Saws could act without the continual motion of Mens Arms.

After the Battel of *S. Quintin*, *Philip* II. made two Vows; which he perform'd exactly. The first was to go no more to the Wars; the second was to build a Monastery as near as could be guess'd, in the same place where one of the Order of St. *Jerome* had been burnt, near a Village call'd *L' Escuriall*, seven Leagues from *Madrid*. Now in regard it is a place where Stone is very plentiful, there was no spare made of it. For the Building is of that vast Extent, that it contains Seventeen Cloysters, Two and twenty Courts, and Eleven thousand Windows, flank'd with Four Towers at the Four Corners. Nevertheless the Monks possess almost the whole Building; the Apartments of the King and Queen being no way answerable to the Grandeur of *Philip* II. This Structure cost Six Millions and Two hundred thousand Ducats, besides the *Pantheon* which *Philip* the IV. erected.

Over the Portal of the Church, in White Marble, are to be seen the Figures of the Kings of *Israel*, *Jephta* holding a Battle-Ax, *Ezechias* a Ship, *David* a Harp, *Solomon* a Book, *Josias* a Paper, and *Manasses* a Compass.

You

You aſcend to the chief Altar by ſeveral Steps of Red Marble. It is adorn'd with Sixteen Columns of Jaſper, which riſe to the Roof of the Church. The Tabernacle is very Large and Magnificent, ſupported by Eight Columns of Jaſper, cut after the manner of Diamonds. The Quire is alſo adorn'd with Oriental Pearls, and other Precious Stones. On the Goſpel ſide ſtands a Braſs Statue, Double Guilt, of *Charles* V. with his Imperial Cloak down to his Knees, having by him the Empreſs his Wife, *Dona Maria* his Daughter, together with the Queens of *France* and *Hungary*, his Siſters. On the Epiſtle ſide ſtands the Statue of *Philip* II. Queen *Anna*, his Fourth and laſt Wife, *Dona Iſabella*, his Third Wife, and *Dona Maria*, Princeſs of *Portugal*.

Philip IV. enlarg'd this Church with a Chappel, for a Burying Place for the Kings and Queens of *Spain*, which is call'd the *Pantheon*, in regard it is round like the *Pantheon* of *Rome*. It is Thirty five Foot in Diameter, and Thirty eight high, all Lin'd with Black Marble. Here you are to obſerve, that only thoſe Kings and Queens are

to be enterr'd in this Place, from whom Succeſſors to the Crown have immediately deſcended; ſo that the laſt Queen is not buried here; ſhe being put into another Vault under the Middle of the Church.

There are Twenty ſix Tombs of Black Marble in the *Pantheon*, to lay as many Bodies in. But as yet there are no more then Four fill'd up, on the Right Hand, with the Bodies of *Charles* V. *Philip* II. *Philip* III. and *Philip* IV. On the Left Hand lie the Empreſs *Iſabel* of *Portugal*, and the Queens *Dona Anna*, Fourth Wife of *Philip* II. *Dona Margarita*, Wife of *Philip* III. and *Elizabeth* of *France*, firſt Wife of *Philip* IV. and Daugter of *Henry* IV. When any Corps of the Royal Family is carried to the *Eſcurial*, the Father Prior at the Head of all the Monks, demands of the Manager of the Funeral Pomp, *Whoſe Body is this?* To which he anſwers, *This is the Body of* ——— *and here's the Order which we bring from the King or* ——— *to give him Room in the Royal Sepulchre.* But the Monk not content with this, makes him ſwear, that 'tis the ſame Corps mention'd in the Order which he has read. Theſe

These Monks are of the Order of S. *Jerome*, which was allow'd by Pope *Gregory* XI. in the year 1374. There is a very Noble Library in the Escurial, divided into three Rooms, wherein are reckon'd to be about Eighteen thousand Volumes, well Bound, and little look'd into. In one of the Rooms there is above Three thousand *Arabic* Manuscripts, which only treat of the Religion of the *Moors*, but the Reading of 'em is forbid; so that they only serve for Ornament.

CHAP. XV.

Of the Kingdom of Leon, Galicia *and* Asturia.

THE Kingdom of *Leon* deriv'd the Name which it bears from the City of *Leon*. It is above Fifty five Leagues in length, and about Forty broad. It is bounded to the East and South by *Old Castille*, to the West by *Portugal* and *Gallicia*, and to the North by *Asturies*. Very fair Torquoises are

found near *Zamora*. The Capital City has nothing remarkable in it, only that 'tis a Biſhoprick under the Archbiſhop of *Compoſtella*, and that the Cathedral is the faireſt in all *Spain*.

The Province of *Gallicia* was formerly dignify'd with the Title of a Kingdom. It is Bounded by the Ocean to the Weſt and North, by *Portugal* to the South, and by *Leon* and *Aſturies* to the Eaſt; it is above Fifty Leagues in Length, and about Forty broad. There are in it a great Many Springs of Hot Water, which is the Reaſon that the Air is not very ſound. However it affords ſeveral Mines of Copper, Iron and Lead, and the Sea adjoyning to the Coaſts affords Plenty of Fiſh.

The Capital City of it is *Compoſtella* the *Devout*, Dignify'd with an Archbiſhoprick, worth Forty, ſome ſay, Fifty thouſand Ducats a year. It is alſo famous for the Reſort of *Pilgrims* to St. *James*, who, as 'tis ſaid, being ſent to Preach the Goſpel in *Spain*, was martyr'd at *Compoſtella*; and that in 835, his Body was found in this City. Moreover, 'tis farther ſaid, that in 844, he appear'd to *Don Ramira*, to

aſſure

assure him of Victory over the *Moors*, if he refus'd to pay 'em the Tribute of a Hunderd Virgins, of which I have given an Account in the Thirteenth Chapter. Upon which *Spain* chose that Saint for her Patron and Protector.

However it were, *Alfonso* built a most stately Church at *Compostella*,, and obtain'd a Bull of *Leo* III. to remove thither the Archiepiscopal See from *Isia*. There is to be seen a Hand imprinted in a Stone of one of the Pillars, which the Superstitious *Spaniards* believe to be the Hand of our Saviour, who took the whole Fabrick by that Pillar, to remove the Situation of the Church, and set the Altar to the East, which stood before to the West. They shew ye also at the Upper End of the Church a Cross of Iron, under which the Pilgrims crawl upon their Bellies, and then cut off a piece of their Garment, which they hang upon the Cross, but to what purpose I know not. As for the Pilgrims, let 'em be of what Nation they please, they are all receiv'd into the General Hospital.

As for the Province of *Asturies* it is considerable for nothing else but being the Refuge of *Pelagius* and his Christians that refus'd Subjection to the *Moors*, and for that the Eldest Infanta's of *Spain* assume the Title of Prince's of *Asturies*. It is about Forty eight Leagues in length, and but eighteen broad in the broadest part. It is Bounded by *Biscay* to the East; by *Old Castille* and *Leon* to the South; by *Galicia* to the West; and by the Ocean to the North. *Oviedo* is the Capital City, once a Kingdom, now no more then an Episcopal See.

CHAP.

CHAP. XVI.

Of Biſcay *and* Navarre.

Biſcay was formerly known by the Name of *Cantabria*, and then it was much larger in Extent then now it is. It is Bounded to the Eaſt by the River *Bidaſſoa*, which parts it from *France*; to the North by the *Biſcain* Sea; to the South by *Navarre* and *Old Caſtille*, and to the Weſt by *Aſturies*. There are in it great ſtore of Iron Mines, which are very profitable to the Inhabitants. For we are aſſur'd, that they make into Barrs every year above Three hunder'd thouſand Quintals, or Hunder'd Weights of that Metal which is tranſported into Foreign Countries.

The Capital City of this Province is *Bilbao*, one of the beſt Havens in all *Spain*, where Foreigners drive a great Trade, as alſo at *St. Sebaſtian's*, which is another Port in the ſame Province. But in regard great Veſſels cannot enter into it, they are forc'd to lie in the Road, which is half a League off. It is to be obſerv'd, that Forreigners who

Trade

Trade to *St. Sebaſtians's*, cannot keep Houſes of their own, but are forc'd to lodge in the Citizens Houſes, ever ſince the *Flemings* beginning to Trade there, gave out of their Liberality for a Gratuity to their Hoſts, One *per Cent.* of all the Merchandiſe which they ſold, and the *Spaniards* now claim that Civility as a Right.

The River *Bidaſſoa* is famous for this, that it parts *France* from *Spain*, toward *Fontarabie*, which Borders upon one Side of it, and belongs to the *Spaniards*, and *Andage*, on the other ſide, appertaining to the *French*. People croſs it in Barks, and the *French* take the Duties of thoſe that go into *Spain*; and the *Spaniards* take the Duties of thoſe that paſs over into *France*. This River forms the little Iſland of *Faiſans*, where the Peace was concluded between the Two Crowns in 1659.

There is a little Village near *Fontarabie*, call'd *Renteri*, inhabited by none but Maids, who ſuffer neither Men nor Women to come among 'em. They have the Guiding of all the Boats that go up and down the River, by which they get a very good Livelihood; beſides that they ſwim better then Men.

They

They who enter into *Spain* through *Biſcay*, always go to ſee the Caſtle of *Nios*, which never has been inhabited, as the People of the Country ſay, ſince *Mira*, the Daughter of a certain King dy'd there for Grief. The Story is this:

Mira was ſo beautiful, and ſo cruel, that no Body could look upon her, without falling in Love, and dying at the ſame time through her Diſdain. She had already diſpeopl'd all her Father's Kingdom, when the Gods being offended at her Behaviour, reveal'd to the Prince, that the Calamities which haraſs'd his Kingdom, ſhould have no end till *Mira* had made an Attonement for the Miſchief which her Eyes had caus'd: that ſhe was to be ſent a wand'ring, and that Fate would be her Guide. Thereupon the Princeſs harving wander'd a good part of the Land, came at length to a Caſtle which belong'd to the Count of *Nios*, a handſom proper young Gentleman, but a great Enemy to the Female Sex. *Mira*, who met him in the Woods where he was a Hunting, became deſperately in Love with him. One day ſhe watch'd him, and ſeizing him by the Hair,

Hair, conſtrain'd him to carry her to his Caſtle. But there he left her, and there ſhe dy'd for Grief: ſince which time the Caſtle has been continually fill'd with the loud Complaints of the Soul of the ſaid Damſel, who now ſuffers for all the Miſchief which her Beauty and her Cruelty were the Cauſes of.

At *Bordſano*, near *St. Sebaſtian's* are to be ſeen the Mills where they melt the Maſſes of Iron, which they dig out of the Neighbouring Mines, to caſt 'em into Barrs. They make uſe of certain Water-Engins, which at the ſame time move the Bellows, kindle the Fire, and heave up the Great Hammers that beat upon the Anvils.

Five Leagues from *St. Sebaſtians*, upon the Mountain of St. *Adrian*, People find a Paſſage through the *Pyreneans*, which was digg'd on purpoſe to avoid aſcending an inacceſſible Rock; which Vault is Fifty Paces in length, Eight broad, and Ten high. And tho this Paſſage was ſtopp'd up by the Gate of an Inn which the *Spaniards* built there, yet it is ſtill very dangerous, as being the uſual Harbour and Retreating Place for Thieves and Robbers.

Altho

Altho the Kingdom of *Navarre* was joyn'd to *France* by *Henry the Great*, the *Spaniards* nevertheleſs poſſeſs that part of it which is call'd the *Upper Navarre*, becauſe it extends the Limits of their Kingdom, as far as the *Pyreneans*. *Ferdinand* V. King of *Arragon*, uſurp'd it from *John Albret*, Grandfather to *Henry* IV. by the Mother's ſide: and 'tis reported, that the Emperor *Charles* V. being at the point of Death, recommended to *Philip* II. his Son, the Reſtoration of *Navarre* to the King of *France*, in regard he poſſeſs'd it by an unjuſt Title, but *Philip* neglecting to do it, gave the ſame Charge to his Son *Philip* III. who minded as little the performance of his Will as he had done his Father's.

Navarre is generally mountainous, and ſo barren, that it does not afford the King of *Spain* a Revenue ſufficient to pay the Soldiers that defend it. *Pompelona*, the Capital City is the ſtrongeſt of the *Spaniſh* Frontier Towns; ſeated upon the little River *Arga*, and diſtant about a League from the Foot of the *Pyreneans*. The Citadel, which conſiſts of Five Baſtions, with a good

good Moat full of Water, is environ'd with a large Bogg. *Philip* II. built it to ſtop the Incurſions of the *French*, that Ravag'd the Country as far as the Frontiers of *Caſtille*. *Pompelona* is a very Ancient City, and ſome will have it to have been built by *Pompey* when he march'd againſt *Sertorius*, and by him call'd *Pompeyopolis*.

There is in *Navarre* a little City call'd *St. Dominic de la Chauſel*, which the Pilgrims in their way to *Compoſtella* never fail to viſit, for the ſake of a Miracle which all the People in *Spain* are bound to believe, or make a ſhew as if they did. The Story thus:

The Daughter of an Inn-Keeper fell in Love with a handſom Pilgrim that Lodg'd in the Houſe, and not being able to gain his Affection, ſhe reſolv'd to be Reveng'd of him by putting ſome of the Houſe-Plate in his Sack, and accuſing him to have ſtole it; upon which he was Hang'd, and his Body was expos'd in the High-way.

The Father of the Pilgrim paſſing by ſome years after, knew his Son again, as he hung upon the Gibbet, for whom he had ſhed many a Tear, but could never tell what was become

of

of him. Preſently the Son, Hang'd as he was, told his Father that he had been wrongfully Condemn'd, and pray'd him to go to the Judge of the Place, and deſire that he might be taken down. The Father went to the Judge, and found him at Dinner; but he neither believing that the Man who was Hang'd was his Son, and much leſs that he ſpoke upon the Gallows, told the Father that 'twas as impoſſible to be true, as that the two Fowls that lay Roaſted in a Diſh upon the Table, ſhould return to Life again. But no ſooner were the Words out of his Mouth, when the two Fowles roſe up with their white Feathers upon their Backs, clapp'd their Wings, and flew to the Ground.

That which there is of certainty in all this, is, That there is a Gibbet fix'd to the Roof of the Church belonging to the Place, and on the left ſide of the Altar, a Nich in the Wall clos'd up with an Iron Grate, and a Live Cock and a Hen within it that Crows and lays Eggs, fed there no doubt on purpoſe to make the people believe they are the Fowl that return'd to Life, and which are ſince become Immortal; and you ſhall frequently ſee the Pilgrims

grims Caps adorn'd with the Feathers that fall from theſe Fowls.

There is a Chain of Mountains, which are call'd *Capſi*, upon the Confines of the two Kingdoms, not far from *Villa Franca*, upon the top of *Caragont*. Upon the higheſt of theſe Mountains there is a Lake full of Fiſh. And what is more remarkable, if you throw a Stone into it, there aſcends a ſmoak out of it which forms a thick Cloud that raiſes a Tempeſt attended with Rain, Hail, and dreadful Claps of Thunder; which endures for the ſpace of a good Quarter of an Hour.

CHAP. XVII.

Of the Kingdom of Arragon, Catalogna, *and* Valencia.

ARragon derives its Name from the River of *Arragon*, which riſes out of the *Pyrenean* Mountains. This Province is ſeated between the *Pyreneans*, *Navarre*, *Caſtille*, and *Catalogna*. The Air is very wholſome, the Soil dry and barren, unleſs it be in the Vallies which produce Corn and Wine, but the Iron Mines yield very little profit. This

This Province was one of the first that shook off the Yoke of the *Moors*; at what time finding the Race of their Ancient Kings Extinct, they made choice of a Prince or Chieftain among themselves, and the Plurality of Suffrages first fell upon *Garcia Ximenes*, a Gentleman of the Province. But they set very narrow Limits to his Power by the Laws which he was fain to swear to, as well in his own, as the Name of his Successors to the same Dignity, which unless they observ'd, they were to have no Authority over the People, who should be dispens'd with as to their Obedience, and be at Liberty to choose another King, even among the Pagans and Infidels; that for the Preservation of their Laws there should be a Chief Justiciary, or Sovereign Magistrate, set up, who was not to be Condemn'd neither in Person nor Estate, but by the States of the Kingdom, compos'd of the King and People, the better to bridle their Prince; that if the King did any Wrong to the Subject, the Nobility should take cognizance of his cause themselves, and hinder any Duties from being paid to the King, till the party wrong'd were fully satisfy'd his Damages. The

The King upon his Knees, and bare-headed, was to ſwear before the Chief Juſticiary ſitting and cover'd, to the obſervation of the Laws and Priviledges tender'd to him. Which done, the People, by the Mouth of the Chief Juſticiary, acknowledg'd him for their King, by ſaying theſe Words, *We who are as Conſiderable as you, make you our King and Lord, upon Condition that you Preſerve our Laws and Liberties; if not, No.*

This Cuſtom of Swearing Homage and Fidelity was Aboliſh'd in an Aſſembly of the States in the Preſence of King *Pedro* the Short, who in Exchange gave ſome other Priviledges to the *Aragoncis*; and Hiſtory informs us, that when all was done, and that they had return'd him the Parchment upon which the Law was written, he drew his Sword and cut off the Hand wherein he held the Act, ſaying, That the Aboliſhing of a Law could not be defac'd but by the Blood of a King: but the Power of the Chief Juſticiary over the Judges, and all manner of Officers that Oppreſs the People, ſtill remains.

Sarragoſſa,

Sarragoſſa, call'd the *Contented*, is the Capital City of *Arragon*, formerly the Seat of her Kings, who kept their Court in a Palace without the City, where now the Council of the Inquiſition ſits. The River *Ebro* runs through it. The Hoſpital belonging to it is one of the Richeſt in *Chriſtendom*; the Univerſity is alſo very conſiderable, but the Arch-biſhoprick much more conſiderable to him that enjoys it, as being worth 40000 Crowns a Year.

I have been aſſur'd, that in a place call'd *Vilila* in *Arragon*, upon the River *Hebro*, there is a Bell ten Fathom in compaſs, that ſometimes Tolls of it ſelf, without the Aſſiſtance of any Engine, or the force of any Wind. Altho I never ſaw this, yet I am oblig'd to believe thoſe that told me, as being People of ſincerity, leaving the Reader at his Liberty to queſtion the Truth of it, till he can be more fully ſatisfy'd. This ſpontaneous motion of the Bell is taken for an ill Omen, preceding ſome great Calamity or Revolution. 'Tis ſaid that it Toll'd when *Alphonſo* the Fifth march'd into *Italy*; as alſo upon the Death of *Charles* the Fifth; and

and upon Don *Sebaſtian* King of *Portugal*'s departure for *Italy*; upon the Death of *Philip* the Second; and the laſt time it Toll'd from *Thurſday*, *June* 13. 1601. till the *Saturday* following, without ceaſing Day or Night.

Catalogna is another Province of *Spain*, which was formerly Govern'd by peculiar Princes of her own. It is ſeparated from *France* by the *Pyreneans* to the North, to the Eaſt and South it is bounded by the *Mediterranean* Sea, and to the Weſt by the Kingdoms of *Arragon* and *Valencia*. If the Soil be not very Plentiful in Corn and Wine, the Bowels of it produce Amethyſts, Agats, Chryſtal, Iron, Alom, Vitriol and Salt, of which there are ſeveral Mines or Pits, and one near *Cardonne* particularly remarkable, for being ſhadow'd with ſeveral Colours of the ſame Mixture as the Rain-bow.

Next to God, the *Catalognians* are beholding, for the Expulſion of the *Moors*, to the *French*, who gave them powerful Succours; and *Lewis* the *Debonaire* alſo wreſted *Barcelona* out of the hands of the Infidels. In 1640. the *Catalognians* put themſelves under the Protection of the King of *France*, by

the

the perſwaſion of *Joſeph Margaret*, a Gentleman of the Country; upon which His Majeſty ſent Vice-Roys and Governors thither, till the year 1659, when by the 42 and 43 Article of the Peace, it was concluded that the *Pyrenean* Mountains ſhould be the Limits of the two Kingdoms.

Barcelona, Sirnam'd the *Rich*, is the Capital City of the Country, and is ſo Ancient, that ſome Authors affirm it to have been built a Hundred years before the Birth of Chriſt, by a *Carthagian* Chieftain call'd *Amilcar Barca*; it held out a Siege of fifteen Months againſt the *Spaniards*, who made themſelves Maſters of it in the year 1652. It is adorn'd with very fair Churches, and the Streets are neater then in any other of the Cities of *Spain*, being all Pav'd with very broad Stone; and it is a place of great Trade, by reaſon of her Port upon the *Mediterranean*. The Nobility have great Priviledges in the Town, for a Gentleman cannot be there Impriſon'd, upon any cauſe or action whatever. But if the Biſhop of *Barcelona* happen to dye, who is a Suffragran to the Archbiſhop of *Teragon*, his Kindred are defeated of whatever

he leaves behind; for the Pope is Heir to all his Eſtate, and his Holineſs uſually keeps Officers at *Barcelona* to ſeize the Inheritance, and to take an account betimes of the Biſhops Goods and Money, to the end they may get it into their Gripes as ſoon as the Breath is out of his Body.

Lerida, an Epiſcopal City, is famous for the Seiges it has held out againſt the moſt famous of the *French* Captains, and the Battels fought before the Walls of it in 1644, 46, & 47; and near this City it was that *Ceſar* overthrew *Afranius* and *Petreius*, who took *Pompeys* ſide.

Valencia is a Province which the *Moors* erected into a Kingdom, and which derives its Name from the Capital City, where the King of *Spain* keeps a Vice-Roy. It is about 66 Leagues in length, and 25 broad, and is bounded to the North by *Arragon*, by *Catalogna* to the Eaſt, *Murcia* to the South, and *New Caſtille* to the Weſt. The Air is ſo temperate that it enjoys a continual Spring; for which reaſon it is one of the moſt fruitful Provinces of *Spain*.

The City of *Valencia*, whoſe Epithete is the *Fair*, is dignify'd with an Arch-biſhoprick, a Univerſity, and the Seat of a Vice-Roy. There is no Gariſon in the Town, the Citizens Guarding the City themſelves. Amidſt the reſt of the Treaſure belonging to the Cathedral Church, there is a Chalice of Agate, which is ſaid to be the ſame which our Saviour made uſe of when he Supp'd with his Diſciples; a ſeamleſs Shirt of an Infant, made, as they ſay, by the Holy Virgin, whoſe Milk, Hair, and Comb, they preſerve as very Sacred Relicks; there is alſo to be ſeen a Tooth four Fingers long and three broad, which is ſaid to be St. *Chryſoſtome*'s, if they do not miſtake St. *Chryſoſtome* for the Gyant St. *Chriſtopher*; and two of *Judas*'s Pence ſtampt on the one ſide with a Mans face, on the other with a Tulip.

This City is adorn'd with ſeveral beautiful Edifices, as well Sacred as Prophane; among the laſt of which we may reckon the Building which the *Spaniards* call the *Holy Houſe*, and which is a Public Houſe wherein there are ſeveral little Rooms, every one poſſeſs'd by a Daughter of Joy, who waits there

to be ſet at work. The Door is open for all ſorts of people, provided they leave their Swords, Daggers and Knives with the Guards, by whom they are return'd to 'em again upon their departure; and every *Saturday* there is an Ancient Matron, paid by the City, who viſits the poor Wretches, to ſend away ſuch as have need of Cure.

CHAP. XIX.

Of the Kingdoms of Murcia, Grenada, *and* Andaluſia.

MURCIA is a ſmall Province of *Spain*, with the Title of a Kingdom, which derives the Name it bears from the Capital City. It is not above 25 Leagues (30 ſays *de la Croix*) in length, and 23 (25 ſays *de la Croix*) in breadth. It is bounded by *Valencia* to the Eaſt, *Grenada* to the Weſt, *New Caſtille* to the North, and to the South by the *Mediterranean* Sea. The Air is wholſome, and though the Country be very Mountainous, yet it produces great ſtore of Fruits, as Citrons, Oranges, Olives, and Mulberries for Silkworms,

of

of which they make great Profit; but it is not fertile either in Corn or Wine. All that is remarkable in *Murcia* the Capital City, is the Aſcent to the the Steeple of the Cathedral which is ſo built, that a Coach and Horſes may drive up with eaſe to the top. *Cartagena* is alſo another City of *Murcia*, remarkable for nothing but the Haven, which is accounted one of the beſt in *Spain*.

The Kingdom of *Grenada* bears the Name of the Capital City, being fourſcore Leagues in length, and 30 or 32 in breadth. It is bounded by *Murcia* to the Eaſt, by *New Caſtille* to the North, by *Andaluſia* to the Weſt, and the *Mediterranean* Sea to the South. The Air is very Temperate, and the Soil ſo fertile, that the *Moors* were wont to have a Proverb among 'em, That Paradiſe was in that part of Heaven which anſwer'd to *Grenada*.

The Kingdom of *Grenada* is very difficult of Acceſs, eſpecially on that ſide *La Manche*, the Country of the Valiant Don *Quixote*, for there is but one paſſage to it, and that cut out of a very high Mountain; ſo that you muſt march for five long Leagues through this ſame

Paſs, which is no more then three Fathom wide, where the Tops of the Mountains on both ſides are higher then the higheſt Steeples of *France*, and where you are ſtill in fear Ieſt ſome Piece of the Rock ſhould burſt off and tumble upon your Head. In the time of the *Moors* this Paſs was chain'd with a huge Chain, ſeveral pieces of which are to be ſeen in two of the Churches adjoyning. There are alſo to be ſeen in the Mountains ſeveral Grotto's and Caverns, wherein has been found good Quantities of Gold and Silver, which the *Moors* hid there, when they were compell'd to Paſs into *Africa*, in hopes of returning again.

The City of *Grenada* is one of the largeſt and beſt built Cities of *Spain*, encompaſs'd with good Walls, flank'd with a Hunderd and Thirty Towers, having Eighteen Gates, and Five large Piazza's; nor can a Man walk round the City in leſs then Four Hours time. It was much better inhabited when the *Moors* were Maſters of it, and therefore with great Difficulty expell'd from thence; and it is obſerv'd, that one of the Kings of *Caſtille* having laid Siege to it, was ſo poor ſpirited, as to riſe from

from before it for a Preſent of Twelve Mules laden with Figs that had every one a Double Ducat in 'em.

There are magnificent Palaces in *Grenada*, where are certain *Mooriſh* Pieces of Workmanſhip beyond imitation. In the Palace of *Charles* V. otherwiſe call'd the Caſtle of *Alcazar*, there is to be ſeen a ſpacious Hall, which is call'd the Room of Secrecy, becauſe two Men, one ſtanding at one end, the other at t'other end, may hear one another, let 'em whiſper never ſo ſoftly, provided you put your Mouth to the Wall, and pronounce your Syllables diſtinctly, while they that are in the Middle of the Room can hear nothing. There is ſuch another Room in the Obſervatory at *Paris*, and in the Palace of *Caprarola*, near *Viterbo* in *Italy*, belonging to the Duke of *Parma*, where four perſons may hear one another from four Corners, while they in the middle perceive nothing of any Noiſe.

There is alſo to be ſeen at *Grenada* another Caſtle built by the Infidels, which is call'd *Generalife*, where are Pieces of Architecture and Sculpture, which plainly demonſtrate, that the

Moors were exquisite Masters of those Arts. The Arsenal of *Grenada* is one of the best provided in *Spain*, where are to be seen some sorts of Weapons which the *Moors* us'd, as Bows and Fuzees, enriched with Pearls; there are also very fair Statues of all sorts of Metals, among which that of *Neptune* is most esteem'd. Near one of the Gates of the City, call'd *Puerto d' Elvira*, there is to be seen a Pillar of Black Marble with the Base and Chapter of White Marble, on the top of which they have set the Figure of the Holy Virgin, which they call *Our Lady of Triumph*. This Pillar is encircl'd within an Iron Grate, and adorn'd with Twenty Lanthorns that are Lighted every Night.

About Eight Leagues from *Grenada* are the famous Hot Baths, in three Vaults, cut out of the Mountains where they rise, which are continually full of Boiling Water, and which cure the *Spaniards* of several Diseases.

Malaga is only remarkable for being the Place that exports all the Merchandize and Commodities of *Granada*. The Mole is Five Hunderd and Seventy Paces in length, and Twenty broad, defended

defended by a Castle which is also commanded by another.

'Tis thought that *Andalusia* deriv'd its Name from the *Vandals*, who formerly inhabited the Country. It is bounded by *Grenada* to the East; to the South by the Streight of *Gibraltar* and the Ocean; by *Portugal* to the West, and *New Castille* to the North. The Extent of it is Forty eight Leagues in length, (*De la Croix* says Eighty five) and Fifty two in the broadest part. The Soil is accounted the most fruitful in all *Spain*, and produces whatever is to be found in the rest of the Provinces; and the Pasturages breed the *Spanish* Genets, so much esteem'd over all *Europe*. However there are some mountainous Parts that are very barren, by reason of their Drowth, which nevertheless afford Mines of Lead, Iron, Quicksilver, Vermilion, *&c.*

They who say the *Spaniards* are jealous to excess, observe likewise, that the Center of their Jealousie is in *Andalusia*. And indeed the Women there are in general so much in subjection to their Husbands, that they wait upon 'em at Table, tho they have Servants enough to do it. But this ill Usage and Tyr-

ranny frequently obliges the Women to revenge themſelves at the Expence of their Honor when they meet with an Opportunity. The greateſt part of their Domeſtic Servants are Slaves, tho Chriſtians, and that it be contrary to the Laws of Chriſtianity.

Seville, call'd the Trading City, is the Capital of thss Provinces, and to give an advantageous Idea of the place, there needs no more then to know the *Spaniſh* Proverb.

He that at Seville *has not been*
Has not a Wonder ever ſeen.

It is built in a Plain upon the Banks of *Guadalquivir*, and tho that *Cadiz* drives all the Trade to the *Indies*, and to Forreign Countries, nevertheleſs *Seville* is very conſiderable alſo for her ſhare of Forreign Commerce, either as it is the place where all the Gold and Silver is unladen that is brought from *Spain*, or the General Audit, which they call *La Caſa de la Contratatione de las Indias*; *The Houſe of the Traffick of the* Indies, for the Coining of the Pieces, or the Mint for Gold; or as it is an Archbiſhoprick and the Seat of an Univerſity.

The

The Cathedral Church is a Hunderd and fifty Paces long, and a Hunderd broad; wherein is to be ſeen the Tomb of *Ferdinand* III. who expell'd the *Moors* out of *Seville*, the Twenty ſecond of *December*, 1248, after a Siege of Sixteen Months, and that the *Moors* had been Maſters of it Five Hunderd Thirty and Four Years. The Archbiſhoprick of *Seville* is worth a Hunderd Thouſand Crowns a Year, and to the Chapter there belongs a yearly Revenue of 120000 Crowns. There are no other Cities in *Spain* where Gold is Coin'd but in *Seville* and *Segovia*.

Cordoua is another conſiderable City of *Andaluſia*, which *Ferdinand* III. took from the *Moors* in 1236. The Infidels built a Moſque in this City, which, next to that of *Mecca*, was the moſt beautiful they had. That you may judge of the Beauty and Grandeur of it, I ſhall only tell you, that it has Twenty four Doors, that the length of it is Six hunderd Foot, and above Fifty broad, that it is ſupported by Eight hunderd and Fifty Columns of Jaſper or Black Marble, about a Foot and a half in Diameter. It is now made uſe of for the Cathedral Church. The

The Iſland of *Cades* or *Cadiz* is famous for being the place where the *Phenicians*, by Order of the Oracle, built a Temple to *Hercules*, where 'tis ſaid, that *Julius Cæſar* wept, when he call'd to mind what *Alexander* the Great had done before he was Thirty three Years of Age. There was a Pillar ſet up, which, ſome ſay, was made of Gold and Silver melted together, others of Braſs only, and about Eight Cubits high.

In the ſame Temple was to be ſeen an Altar Dedicated to Poverty, another to the Arts, a third to old Age, and a Fourth to Death. Every one of which had their particular Myſteries and Significations. Some will have it becauſe that Poverty was the Mother of Arts; becauſe old Age is to be reſpected; and for that Death was not to be fear'd. *Julius Cæſar* took away a vaſt Treaſure out of this Temple for the Payment of his Army.

The Bay of *Cadiz* is about Twelve Leagues in circuit, and two in breadth, being defended by ſeveral Fortreſſes, of which, thoſe of *Puntal*, *Maragorda*, built upon the Shoars of the narroweſt part of the Bay, are the moſt conſi-

derable,

derable, the Cannon discharging their Shot from both sides level with the Water. The Port of *St. Mary's* and that of *Cadiz* are the most frequented of any in the Bay; in the last of which the Gallions meet when they are bound for the *Indies*. *Charles* V. thought this Port so considerable, that it was one of the Three which he recommended particularly to the Care and Preservation of *Philip* II. his Son. The others were *La Gouletta*, which the same Emperor built at the End of the Port of *Tunis* in *Africa*, in 1535, and *Flessingue* in *Zealand*. But the *Turks* have taken and destroyed *Gouletta*; the *Hollanders* made themselves Masters of, and still keep *Flessingue*; and the *English* took, plunder'd and burnt *Cadiz* in 1596. But the *Spaniards* rebuilt it, and it is now much more stately then it was before.

The Streight of *Gibraltar* is famous for the meeting of the Ocean, and the *Mediterranean* Sea together. Some Authors will have it, that *Hercules* cut away three Leagues of the Mountains that parted *Africa* from *Europe*, to let the two Seas one into the other, as there was a Design to have cut the *Corinthian*

rinthian Iſthmus. Were it ſo that Labour of *Hercules* deſerv'd to have been reckon'd in among his Twelve other, and to have made 'em up Thirteen to the Dozen: for it was no leſs conſiderable then any of the reſt.

This Streight of *Gibraltar*, which formerly deriv'd its Name from *Hercules*, was call'd *Jubalfath* by *Tariff*, General of the *Moors*, when he Landed firſt in *Spain*, and afterwards by Corruption *Gibraltar* from the Name of the City, ſeated in the Streights all the length of a ſteep Rock that juts out into the Sea, and heretofore went by the Name of one of the Pillars, or *Ne plus ultra* of *Hercules*. It is joyn'd to *Spain* by a ſmall Tongue of Land, forming for about a Quarter of a League a kind of Moat, which might be eaſily continu'd to make it an Iſland, in regard that part is no more then a Level equal with the Sea. There is a Caſtle built on the Top of this Rock, Dedicated to the Holy Virgin, and call'd *Our Lady of* Europe; and over againſt it, on the top of the Mountain in *Africa*, there ſtands another call'd *Our Lady of* Africa.

Half way the Mountain of *Gibraltar* there

there is a Cave call'd *St. Michael's Cave*, which croſſes it, and opens it ſelf into the *Mediterranean*.

Algezire is a City not far from *Gibraltar*, which formerly was known by the Name of *Tarteia*. This City being part of the Inheritance of Count *Julian*, he made uſe of it to bring the *Moors* into *Spain*, who after that call'd both the City and Country adjoyning *Algezire*, which in the *Arabick* Language ſignifies an Iſland. The *Spaniards* report, that it was heretofore the Reſidence of the Kings of *Tarſis*, and that it was from thence that *Solomon* fetch'd all the chiefeſt Riches of his Court. But neither Reaſon nor Hiſtory either Sacred or Prophane in any manner favour this ſame Dream of the *Spaniards*. The *Moors* however poſſeſs'd it from the Year 713, till the 25th. of *March* 1344, at what time *Alfonſo* XI. King of *Caſtille* expell'd 'em out of it. But before they re-embarqu'd for *Africa*, they utterly demolith'd a conſiderable Fort which they had rais'd in that part.

There is likewiſe another City bigger and better peopl'd then this, which was built by *Tariff*, General of the *Moors*,

Moors, when he ſettl'd the Dominion of the Infidels in *Spain*, and call'd it by his own Name *Tariff*. And this is all that can be ſaid of the principal Provinces of *Spain*.

CHAP. XX.

Of the Iſlands Majorca, Minorca, *and* Iviſa.

THeſe Iſlands which by the Ancients were call'd *Baleares*, heretofore made one particular Kingdom, which the King of *Arragon* wreſted out of the Hands of the *Saracens* in the Year 1230. and now belong to the King of *Spain*, as King of *Arragon*. 'Tis reported, that the Soil of theſe Iſlands has a particular Property not to breed any venemous Creature.

The Iſland of *Majorca* is the moſt conſiderable of the Three, being about fifty Leagues in compaſs, Twenty Leagues where it is longeſt, and Fifteen broad. The Capital City bears the Name of the Iſland, and is Dignify'd with a Biſhop's See, and a Money-Chamber, and the Seat of the Viceroy of

of all the Iſlands. It is alſo accommodated with a good Haven, and the Inhabitants are look'd upon as the beſt Pyrates in the *Mediterranean*.

Minorca may be about twelve Leagues in length, and nine broad, and thirty five in compaſs. It abounds in large Cattle, chiefly Mules. The chief City is *Citadella*, nothing ſo conſiderable as *Majorca*.

The Iſland of *Iviſa*, or *Eviſſa*, lies fourteen Leagues to the Eaſt of Cape *St. Martins*. It is about twenty ſeven Leagues in circuit, ten in length, and ſix broad, where it is broadeſt. It abounds in Corn, Wine, Fruit and Salt. The Capital City bears the Name of the Iſland. To the South of this City lies the Iſland of *Frumentera*, uninhabited by reaſon of the prodigious Number of Serpents that render it altogether noiſome and dangerous; tho there be none in any of the other three great Iſlands. If it be the property of the Soil, it differs much from the reſt. There are ſome however who will have it, that the firſt Inhabitants of the three great Iſlands, deſtroy'd the Breed of Serpents in thoſe Places, by cauſing 'em to be carri'd into *Frumentera*, in regard

that

that according to the Opinion those People then held, they durſt not kill any Living Creature, for fear the Soul of their Anceſtors ſhould reſide within it: and yet they could have no Familiarity with thoſe venomous Animals that continually deſtroy'd 'em.

CHAP. XXI.

THE Kingdom of *Portugal* lies to the Weſt of *Spain*, of which it formerly made a ſixth part. It is about a hunderd and ten Leagues in length, and fifty where it is broadeſt: and tho it be one of the petty States of *Europe*, yet it is one of the moſt conſiderable, in reſpect of the Air, which is ſweet and temperate, and the Fertility of the Soil. It is water'd chiefly by the *Minho*, the *Duero*, *Tagus*, and *Guadalquivir*; and it produces great plenty of Corn, Wine, Oil, Citrons, Oranges ſweet and ſowr, and all ſorts of Fruits: neither are her Salt and her Horſes the leaſt part of her Wealth.

This Kingdom is accommodated with very

very convenient Sea-Ports, which ſerve her to bring in the Riches of the Old and New World; of which the chief-eſt are *Lisbon* at the Mouth of the *Tagus*, and *Porto* at the Mouth of the *Duero*. It is bounded by *Galicia* to the North; *Caſtille*, *Leon*, *Eſtremadura*, and *Andaluſia* to the Eaſt; and by the main Ocean to the Weſt and South.

The *Portugueſes* have a Love for their Prince, highly to be commended: nor are they ſo haughty, nor ſo preſumptuous as the *Spaniards*; and Forreigners find 'em much more ſociable, and better Company then their Neighbours. They are hardy, daring, and venturous, eſpecially at Sea; of which, their Conqueſts both in the *Eaſt* and *Weſt Indies*, are convincing Proofs. And tho the *Spaniards*, *Engliſh* and *Hollanders* have taken from 'em ſome of their Colonies, they could never ſuppreſs their Reputation, nor their Language, which is generally receiv'd in the *Indies*. And we are beholding to the *Portugueſes* for the Invention of Sailing by the Height of the Sun.

The *Roman* Catholic Religion is the only Religion allow'd in *Portugal*, tho there are a great number of *Jews* among 'em, who

who will not be known to be ſuch, and who are fix'd there to ſhare in the Profit of the great Trade which the *Portugueſes* drive. But in regard they are afraid of falling into the Clutches of the Inquiſition that would burn 'em alive, they walk the Streets with great Roſaries in their Hands, and frequent the Churches out of Policy. But neither the *Jews* who have embrac'd Chriſtianity, nor their Childern can be admitted into any Office of Judicature, but by the King's ſpecial Favour, or for ſome ſignal Piece of Service done the Kingdom. Nevertheleſs there are ſeveral employ'd by the King of *Portugal*. And I my ſelf particularly knew his Reſident at *Amſterdam*, who openly made Profeſſion of *Judaiſm*.

The *Portugueſes* are all clad in black with a Cloak, and a Sword and Dagger by their ſides, much after the Faſhion of the *Spaniards*; but the King and the Court follow the *French* Mode.

I have already obſerv'd, that *Portugal* produces great plenty of Citrons and ſweet Oranges; but I have not told you, that theſe Fruits come Originally from *China*, and therefore the *Dutch* and

and *Germans* call 'em *Cina Appels*, or *Aples of China*; nor is it above forty years ago ſince the *Portugueſes* brought the firſt Grafts of this Fruit out of *China*, which have multiply'd to that degree, that at this day you ſhall ſee whole Woods of theſe Trees in *Portugal*.

The *Spaniards* had introduc'd the Uſe of Mules into *Portugal*, and had almoſt deſtroy'd the Breed of Horſes; but after the Kingdom had ſhaken off the *Spaniſh* Yoke, the King of *Portugal* finding how prejudicial it was to the State, forbid the Uſe of Mules; upon which the Eccleſiaſticks pretending not to be ſubject to this Edict, addreſs'd themſelves to His Majeſty, and alledg'd certain Privileges that exempted them from their Obedience in that particular. To which the King anſwer'd, That he did not go about to Aboliſh their Privileges, but rather confirm'd their Enjoyment of 'em; but at the ſame time he ſet forth another Edict, by which he prohibited, upon pain of Death, any Farrier to Shooe any ſort of Mules within the Extent of his Kingdom; ſo that the Eccleſiaſticks found themſelves conſtrain'd

ſtrain'd to leave off the uſe of that eaſie Carriage, or to be their own Farriers. Nevertheleſs, this Prohibition has not been regularly obſerv'd, ſince there are ſtill a great many Mules made uſe of in the Kingdom; however Horſes are more common then they were in the *Spaniards* time.

The King of *Portugal* reaps a conſiderable profit by the Trade which his Subjects drive in *Guiney* Negro's with the *Spaniards*, who buy 'em to Work in their Mines of *Peron* and *Mexico*; for there is ſuch a heavy Impoſition laid upon this ſort of Human Merchandize, that every Negro, which upon the place does not coſt above 60 Crowns, coſts above 200 before they come ſafe to the *Spaniſh* Territories.

The Money of *Portugal* is different from that of *Spain*, for the Cuſtom among them is to Count all their Money by *Rees*; a Piſtole is worth a thouſand *Rees*; a Real *Marcado* ſix hundred *Rees*; a Cruſade, which is about a *French* Crown, comes to five hundred *Rees*, or five *Teſtons*; for every *Teſton* is worth a hundred *Rees*. The *Vingrin*, which is the ſmalleſt Money, is worth twenty *Rees*. So

that

that when you buy Goods to the value of ten Piſtoles, they reck'n ye 20000 *Rees*, which ſtartles a ſtranger at firſt, who not underſtanding the Language, and their manner of accounting, minds nothing but the Ciphers.

CHAP. XXII.

Of the Government, and Kings of Portugal.

THE Government of *Portugal*, as well as that of *Spain*, is abſolutely Monarchical, the King being an Abſolute and Independent Prince. And this Kingdom had alſo the Misfortune to be a Prey to the *Moors* as well as *Spain*, who enjoy'd it till the beginning of the Twelfth Age; at what time *Henry* of *Burgundy*, Granchild to *Robert* King of *France*, expell'd 'em thence, and was Crown'd King of the Country. His Son, *Alphonſo* I. aſſembl'd the States of the Kingdom at *Lemago*, where a Law was Enacted for the Excluſion of Forreign Princes from the Crown of *Portugal*, and that for want of Lawful Succeſſors, the Natural Sons ſhould ſucceed their Fathers; of which

Hiſtory has furniſh'd us with ſome Examples: Among the reſt *John* I. Sirnam'd the *Father of his Country*, who ſucceeded *Ferdinand* his Brother in 1385.

After the Expulſion of the *Moors*, *Portugal* flouriſh'd, and began to raiſe a jealouſie in the *Spaniards*, when unfortunately King *Sebaſtian*, who had no Children, at the perſwaſion of *Philip* II. King of *Spain*, reſolv'd to paſs into *Africa*, with a powerful Army to fight the *Moors*; accordingly meeting the Infidels at *Alcazer* the 4th of *Auguſt* 1578, a bloudy Battel was fought, which prov'd fatal to no leſs then three Kings; for the K. of *Morocco*, notwithſtanding he was then very Sick, caus'd himſelf to be ſet a Horſeback to ſee the Combat, and dy'd upon the ſpot; his Son was kill'd within a few hours after the Fathers Death; and the King of *Portugal* was there loſt, for it was never known whither he were Slain, taken Priſoner, or Drown'd with part of his Army, of which not a Man eſcap'd.

After this Battel, ſo fatal to *Portugal*, Cardinal *Henry*, Great Uncle to the Unfortunate *Sebaſtian*, was Crown'd in an extream Old Age; but Death bereaving him of his Crown and Life within

within a year after, gave the next of Kin, of the Royal Blood, an opportunity to revive their Pretenſions. However *Philip* the Second, taking advantage of the weakneſs of all the Pretenders, turn'd all his Forces againſt *Portugal*; whither he ſent the Duke of *Alva*, with a Puiſſant Army, who conſtrain'd the *Portugueſes* to acknowledge him for their Soveraign in 1591, after they had preſented him with a Platform of their Government for him to Swear to; wherein among other things it was contracted, That His Majeſty ſhould Re-marry a Perſon of the ſame Country; That he ſhould ſend the Prince his Son to be bred up in *Portugal*; That the Kingdom of *Portugal* ſhould remain always ſeparate from that of *Caſtille*; That they ſhould have their particular Money; That all the *Spaniſh* Gariſons ſhould be drawn out of all the Places of the Kingdom, which ſhould be kept by the *Portugueſes*; And that certain Impoſitions that had been laid upon the People ſhould be ſuppreſs'd.

Philip promis'd every thing that they requir'd of him, but reſolv'd to perform nothing. *Philip* III. his Son, and *Philip* IV. that ſucceeded, redoubl'

Diſcontents of the *Portugueſes*, whither it were that they contemn'd 'em, or that they laid too heavy Impoſitions upon 'em, ſo that not being able to brook the Tyrannical Government of the *Spaniards*, they took an opportunity to throw off the Yoak, upon pretence of a Tribute exacted from 'em of the Fifth Penny of all their Trade, and for that the *Spaniards* refus'd to let 'em Trade in ſome parts of the *Indies* that were under their Dominion. All which being joyn'd together with their extraordinary Love of Liberty, and the Antipathy between the two Nations, oblig'd about two hundred of the moſt conſiderable Perſons in the Kingdom, to raiſe the people againſt the *Spaniards*, who had then their hands full, through the Rebellion of the *Catalognians*, and to ſet the Duke of *Braganſa* upon the Throne, which Lawfully appertain'd to him, being the next a Kin of the Blood Royal. This Affair was carry'd on ſo ſecretly, that tho above a year was ſpun out before it was put in Execution, the *Spaniards* never had the leaſt wind of it. And [illegible] was this more particularly ſingu[illegible]it, That while the Confederates who

who were at *Lisbonne* ſeiz'd the Palace, and the Principal *Spaniards*, the 1ſt of *December* 1640, crying out *Liberty*, *Liberty*, *Long Live King* John *the Fourth*, at the very ſame moment the Prince, who was then at *Evora*, in the Province of *Arlentejo*, was Proclaim'd King at the ſame time not only at *Lisbon*, and all the principal Cities of the Kingdom, but in the New Conqueſts of the *Portugueſes* in *Aſia*, *Africa* and *America*, *Ceuta* only excepted, becauſe the Governor, who was a *Spaniard*, was not in the Conſpiracy. However, next to God, and the brave Reſolution of the *Portugueſe* Nobility, that Kingdom is beholding for their Liberty to the Succours of the Kings of *England* and *France*, with which thoſe Monarchs aſſiſted 'em to oppoſe the Force of *Spain*.

John IV. Sirnam'd the *Fortunate*, Reign'd ſixteen years, and left two Sons, *Alfonſo-Henry*, and *Peter*. The firſt ſucceeded his Father, but not being found capable to Govern, nor of ability to get Succeſſors to the Crown, the States of the Kingdom beſought Prince *Peter*, who was call'd Don *Pedro*, to take upon him the Government of the Kingdom, which requir'd

a Perſon capable to preſerve it from total Ruin. But he would never accept it, only upon condition, That the Royal Dignity ſhould remain fix'd in the Perſon of his eldeſt Brother during his Life, deſiring no more for his own ſhare but the Title of Regent, which he accepted the 22th of *November* 1667. This proceeding won him the Hearts of his Subjects, and the Love and Veneration of Forreigners. But *Alfonſo* dying ſome years after, Don *Pedro* took upon him the Title of King, which was no leſs due to his Vertue and Merit then to his Birth. He Marry'd, while his Brother Liv'd, *Marie Elizabeth Frances* of *Savoy*, Daughter of the Duke of *Nemours*, with a Diſpenſation from the Pope, in regard that Princeſs had Marry'd his Brother *Alfonſo* in 1665. But he being Impotent, and for that ſhe had never been known by him, the Marriage was declar'd Null in 1668. She had one Daughter by Don *Pedro*, that dy'd about two years ſince, and then dy'd her ſelf. Upon which the King took for his ſecond Wife a Princeſs of the Houſe of *Newburgh*, Siſter to the Empreſs and the Queen of *Spain*, by whom he has one Son, call'd the Prince of *Breſil*. The

The King of *Portugal* uſually aſſumes the following Titles in all Patents that are given out in his Name : King of *Portugal* and the *Algarves*, both on this ſide, and beyond the Seas of *Africa*, Prince of *Breſil*, Lord of *Guiney*; and of the Navigation, Conqueſts and Trade of *Æthiopia*, *Arabia*, *Perſia*, and the *Indies*. His Pavillion, or Admirals Flag,. is a Red-croſs in a Field Argent, and his Standard in War bears five Eſcutcheons charg'd with the five Wounds of Chriſt. The Revenue of *Portugal* is not above Eight Millions and Nine Hundred Thouſand Livres, beſides the Revenues of the Houſe of *Braganſa*, which are not united to the Crown, and may amount to about Two Hundred and Fifty Thouſand Livres.

CHAP. XXIII.

Of the City of Lisbonne, *and ſome other things remarkable in* Portugal.

THE Metropolis of this flouriſhing Kingdom is *Lisbonne*, Dignify'd with an Archbiſhoprick and a Parliament, and ſeated upon the Banks of *Tagus*; the breadth and depth of which River form a conſiderable Haven, in regard that by the favor of the ebbing and flowing of the Sea for

five Leagues together, it receives Veſſels of the biggeſt Burthen. The City is built upon the deſcent of a Mountain in the form of an Amphitheatre, commanded by the Fort of St. *John*. The Streets are ſtrait, but not very neat; and part of the City is encompaſs'd with Walls which the *Moors* had rais'd. Some Authors affirm that this City was built by *Ulyſſes* after the taking of *Troy*, who call'd it *Ulliſippone*. However it were, it is now one of the moſt conſiderable Cities for Trade in *Europe*; and the *Portugueſes* have a Proverb, *Chi no ha Viſto Lisboa, no ha Viſto coſa Boa. He that has not ſeen* Lisbon, *has not ſeen a good thing.* It lyes about two Leagues in length upon the ſide of the River, but it is nothing near ſo broad.

The Royal Palace is ſeated at the bottom of the City, and has a Proſpect over all the Haven. The Structure is regular, where are to be ſeen Pieces of Painting, Sculpture and Architecture, that are not eaſily to be valu'd. In a word, Magnificence ſhines more Illuſtriouſly in the Court of *Portugal* then in that of *Spain*. When the K. is to ride abroad, a Trumpet ſounds in the Morning in all the parts through which His Majeſty is to paſs.

paſs. If the Queen, a Fife or a Drum perform the ſame Duty; and a Hautboy if the Infants or Infantas ſtir out.

I was at *Lisbon* in the year 1680, when the States of the Kingdom diſannull'd for one time only, and with a Proviſo, that it ſhould not be drawn into a Preſident for the future, the Law of *Lemago* mention'd in the foregoing Chapter. Which was done in conſideration of the Marriage of the Infanta *Elizabeth-Marie-Louiſe*, who had been affianc'd to *Victor-Amadeus Francis*, Duke of *Savoy*; which Match was afterwards brok'n off, at what time the Ships which that Prince had ſent to bring away his new Spouſe, lay in *Lisbon* Road. At the ſame time the News arriv'd that the City of *Maſilpatan*, in the Kingdom of *Golconda*, was drown'd; that the Inundation had deſtroy'd above twenty thouſand Perſons, and that it had rain'd a great ſhowre of blood for above two hours together.

The Cathedral Church at *Lisbon*, Dedicated to the Holy Virgin, has nothing to recommend it but the Antiquity of it; and a Poors Box, wherein the People put their Alms for the feeding of certain Ravens, in remembrance as they ſay, that when St. *Vincent* ſuffer'd Martyrdom in *Portugal*, his Body was thrown upon a

Dunghil, where the Ravens were ſo far from feeding upon it, that they guarded it, till ſome perſons took it away, and carry'd it to *Huſca*, near *Valencia* in *Spain*, where the Martyr was Born. But the Truth of the Matter is this, that I have ſeen in the ſame Church a Raven and a Crow ſhut up in a Chappel within an Iron Grate, and when any body throws 'em a *Sol*, they pick it up with their beak and put it into the Poors Box, upon which is written, *La Limoſina para el Entrete-nemiento de los Corvos. The Alms for feeding the Crows.*

About half a League from *Lisbon*, drawing towards the Sea, ſtands a little Town call'd *Bethelem*, or *Belem*, remarkable for the Burying-Place of all the Kings and Queens of *Portugal*. Their Tombs are in the Church of the *Hieronymites*, which is all lin'd quite through with white Marble.

Near to *Belem* ſtands a Tower in the River, Planted with great Guns, which anſwers to another little Fort on the other ſide of the River, to hinder the entrance of any Enemies Ships into the River. There are alſo ſeveral other Forts all along the River as far as the Sea, of which the moſt conſiderable is St. *Catherines* Fort at the Mouth of the *Tagus*, which

which anſwers to another call'd the Wooden-Fort, as being built upon Piles in the Sea, Planted with good Guns that ſhoot level with the Water.

Near to *Beja*, between the *Tagus* and *Guadiana*, there is a Lake where the Fiſhermen take great numbers of a large ſort of black Fiſh which they call *Turtures*, and upon the approach of Rain, or any violent Storm, there iſſues out of this Lake a moſt dreadful Noiſe like the Roaring of a Bull, which is heard for five or ſix Miles round.

There is another Lake upon the Mountain of *Strella*, where the people often find the Wrecks of Ships, as Maſts, Sails, Anchors, *&c.* tho it be above thirteen Leagues from the Sea.

The Fountain of *Cedima*, about ſeven or eight Leagues from *Coimbra*, is of that Nature, that it ſwallows up whatever touches the Water; of which Tryal has been often made by throwing in Trees and other things of that Nature. One time among the reſt, a *Daniſh* Gentleman, incredulous of the Relation, would needs one day Water his Horſe in this Fountain; however he was precaution'd to tye a Rope about his Neck, and another about his Leg, which he faſten'd to two great Iron Rings, that were fix'd in the

the Ground ſome paces from the Fountain, but the poor Horſe was no ſooner enter'd in, but he was drawn by the Water with ſuch an extraordinary violence that one of the Ropes broke, and the other retain'd only one Leg which was pull'd from the Ham. So that there needed no more to convince his Incredulity, but that he was forc'd to return home a foot.

CHAP. XXIV.

Some other Remarks omitted in the Body of this Treatiſe.

AS I corrected the Sheets of this Tome, I perceiv'd I had omitted ſome Remarks no leſs worthy the Readers Curioſity, then many others, which engag'd me to add this Chapter as a Supplement to the Reſt.

The Port of *St. Mary*, in the Bay of *Cadiz*, is more frequented then that of *Cadiz* it ſelf, becauſe of the more eaſie Opportunities which the Merchants find there to ſteal the Duties of Importation and Exportation. But the King is only the Loſer, for the Merchants are very careful to blind the Eyes of the Cuſtom-Houſe Officers.

Beſides the Cavern in the Mountain of *Gibraltar*, call'd St. *Michael*'s Cave, mention'd

tion'd in the 18th. Chapter, there is another Cavern in the ſame Rock, which, as they ſay, leads into *Africa*, under the Abyſſes of the Sea. Which, if true, would be of great advantage to the *Spaniards* in relieving their Gariſons on the other ſide upon the oppoſite Coaſt.

There is no ſort of Proviſion expos'd to Sale at *Madrid* upon Market-Days, before it be rated; and if any one ſell any of his Goods before they be tax'd, the reſt is confiſcated, and the Seller is liable to a Forfeiture. The King exacts for his Duties an eighth part of the price of the Wine, Bread, Meat and other Proviſions, and every ſort of Proviſion has a particular Farmer of the Impoſitions; ſo that you muſt buy your Bread in one place, and ſeek for your Wine in another. Only the Embaſſadors and public Miniſters are exempt from theſe Duties, and entertain'd at the King's Charge, which is the reaſon that the Market People ſtrive all that lies in their Power to ſcrape Acquaintance with their Stewards and Caterers.

'Tis by virtue of the Popes Bull, that People have leave on Saturdays to eat the Livers and Feet of Beaſts, and Gooſe-Giblets, paying eight *Sols* a Head for every year. Which Licenſe is renew'd

new'd every year, and brings in great Profit to the King, tho there are a great many that pay for the Bull, without having the Benefit of the Permiſſion, having hardly wherewithal to buy Bread.

If a Gentleman goes into a Tradeſman's Shop, and ſees a Lady there that has bargain'd for any of the Man's Goods, he thinks himſelf bound in Honor to offer to pay for it, unleſs there be any other Man in her company, for then it is not lawful ſo much as to ſpeak to her.

The Common People of *Spain* are inſolent in reſpect of their Superiors, and Superſtitious, even to the kiſſing the Garments of all the Monks they meet in the Streets, who never refuſe their Humility. They never complain of their Miſery, and there are a great many more inclin'd to ſupply their wants by Thieving, then by Honeſt Labour. But theſe Defects of ſome doe no way leſſen the Virtue, Probity and other Noble Qualities of the *Spaniards*, who have been ſeaſon'd with good Principles in their Youth; of whom there are great Numbers whoſe Actions are as ſo many Examples for honeſt People to imitate.

The End of the Second Tome.

THE

Third Volume

OF

Historical Travels

OVER

EUROPE,

Containing the most Select Curiosities of

ITALY,

THE

Various Constitutions of Government under several Sovereign Princes and States; their Strength, their Riches and Revenues; the sundry Customs, Manners, Coyns, and Trade of the People.

Together with

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Done out of French.

LONDON,

Printed for *Hen. Rhodes*, at the *Star*, the Corner of *Bride-Lane* in *Fleetstreet*. 1694.

TO THE READER.

'TIS very true that several have set forth Descriptions of Italy; but 'tis no wonder that all Geographers should be Ambitious of making their Court to a Country that was once the Mistress of the World. The Author is also very brief, I must confess; but many times succinct Manuals are better Companions for a Gentleman, then large Volumes: They will go by Water with him, and ride in his Coach, where weighty Folio's would be too cumbersome and unweildy. Besides, the Author himself assures ye, that though he has not been so tedious as others, yet that you shall meet in the succeeding few Chapters, not only with Novelties, which are pleasing to all Men, but with an infinite number of most curious Remarks, which never yet before were committed to the

Press; and which were the Observations of a Great and Learned Cardinal in some particulars, and as to others of an Eminent Person, who by means of his Publick Employments, and his long Residence in the Courts of several Princes of Italy, *had gain'd a peculiar and perfect knowledge of the Country: a great Argument of the Truth of what is offer'd to your View; that there is much in a little, and all clean from Fabulous Report: Now then, after these Encouragements to heighten your Curiosity, I think it not convenient to add any more, for fear of putting a long Epistle before a little Book.*

HISTO-

HISTORICAL TRAVELS OVER EUROPE.

ITALY.

CHAP. I.

Of Italy *in General.*

ALthô above fourſcore Authors have wrote the Deſcription of *Italy*, nevertheleſs it is not known from whence it derives its Name. Some deduce it from Oxen or Bulls, which in the ancient obſolete Greek were called *Itali*; and for the feeding of which, *Italy* was then in high repute Others will have it ſo called from one *Italus*, one of the firſt Kings of the Country. It formerly bore the Names of *Saturnia*, *Auſonia*, *Oenopia*, and *Heſperia*, which it receiv'd from ſeveral Prin-

ces and renowned Captains that reign'd therein at ſeveral times.

This part of *Europe* is ſeated in the middle of the Temperate Zone, between the 28th Degree and a half and the 42d and a half of Longitude, and between the 37th Degree and a half and 48th and a half of Latitude.

It is bounded to the North by a ridge of Mountains called the *Alpes*, which ſeparate it from *Germany* and *Switzerland*; to the Weſt, by the *Alpes* alſo and the River *Var*, which divides it from *France* and *Savoy*; to the Eaſt, by the *Mediterranean Sea*, otherwiſe call'd the *Adriatic Sea*, or the Golph of *Venice*; and to the South, by the *Tyrrhene* or *Tuſcan Sea*. Where it is longeſt, to take it from the Frontiers of *Savoy*, to the fartheſt extremity of the Kingdom of *Naples*, it extends it ſelf about 280 *French* Leagues, or 450 *Italian* Miles. But the breadth of it is not all alike, ſometimes 30, in other places 40, 60, 80, and 100 *French* Leagues, reſembling a Boot, that ſeems to kick at *Sicily*, to force it into *Africa*.

Moſt Geographers divide *Italy* into four parts; the firſt comprehends the ancient *Lombardy*, wherein are contain'd, the States or Dominions of the Dukes of *Savoy*, *Mantua*, *Parma*, *Modena*, *Milanois*, the Republic of *Venice*, *Genoa*, and ſome other Petty Principalities. The ſecond includes the Eccleſiaſtical State, and *Tuſcany*. The third, the Kingdom of *Naples*. And the fourth, the Iſlands of *Sardigna*, *Sicily*, *Corſica*, *&c.*

The Air is very wholſome and very temperate over all *Italy*, except in the Eccleſiaſtical State, where certain malignant Fevers are very rife, and were

were much more frequent before the uſe of Ice in Summer to cool their Drink.

Italy produces in great plenty whatever is neceſſary for the ſupport of Human Life; as Corn, Oyl, Oranges, Citrons, Pomegranates, with all ſorts of Fruits and Flowers. There is to be found both Sugar and Cotton in the Kingdom of *Naples*; beſides great ſtore of Silkworms, very good Horſes and Bufalo's. The Mountains afford Mines of Sulphur, and ſeveral Quarries of Alablaſter, and all ſorts of Marble.

The principal Rivers that water it, are the *Po*, the *Adige*, *Adda*, *Arno*, and *Tiber*, which contribute not a little to the Fertility of it, from whence it is call'd, *The Garden of Europe*. The higheſt Mountains are the *Alpes*, the *Apennine*, which runs quite through the whole length of *Italy*, Mount *Maſſo*, Mount *Barboro*, *Veſuvius*, and Mount *Gibello*.

'Tis ſaid, the *Italians* are very wicked, or very honeſt and virtuous. The People are generally polite, obliging, quick of apprehenſion, ingenious, crafty, eloquent, politic, and want not worth, when they have once rid themſelves of a certain Reſervedneſs, which frequently begets 'em the Epithete of Knaves. Theſe good Qualities are accompanied with ſome bad ones, to which they are a little too much enclined: For they are jealous, quick of their promiſes, ſlow to perform; but above all, revengeful; inſomuch that many times Revenge deſcends from Family to Family.

The *Italian* Language is a kind of adulterated *Latin*, which the *Goths*, *Huns*, *Vandals*, *Lombards*, and other People inhabiting *Italy*, have much cor-

rupted: Nor do they ſpeak it equally polite in all parts of the Kingdom. It is more refined in *Tuſcany* then any where elſe: but the *Tuſcans* do not pronounce it ſo well as the *Romans*; which is the reaſon of the *Italian* Proverb, *Lingua Tuſcana in Bucca Romana.* And it is obſerved, that the *Italians* ſpeak in the throat, the *Venetians* in the roof of the mouth, the *Neapolitans* between the teeth, and the *Genoeſes* between the Lips.

The *Roman* Apoſtolic Religion, is the only Religion allowed over all the States of *Italy*, wherein, for the preſervation of it, there are ſeveral Tribunals of the Inquiſition erected; not but that there are great numbers of *Lutherans* and *Calveniſts* ſettl'd upon the Sea-Coaſts, drawn thither by the conveniency of Trade: And thô the Magiſtrates know that they are departed from the Church, yet 'tis their intereſt to take no cognizance of it. The *Jews* enjoy much more freedom, and have their Synagogues even in *Rome* it ſelf, upon the Payment of an Annual Tribute. There are alſo *Greeks* and *Armenians* in ſome Cities, who perform their Church Worſhip according to the cuſtoms of their Country.

Hiſtory informs us, that after the Foundation of *Rome*, *Italy* was govern'd by Kings for the ſpace of 245 Years, and that *Tarquin* the Proud was the laſt of her Kings. That afterwards the *Romans* erected themſelves into a Commonwealth, which, under the conduct of Conſuls and Senators, acquir'd Immortal Honour, as well for their Policy, as for an infinite number of Victories which they obtain'd over their Enemies. That Commonwealth laſted till the 706th Year of *Rome*,

Rome, at what time *Julius Cæsar* was proclaim'd Emperor, and extended the *Roman* Empire in all the three parts of the World which were then known; for *America* was not discover'd in those days. After this Empire had mounted to the highest period of its Grandeur, it declin'd in such a manner, that it has left us a memorable Example of the instability and fleeting condition of all Earthly Grandeur. This formidable Empire being fallen to decay, was dismember'd in the Reign of *Honorius*, who dy'd in the year of Christ 423, and 4176th after the Foundation of *Rome*.

Italy after this fell under the Dominion of the Emperors of *Constantinople*, who sent thither their Viceroys or Governors under the Title of *Exarchs*, who kept their Court at *Ravenna*. But that Government, which began in the year of Christ 568, lasted not above 184 years, at what time those Emperors were expell'd by the Kings of *Lombardy*. Afterwards, the Emperors of the West conquer'd *Italy*; and the Kingdom of *Lombardy* was quite extinguish'd in 774, by *Charlemain*, who made great Presents to the Holy See: that Monarch, and the Kings of *France*, his Successors, being the only Princes who rais'd the Temporal Power of the Pope to that degree wherein we now behold it.

This part of *Europe* is at this day divided among several Potentates. That is to say, the Pope in the Ecclesiastical State: The King of *Spain*, who is of the House of *Austria*, of the Branch of *Burgundy*, possesses the Kingdoms of *Naples* and *Sicily*, the State of *Milan*, and the Island of *Sardigna*. These two Potentates are

the moſt conſiderable in *Italy*; the next to them are,

The Republic of *Venice*.
The Republic of *Genoa*.
The Republic of *Luca*.
The Grand Duke of *Tuſcany* of the Houſe of *Medici*.
The Duke of *Savoy* of the Houſe of *Saxony*.
The Duke of *Mantua* of the Houſe of *Gonzaga*.
The Duke of *Parma* of the Houſe of *Farneze*.
The Duke of *Modena* of the Houſe of *d'Eſte*.

There are many other Sovereign Princes who have power of Life and Death over their Subjects, with abſolute authority to make War and Peace, and to coyn Money; but by reaſon of the ſmall Extent of their Territories, are call'd the Petty Princes of *Italy*. Such are,

The Republic of St. *Marin*.
The Biſhop of *Trent*.
The Duke of *Guaſtalla*.
The Duke of *Sabionetta*.
The Count of *Novelare*.
The Prince of *Bozzolo*.
The Duke of *Mirandola*.
The Prince of *Monaco*.
The Prince of *Maſſera*.
The Prince of *Piombino*.
The Duke of *Bracciano*: And ſeveral others.

All the States of theſe Princes hold of the Church, or of the Emperor of *Germany*. Only the Territories of the Pope and the Republic of *Venice* are independent. 'Tis to be obſerv'd, that the States that hold of the Church, devolve to it again, if the Proprietors happen to die without Iſſue

Iſſue Male; the Daughters not being admitted to ſucceed their Fathers.

There are reckon'd to be in *Italy* 68 Principalities; 95 Dukedoms; an infinite number of Archbiſhoprics and Biſhoprics, and great ſtore of Univerſities; of which the moſt famous are thoſe of *Padua*, *Venice*, *Turin*, *Pavia*, *Siena*, *Piſa*, *Bologna*, *Rome*, *Ferrara*, *Fermo*, *Macerata*, *Salerno*, *Naples*.

The principal Cities of *Italy*, are *Rome*, which is the Metropolis of the whole Country, term'd the Holy; next to that, *Naples* the Noble, *Florence* the Fair, *Genoa* the Proud, *Milan* the Great, *Ravenna* the Ancient, *Venice* the Rich, *Padua* the Learned, and *Bologna* the Fat.

It remains that I ſhould ſpeak of ſome Cuſtoms that are general in *Italy*. In regard the Coaſts of *Italy* upon the *Mediterranean* Sea are much infeſted by the Pyrates of *Barbary*, who often Land there, and carry away the Inhabitants in the Country with the beſt of their Goods, there are little Forts built all along the Coaſts, about a mile diſtance one from another; more eſpecially upon the *Riviera di Genoa*, and upon the Coaſts of *Naples* and *Sicily*, where ſix men keep Garriſon with two Pieces of Cannon to prevent Deſcents. Theſe Guards every night kindle one or two Fires upon the neighbouring Mountains. When there is but one, it is call'd a *Fire of Aſſurance*, as being a ſign that no Turkiſh Brigantine has appear'd all that day. But if they kindle two ſome Paces off one from another, 'tis to give notice to the Inhabitants to ſtand upon their Guards, and that they have ſeen ſome Pi-

rates ſounding where to get aſhore. Thoſe Fires they call *Fires of Miſtruſt*.

The *Italians* never tell the Clock as other People of *Europe* do. They begin to tell One at the cloſe of the Day; ſo that the Hours of Noon and Midnight alter higher or lower according to the Seaſons. For Example, the 12th of *Auguſt* which we reckon to be Noon in *France*, the *Italians* count it 17 a clock, and 24 when the Sun diſappears. They keep a man at their principal Clocks, who, when the Clock has ſtrook, with a Hammer ſtrikes as many times upon the ſame Bell as the Clock ſtrook; that if any one were miſtaken in telling the firſt time, he may not fail to tell right the ſecond.

'Tis alſo a uſual thing to be robb'd upon the High-way, more eſpecially near any Garriſon Towns; but moſt of all in the Territories of the King of *Spain*. Nor is there any truſting to the Guards which are granted to thoſe that deſire 'em, becauſe thoſe Guards many times ſhare the Booty with the Thieves, who for the moſt part diſguiſe themſelves in the Habit of Pilgrims or Hermits.

Neither Wives nor Maids ſtir out of Doors unleſs it be to Church, or at leaſt very ſeldom; and when they do, they are attended by ſome Spy which their jealous Parents or Husbands ſend along with 'em to watch 'em. That Sex never appears either in Shops or Markets; for the Men drive all the Trade. Marriages are uſually celebrated by Proxies; and many times the Man and the Woman never ſee one another till they come before the Prieſt to be married.

When

When Mass is said in *Italy*, only the Men rise up at the Gospel.

I could relate many more things of *Italy* in General; but I reserve 'em for the several Chapters of each particular State, to which they more properly belong.

CHAP. II.

Of the States of the Duke of Savoy.

THE Dukes of *Savoy* descend from the House of *Saxony*, one of the most ancient and most illustrious Families of *Germany*. 'Tis above a thousand years since that they have been in Sovereign Possession of *Piemont* and *Savoy*, and no less then five Emperors and four Kings have descended from it. The Duke of *Savoy* bears a Crown fasten'd over his Arms, ever since *Charlote de Lusignan* Queen of *Jerusalem*, *Cyprus* and *Armenia*, being driven out of her Kingdom by her Bastard Brother, and flying for Refuge to *Rome* under the Pontificate of *Sixtus* IV. where she died in 1489, bequeath'd all her Pretensions to *Cyprus*, in the presence of the Pope and several Cardinals, to *Charles* Duke of *Savoy* her Nephew. Nevertheless, he is not address'd to by the Title of *Majesty*, but only of *His Royal Highness*, and *Perpetual Vicar* of the Holy Empire in *Italy*.

The Duke of *Savoy*, upon a stress of necessity, may be able to bring into the Field about 30000 Foot, and 5000 Horse. His fixed Revenue in

time of Peace amounts to Six millions fourſcore and eighteen thouſand Livres of *Piemont*. But that Livre not being worth above five *French* Sols, that Sum amounts to no more then to Four millions five hundred forty three thouſand ſix hundred Livres of our money.

Althô the Duke of *Savoy* coins Piſtols, Ducatoons, Pieces of Six Sols, and other ſmall Money, however the Pieces of *France* and *Spain* go currant in his Country. The *French* Crowns go there for ſeventy two Sols, and the other Pieces proportionably. But nothing is ſo much talk'd of in *Piemont* as Florins; which is a chimerical ſort of money like our Livres of *France*, the Florin not being worth above twelve Sols, and the Ducatoon goes in *Piemont* for 84 Sols.

As for the manners of the *Savoyards* and *Piemontois*, the Nobility are endow'd with all the Qualities requir'd in Perſons of their Rank. The People are laborious, and naturally very affable, good Husbands, ſober, and fit to undergo any ſort of Hardſhip; but they have no great inclination to War.

The Dukes of *Savoy* have always appear'd very zealous for the Catholic Religion, which has often induc'd 'em to make uſe of their Power to conſtrain their Subjects in the Vallies of *Vaudois* to return to the Boſom of the Church, from whence they departed in the laſt Age. The Duke now reigning is the only perſon that brought his deſign to paſs, by forcing the moſt obſtinate in their Religion to leave their Habitations, and to retire into *Switzerland* and *Germany*. But two years after, in 1689. he recall'd 'em.

'em to ſerve in his War againſt *France*, and permits 'em the free Exerciſe of their Religion.

The Government of *Savoy* is purely Monarchical; and the Salic Law takes place there as well as in *France*, for the Daughters never inherit the Sovereignty. For want of Male Iſſue, the Succeſſion appertains to the next of kin to the Duke, of the Maſculine Line.

Savoy was erected into a Dukedom by the Emperor *Sigiſmund*, in favour of *Amadeus*, the 8th Count of *Savoy*. Thô the Country be altogether Mountainous, yet it abounds in very fertile Valleys. The principal Cities in it are *Chamberi*, *Nice*. and *Villa Franca*, which are now reduc'd under the Dominion of *France*, together with all the reſt of the Province, which is bounded to the North by the River *Rhine* and the Lake of *Geneva*; to the Eaſt, by *Switzerland* and *Piemont*; to the South, by the *Dauphinate*; and to the Weſt, by the *Rhine*, which ſeparates it from *La Breſs* and *Burgundy*.

Piemont is another Province of the States of *Savoy*, ſo called from the ſituation of it at the foot of the *Alpes*. The eldeſt Sons of the Princes of *Piemont* bear the Title of *Dukes of Piemont*. This Province is much more fertile then *Savoy*; being bounded to the Eaſt by *Milanois* and *Montferrat*; to the South, by the Republic of *Genoa*, and the County of *Nice*; by *Savoy* and the *Dauphinate* to the Weſt; and *Le Velais* to the North.

Turin is not only the Capital City of *Piemont*, but of all the Duke's Territories, where he alſo keops his Court. It is ſeated in a fertile Plain, between the Rivers *Po*, and *Doire*. It is ſecur'd by

by a Citadel with five good Baſtions, furniſh'd with all things neceſſary for the defence of it. Nevertheleſs the *French* took it, with an Army far inferior to that of the *Spaniards* who defended it. During the Siege, the Spaniards threw in Powder, Letters, *&c.* by the aſſiſtance of a Mortar, invented by a *Fleming*, which for that reaſon was call'd, *The Courier Cannon.*

The City of *Turin* is adorn'd with an Archbiſhopric and a Univerſity, wherein all Sciences are profeſs'd, and it boaſts it ſelf to be the firſt City of *Italy* where Printing was made uſe of. The chiefeſt Curioſity in *Turin* moſt worthy the Obſervation of a Traveller is the Citadel, wherein there is a Well to be admir'd for the largeneſs of it, and the conveniency of watering a great number of Horſes without any trouble; for they aſcend one way, and deſcend another.

The Ducal Palace is magnificent for the Furniture of it, as well for the Winter as for the Summer. Among the Rarities which are ſhewn to Strangers, there is a Chariot of Maſſie Gold, having ſix Horſes of the ſame Metal ſpang'd to it, and enchas'd all over with precious Stones. There is alſo a little Caſtle of Gold, with Artillery and Fortifications of the ſame Metal. There is beſides an Engin, that carries her Royal Highneſs from her Chamber to her Baths, with a ſingle Pulley, by the favour of a Counterpoiſe, and that with all the ſafety and eaſe imaginable.

The Cathedral Church of *Turin* is very ſtately; wherein is kept the ſacred Sudary, in which the Face and part of the Body of our Saviour are imprinted. They aſſure ye, that is the ſame

where-

wherein the Saviour of the World was ſhrouded before he was laid in the Sepulchre of *Arimathea*, and that it was brought into *Savoy* by the Daughter of *John* King of *Cyprus* and *Jeruſalem*, who marry'd *Lewis* of *Savoy*. But that which miſes a greater Conteſt is this, that they ſhew ye ſuch another Sudary at *Beſanton*, the Capital of *Franche Conte*.

They whoſe Curioſity leads 'em to ſee the Tomb of *Clement Marot*, the famous Poet and *Valet de Chambre* to *Francis* the Firſt, will find it at *Turin*. For that having been baniſh'd for his irregular Life from the Court of *France*, he went to *Geneva*, from whence he was alſo expell'd for his looſe Living, and retiring to *Turin*, died in 1544, in the 60th year of his Age. Althô he underſtood neither *Hebrew*, *Greek*, nor *Latin*, nevertheleſs he Tranſlated one part of *David's* Pſalms into *French* Verſe, which are ſung by the Proteſtants at this day, both in *Holland*, *Germany*, and *Switzerland*. And notwithſtanding that the more Learned among them agree, that he obſerv'd little exactneſs, and that there are many Verſions much better, both for the Senſe and the Poetry, yet *Marot's* are ſtill preferr'd before all others, perhaps becauſe he was cenſur'd by the Sorbon in the Reign of *Francis* the Firſt. *Marot* was born at *Cahors* in *Querci*, and after his death the following EPITAPH was made upon him:

Querci,

Querci, the Court, Piemont *and all the Earth,*
Bred, Fed, Enterr'd me, knew my Worth.
Querci my Love, the Court had all my Time,
Piemont *my Bones, and all the Earth my Rhime.*

The Duke has alſo ſeveral Houſes of Pleaſure in the parts adjoyning to *Turin*, of which the chiefeſt are *Parc*, *Valentin*, and *Mille fleurs*; but they have all ſuffer'd very much through the Violences of the War, as well as the reſt of *Piemont*.

Suza is one of the principal Cities of *Piemont*, by the *Romans* call'd *Seguſiuin*, which was one of *Pompey*'s Colonies, who was the firſt that open'd the paſſage of Mount *Genevre*. It has undergone however ſeveral Calamities upon ſeveral occaſions. Hiſtory informs us that *Conſtantine the Great* caus'd it to be plunder'd and then burnt. In a ſecond Conflagration which it ſuffer'd through the provok'd fury of the Emperor *Frederick Barbaroſſa*, all the Records and Rolls of the Houſe of *Savoy* were conſum'd. This City is conſiderable for the ſituation of it, in regard it ſhuts up one of the principal Inlets of *France* into *Italy*. However the *French* have forc'd it ſeveral times; more eſpecially at the beginning of this Age, though the Duke of *Savoy* had rais'd a dozen Barricado's in the Defiles, which defended one another; and in our time the King's Armies clear'd their way through it, and are ſtill in poſſeſſion of it. There are ſtill to be ſeen at *Suza* very fair Remains of a Triumphal Arch, which ſome ſay was erected by the *Goths*, others by the

the *Romans*; though others are of Opinion that they are the Ruines of the Trophies rear'd by the Emperor *Auguſtus* 740 years after the building of *Rome*, and 14 befote the Birth of our Saviour.

Nice is the Capital City of a County of the ſame name, which was formerly included within *Provence*, and which *Amadeus* the Seventh uſurp'd from *Joan* Counteſs of *Provence*, at the ſame time that ſhe was buſi'd in pacifying the Troubles of *Naples*. To palliate which Uſurpation, the Dukes of *Savoy* alledge, that *Ioland*, the Mother and Nurſe of *Lewis* the Third, Count of *Provence*, and King of *Naples*, ſurrendred that County to *Amadeus* of *Savoy* in 1419, in compenſation for the Sum of 160000 Livres, which he pretended to be due to him from his Pupil. But beſides that that Sum was never due, nor a ſufficient Equivalent giv'n for that County, *Ioland* had no power to grant away the Territories of her Son, thô the Duke's Pretenſions had been juſt. However it were, both the City and the County are now in the hands of the *French*; *Catinat* making himſelf Maſter of the Cities of *Nice* and *Villa Franca* at the beginning of the year 1691.

The City of *Nice* was founded by the Inhabitants of *Marſeilles*, who made it one of their Colonies: And it was enlarg'd out of the Ruins of *Cemella*, the Biſhopric of which place was tranſlated to *Nice*, It is a Town of great Trade, wherein are ſtill to be ſeen ſome Remainders of an Amphitheatre erected in Honour of the *Romans*, and ſome Footſteps of a Temple of *Pluto*, and another dedicated to *Juno*. The Cita-

Citadel is built upon a steep Rock, and is look'd upon as one of the strongest Forts in *Europe*. The *Turks* besieg'd it in the year 1543, but were forc'd to leave it. The Cathedral Church is dedicated to St. *Reparetus*.

The Cities of *Chamberi*, *Montmelian*, and *Villa Franca*, together with the Cities of *Casal* and *Pignerol*, are already described in the Sixth Chapter of the First Volume of these *Voyages*.

CHAP. III.

The State of Milan.

Milanois is a Province of *Italy* with the Title of a Dukedom, seated in the most beautiful Country of all *Lombardy*. The Soyl is so fertile in Corn, Wine, and all manner of Fruits, that it bears twice a year. The Highways are all drawn in a Line, with a Canal of Running Water on each side, which, besides the Ornament of it, serves for the Transportation of Goods and Merchandize from the adjoyning Countries. The Goodness and Fertility of the Country procur'd it formerly the Envy of many, and made it the Seat of cruel Wars. The Revenues of it in time of Peace may amount to Two Millions and Four hundred thousand Crowns; which Sum is advanc'd a third part in time of War. This State is so numerously Peopl'd, that in case of necessity it is able to bring above 50000 men into the Field. Nevertheless, the King of *Spain* is so ill serv'd, that the Offi-

Officers only make the benefit of the Revenue, and his Catholick Majesty is constrain'd to send considerable Sums for the payment of 20000 Men which he maintains in the Country.

Besides the *Spanish* Money, and the *Genoese* Coyn that goes currant in *Milanois*, the Mint sends forth also *Philipins*, *Ducatoons*, *Creusons*, *Parbayolles*, and *Sesins*. A *Philipin* contains the value of 6 Livres 6 Sols of the Country; the *Ducatoon*, 7 Livres; the *Creuson*, 5 Livres 10 Sols; the *Parbayolle*, 2 Sols and a half, or 5 *Sesins*, which is a small Copper Coyn, two of which make a Sol. The *Milanois* Livre is worth about 10 Sols of *France*.

Milan, an Archiepiscopal City, is the Metropolis of the Duchy, built by the *Gauls* when they setl'd in *Italy* about the year 170, after the building of *Rome*. The *Romans* expell'd 'em thence 462 years after. This Country was often expos'd to the Incursions of the *Barbarians*, the *Goths*, and *Huns*; and after that, was subdu'd by the *Lombards*, who possess'd it till the Reign of *Charlemain*, who made it a part of the Empire. By degrees this City became so powerful, that she commanded all her Neighbours; and her Pride swell'd to that height, that she several times rebell'd against her Sovereigns. The Emperor *Frederic* the First was constrain'd to make use of Force to reduce her to Obedience, which he brought to pass in 1160; and soon after the Empress his Wife going to *Milan*, the People rose, cut the throats of the Imperial Garrison, and seizing upon the Empress, set her upon an Ass with her face toward the Tail, which they gave her

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in her hand in ſtead of a Bridle, and ſo led her through the whole City. The Emperor juſtly incens'd at ſuch a piece of Inſolence, beſieg'd the City, and forc'd it to ſurrender at Diſcretion the 3d of *March*, 1162. Which done, he levell'd it with the Earth all but three Churches, drew a Plough over the whole, and ſow'd it with Salt, as an Eternal Memorial of Reproach and Infamy upon the People, who had no way to redeem their Lives, but by drawing with their Teeth a Fig out of the Fundament of the Aſs upon which they had ſet the Empreſs; and they that refus'd to do it were put to the Sword.

Nine years after the City was rebuilt, and roſe by degrees in ſuch a manner, that now it is call'd the *Great*. The Duchy of *Milan* is claim'd by the Kings of *France*, upon account that *John Galeazzo*, firſt Duke of *Milan*, having given his Daughter *Valentina* in marriage to *Lewis* of *France* Duke of *Orleans*, Second Son of *Charles* the Fifth, ſurnamed the *Wiſe*, it was covenanted by the Articles of the Contract, That if the ſaid *John* happen'd to dye without Male Iſſue, the Duchy of *Milan* ſhould deſcend to *Lewis* his Son-in-Law, and his Succeſſors. So that *John-Maria* and *Philip-Maria* dying without Legitimate Offspring, the Succeſſion belong'd without diſpute to *Charles* Duke of *Orleans*, the Son of *Lewis*. *Charles* the Fifth was not ignorant of this Pretenſion, when he promis'd *Francis* the Firſt, King of *France*, to give him the Inveſtiture of it for one of his Sons, at the Sollicitation of the Electors of the Empire. But taking the advantage of his Power, and the diſorders of *France*, the

the Emperor was ſo far from ſtanding to his word, that he gave the Inveſtiture to *Philip* the Second, his own Son; and ever ſince the Kings of *Spain* have poſſeſs'd that Duchy.

It is obſerv'd, that the City of *Milan* has been beſieg'd 40 times, taken 22; that it has 22 Gates, including thoſe belonging to the Suburbs; 230 Churches, 96 Pariſhes, and that it is 10 miles in circuit. It has a Senate, conſiſting of a Preſident and twelve Senators, of which three muſt be natural *Spaniards*. There is in it ſo great a number of Handicraft Tradeſmen, that 'tis commonly ſaid, That *Milan* ought to be ruin'd to accommodate *Italy*. This City is defended by a Caſtle fortifi'd with ſix Baſtions lin'd with Brick, and environ'd with Moats of running Waters. There are three different Incloſures able to make great Reſiſtance; for which reaſon it is look'd upon to be one of the beſt Fortreſſes of *Europe*. It is about a mile in compaſs, containing whole Streets, wherein all manner of Artificers keep their ſhops. It alſo includes large Palaces, where the Officers lodge; and ſeveral Piazza's, in one of which 6000 men may be drawn up in Battel-array. There are in it likewiſe four Wells or Fountains, which are never empty; one Mill, above 200 Pieces of Cannon mounted upon the Baſtions, not counting in thoſe which are in the Arſenal, which is furniſh'd with all manner of Arms. In one Hall of the Caſtle is to be ſeen the Cannon that kill'd Marſhal *Crequi* when he beſieg'd *Breme*, which is laid upon the Ground, to the end it may never be made uſe of again.

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The Cathedral Church, which is call'd the *Domo*, is the largeſt and moſt ſuperb in all *Italy*, except St. *Peter*'s in *Rome*; being lin'd with Marble within and without, ſuſtain'd with 60 Columns of white Marble, which three men can hardly fathom, the leaſt of which coſt 1000 Crowns; thoſe of *Adam* and St. *Bartholomew* are the beſt eſteem'd: The whole Church is about 250 Paces long. In St. *Anthony*'s Church is to be ſeen a Brazen Serpent, which they would make you believe to be the ſame that *Moſes* lifted up in the Deſert; and that the Emperor *Theodoſius* brought it to *Milan*.

Strangers go to ſee the Great Hoſpital at *Milan*, conſiderable for the largeneſs and magnificence of it, the conveniency of the Building, and the good order of the Government. It is endow'd with a Revenue for the maintenance of above 4000 Perſons. The Chambers of the Sick are built in form of a Croſs, with an Altar open on four ſides in the middle, where the ſick People go to ſay Maſs at their going to bed. Beſides this Hoſpital, there is another upon the Moat of the City, wherein there are as many Chambers as there are Days in the Year.

There are to be ſeen at *Milan* the Ruins of Triumphal Arches, Baths, and other *Roman* Edifices; and the Church of St. *Lawrence*, built after the Model of the *Roman Pantheon*, was a Temple dedicated to *Hercules*. In former times the Emperors were crown'd at *Milan* with an Iron Crown, and at *Alexandria* in the ſame Province with a Crown of Straw.

The other Cities belonging to this Duchy are *Coma*, *Cremona*, *Tortona*, *Lodi*, *Novara*, *Valencia*, *Pavia*, *&c.* which are all conſiderable in ſome reſpect or other; but my purpoſe is to ſpeak of *Milan* and *Pavia* only, which are the principal.

Pavia, regularle fortified, is ſeated in a Plain upon the River *Tecino*. In the Cathedral is to be ſeen a ſmall Maſt of a Ship, which the People believe to be *Rowland*'s Lance, who was Nephew to *Charlemain*. St, *Auſtin*'s is remarkable for the Tomb where that Saint lies Enterr'd. In the Grand Piazza ſtands a Statue of the Emperor *Conſtantine*, though ſome will rather have it to be the Statue of the Emperor *Antoninus*. It ſtood formerly at *Ravenna*, from whence it was remov'd to *Pavia*. And Hiſtory obſerves upon this Subject, that *Laurec* the *French* General having taken that City by ſtorm in 1527, a Soldier of *Ravenna*, who enter'd firſt, deſir'd of his General that Statue for his Reward, to the end he might ſend it back to *Ravenna*. But the Inhabitants being more afflicted with that loſs, then the loſs of their Eſtates which the Soldiers were juſt going to plunder from 'em, or the Lives of their Country-men, made ſuch lamentable Outcries, that they mov'd the Victor to let 'em have their Statue for a Crown of Gold, which he engag'd 'em to give the Soldier. The City of *Pavia* is adorn'd with a Univerſity, founded by *Charlemain*, who, in 734, took the City, and *Didier*, the laſt King of the *Lombards*, Priſoner. In 1525, *Francis* the Firſt having laid Siege to *Pavia*, and ſent a part of his Army to *Naples*, *Charles* the

the Fifth taking advantage of that Diverſion, gave him Battel, which prov'd ſo fatal to *France*, that the King was taken Priſoner, and carry'd into *Spain*. 'Tis obſerv'd, that this happen'd upon St. *Matthias*'s day, a day always fortunate to that Emperor. For he was born upon that day, and receiv'd the Imperial Crown upon that day.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Republic of Genoa.

THE State of *Genoa*, is a Fief of the Empire which poſſeſſes that part of the *Mediterranean* Coaſt, which we call *La Riviera di Genoa*, and which was heretofore the Country of the ancient *Ligurians*. This Republic carries the Name of *The Capital City*, which ſome will have to derive the Name of it from *Janus*. At this day it is divided into the Weſtern and the Eaſtern *Riviera*; being bounded by the River *Magro* to the Eaſt, by the Principality of *Monaco* to the Weſt, the Mountains of *Piemont* and *Milanois* to the North, and the *Liguſtic* Sea to the South.

The Maritime Force of this Commonwealth conſiſts in Armed Gallies, and two Men of War carrying between 60 and 70 Guns apiece, for the ſecurity of Trade. Upon a caſe of Extremity they can bring into the Field 30000 Foot. There are about 69000 Souls in the City of *Genoa*, 80000 in the Eaſtern *Riviera*, and about 113000 in the Weſtern *Riviera*. The Revenues of this Re-

Republic amount to 1200000 Crowns, but in regard the moſt part of it is engag'd for the Debts of the State, there remains not above 150000 Livres, as I have learnt from the moſt exact Memoirs drawn up by a Perſon, who by reaſon of his Employment was perfectly well acquainted with the Finances of the Republic.

The Money ſtamp'd with the Arms of *Spain* goes currant in the State of *Genoa*, when it is Weight. Nevertheleſs, the Republic coins *Piſtolets*, *Genoeſes*, *Piaſters*, *Reals*, and ſome other ſmall Money. The *Spaniſh Piſtole* is worth 17 Livres 16 Sols, which is as much as 3 *Piaſters*; one *Genoeſe* goes for 3 *Piaſters* and a half. The *Piaſter* of *Perou*, which weighs a *French* Crown, is worth 4 Livres 16 Sols: So that a *French* Livre amounts to 32 Sols of *Genoa*.

The *Genoeſes* are very expert in Sea-Affairs, and have contributed very much toward all the Enterprizes that have been undertaken for the Conqueſt of the *Holy Land*. In former times they won from the Infidels the Kingdoms of *Corfu*, *Sardinia*, and *Cyprus*; as alſo the Iſlands of *Metelite* and *Chio*; and have been Maſters of the Cities of *Coffa* and *Pera*. 'Tis true, that at preſent they are deſpoil'd of all theſe Countries except *Cerſe*, from whence they have no other advantage but that of a Royal Crown affixed over the Arms of the Republic, and the Title of *Moſt Serene*. The *Genoeſes* are proud and inconſtant; of which, the ſundry ſorts of Government which they have admitted within theſe few years are an uncontroulable Proof. At preſent they keep much to the humour of the *Spaniards*, even to an

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Affectation of their Habit. Nor are they belov'd by the reſt of the People of *Italy*, among whom theſe Characters of the *Genoeſes* are very common. *Gente ſenza Fide, Mare ſenza Peſce, Monte ſenza Legno, & Donna ſenza Veregogna. A People without Faith, a Sea without Fiſh, Mountains without Wood, and Women without Modeſty.*

The *Genoeſes* differ from the *Spaniards* in this, that they are much addicted to Trade and Labour. The Gentlemen drive a Trade in all manner of Stuffs, which they ſell by Wholeſale, for they are not permitted to ſell by Retail, nor to keep Shops. 'Tis a cuſtom in *Genoa*, That the Parties never ſign the Acts which are paſs'd before the Public Notary, who by this means are the Maſters of the Eſtates and Tranquility of Families. Nor do the Witneſſes ſign their Depoſitions, neither are they brought Face to Face with the Parties accus'd. The Nobility are not to have either directly or indirectly any private Communication with any Foreign Miniſters.

When a Stranger arrives at *Genoa*, he is oblig'd to give in his Name to the Commiſſioners appointed, from whom they have leave to remain four days in the City, without which they would not be admitted into any Inn. And it is obſervable, that if a Man be not very careful to carry this Permiſſion about him, and to renew it in caſe he intends to ſtay any longer, he is in danger to be ſeiz'd by the *Sbirri*, and condemn'd to a Forfeiture of 5 Piſtoles.

When they proceed to the Election of Senators, ſeveral perſons put Money into that which

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is call'd the *Seminary*, as into a *Lottery*: And they who have the good fortune to divine who will be the five Senators, whoſe Names are firſt drawn, among a hundred and twenty, out of a ſmall Box by a little Boy, ſuch is the multiplication of the Money at that ſort of Play, that a Man who has ventur'd 10 Piſtoles, may win between 7 and 800. Which thô it rarely falls out, yet the Accident is not without Example.

The *Genoeſes* wear Fardingales, which is the reaſon that they frequently embarraſs one another when they meet in the Streets, which are very narrow. One day, a Lady made uſe of her Fardingale to get her Son out of Priſon: He was about 18 years of Age, and was condemn'd to die. His Mother having leave to viſit him in order to the taking of her laſt Leave of him, put him under her Petticoat, which was born up by a circle of Steel in ſtead of Whalebone, and two Women leading her as ſhe went along, according to the cuſtom of *Italy*, ſhe got home, and was deliver'd without the help of a Midwife, and the ſame day ſent away her Child as far as *Marſeilles* to Nurſe. The moſt part of the Houſes in *Genoa* are built with Terraſſes at the top, where the Women go to dry their Hair after they have waſh'd 'em, to make 'em look yellow.

There is no State in *Europe* that has ſubmitted to ſo many ſorts of Government, as that of *Genoa*. Not to make an exact Enumeration of 'em, I ſhall only acquaint ye, That they were firſt ſubjected to the *Romans*, afterwards to the *Lombards*, and then to the Emperors. 'Tis obſerv'd,

that from the year 1454, to 1528, *Genoa* has been under twelve ſorts of Government. She has been rul'd by Conſuls, Podeſta's, Captains, Governors, Lieutenants, Rectors of the People, Abbots of the People, Reformers, Dukes both Noble and Popular, *&c.*

The Kings of *France* have been in poſſeſſion of *Genoa* at ſeveral different times. In 1396, this City was ſurrender'd to *Charles* VI. and in 1409, the Inhabitants maſſacred the *French*, and put themſelves under the Marquiſs of *Montferrat*. Four years after they choſe Dukes. In 1421, they ſubmitted to the Duke of *Milan*. But in 1436, being weary of that Government, they made choice of Dukes again, who govern'd 'em till 1458, at what time they gave themſelves into the Hands of *Charles* VII. King of *France*. In 1461, the *French* were expell'd to make way for the Popular Dukes, of whom there were five ſorts in three years. After which the City ſurrender'd it ſelf to *Francis Forza* Duke of *Milan*, who was expell'd in 1478, after which they had Dukes till 1488. and then the Duke of *Milan* took poſſeſſion of it again.

Hiſtory informs us, that the *Genoeſes* having ſent Ambaſſadors to *Lewis* XI. King of *France*, with Offers to ſurrender themſelves into his hands; that Monarch, who foreſaw how little reaſon they had to rely upon the Faith of a People ſo inconſtant and ſubject to rebel, return'd 'em for Anſwer, *That if they gave their City to him, he would give it to the Devil.* However it were, in 1499, *Lewis* XII. took *Genoa* by Aſſault, and had reſolv'd to ruin it by Fire and

and Sword. But the Inhabitants having laid about four thousand small Children in the Grand Piazza that cry'd out for Mercy, The King touch'd with compassion, pardon'd the Parents in favour of the innocent Children. But the People growing never the better for it, revolted in 1506; the *French* retook it in 1507, and were expell'd again in 1512. The next year they got possession of it once more, and remain'd Masters of it till 1522, at what time the City was taken and pillag'd by the Army of *Charles* V. *Francis* I. reconquer'd it in 1527; but the next year *Andrew Doria*, a *Genoese*, who commanded the *French* Fleet, revolted, and betraying his King and his own Honour, made use of the Forces of the *French* Crown to deliver *Genoa* from the Dominion of *France*; and since that time it has been govern'd by a Senate, of which the chief, who is call'd the *Duke*, is chang'd every two years.

This new Government is Aristocratical: The Duke is assisted with eight Senator-Governors, and four Procurators; two of which, in their turns, lodge with him in the Ducal Palace four months in the year: And this is that which is call'd the Senate. But the Basis and Foundation of the Republic resides in the Grand Council, compos'd out of 400 Gentlemen chosen out of the ancient and new Nobility. This Council deliberates joyntly with the Duke and the Senators of whatever concerns Peace or War. There are also two sorts of Noble Families, which are distinguish'd by Antiquity and new Creation; the number of the first is no more then 28, the

others are in all 437; and the Duke and the Senators are choſen alternatively out of theſe two ſorts of Nobility.

Philip II. King of *Spain*, and his Succeſſors, out of a Proſpect purely politic, have inſenſibly faſten'd the *Genoeſes* to their Intereſts, by borrowing vaſt Sums of Money. *Philip* II. borrow'd two Millions of this Republic, which was never repay'd: Quite the contrary this Sum has been ſo multiply'd, as well by new Loans, as by the Intereſts added to the Principal, that it has occaſion'd a common Saying, *That the King of* Spain *holds the* Genoeſes *faſter chain'd to his Yoak, then if he were in poſſeſſion of the City*; In regard theſe Republicans muſt be either Slaves to his Catholic Majeſty, or loſe their Debt.

The Duke muſt be at leaſt 50 years of Age before he can be Elected; and after his two years Regency, he cannot obtain the ſame Employment till after the expiration of 12 years. He can admit no Viſits, give no Audiences, open no Letters that are directed to him, but in the preſence of the Senators that are lodg'd with him in his Palace. His Robe of Ceremony is of Red Velvet or Damask, made after the old faſhion, ruffled below, with a pointed Cap of the ſame Stuff with the Robe. When the term of his Regency is expir'd, which falls out to be upon the 13th of *Auguſt*, at 14 a Clock and half an hour after, he repairs to the Aſſembly of the Colledges, where the Secretary of the Aſſembly returns him Thanks in theſe terms: *Voſtra Sereníta ha fornito il ſuo tempo, voſtra Eccellenza ſene vadi a caſa. Your Serenity has compleated your Time,*

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you may return home again. Which he does at the ſame time, and being come to his own door, he returns Thanks to the Senators and Gentlemen that attended him; which done, he puts off his Red Robe, and puts on his Senators Gown, which he wears all the reſt of his Life.

Three Days after, they proceed to the Election of a new Duke, the Dean of the Senators performing the Function. Preſently the Grand Council is call'd together; which names Fifteen Perſons proper for that Dignity: out of theſe Fifteen the Little Council chuſes Six, who being communicated back to the Grand Council, they chuſe One, who, nevertheleſs is not Crown'd till Three Months after, thô ſome have been Crown'd ſooner; and among others *Franceſco Maria Sercaro*, who was Elected, and Crown'd the ſame day. The Ceremony is perform'd by the Arch-Biſhop of *Genoa* in the Cathedral Church. Moreover, the Duke and the Senators are oblig'd to take the Communion twice a year, at *Chriſtmas* and *Eaſter*.

The Leſſer Council is compos'd of the Duke, the Senators, the Colledges, and 200 Gentlemen, none under Seven and twenty years of Age. This Council is Summon'd together by the ſound of a Bell; and as every Gentleman enters into the Chamber, an Uſher in a long Red Robe preſents him with a little wooden Ball Silver'd over, which he throws into a Baſon over againſt the Duke. When all the Noblemen are enter'd, the Door is ſhut, and the Chancellor counts the Balls, that he may know the number of thoſe that compoſe the Aſſembly; and after the Duke

has made known the occaſion of their Aſſembling, the Suffrages are gather'd after this manner: A Sub-Chancellor diſtributes to every one a white Woollen or Linen Ball; and another Sub-Chancellor gives about a Black Ball; and a Third preſents 'em with an Urn, which they call a *Pix*, where are Two Pipes, the One for the *Negative*, the Other for the *Affirmative*, which cloſe together at the top in ſuch a manner, that the hand of him that throws in the Ball, covering all the entrance, it cannot be diſcern'd into which Pipe he puts in the Black or the White. It is alſo to be obſerv'd, that the Decrees of this Council muſt be render'd Authentick by a Hunderd thirty four Voices at leaſt, which are Two Thirds of the Two hundred.

The Grand Council is compos'd of the Duke, the Senate, and all the Colledges, the leſſer Council, and all the Nobility of the City. It is ſummon'd together after the ſame manner as the Leſſer Council, and the Duke alſo Declares the occaſion of their coming. It is then chiefly call'd together when any Law is to be aboliſh'd, or any new ones to be made; or when *Plebeans* is to be admitted into the Nobility; or for the laying new Taxes or Impoſitions. In ſhort, in this Aſſembly it is that all the Power and Authority of the State reſides. But theſe Matters are all prepar'd in the Leſſer Council, before they are propos'd in the Grand ones.

The City of *Genoa*, adorn'd with an Arch-Biſhoprick, is the Capital City of the State; Surnam'd the *Superb*, as well by reaſon of the Humor of the Inhabitants, as the Magnificence of the Buildings; being ſeated by the Sea ſide upon

on the Ascent of a Hill, in the Form of an Amphi-Theater. It is surrounded with good Walls on that side next the Land, and well fortify'd in all parts where it lies liable to be attackt. It is about Six *Italian* Miles in Circuit, but the Streets are very narrow and dark, by reason of the height of the Houses. Four Gates belong to it, a great number of Magnificent Palaces, and a good Harbor, tho' the entrance into it be somewhat difficult, by reason of several Rocks that lye round about it under water. It is defended by a Mole which the *Genoeses* built since they revolted from *France*. At the end of the Mole stands a *Phanal*, for the direction of Ships that Sail along the Coast in the night time; and by the situation of the Lanthorn, they in the City understand what Course the Vessels steer, which they perceive. This *Phanal* is built in that part where *Lewis* XII K. of *France* built a Fort to bridle the City.

There is to be seen in *Genoa* an Aquæduct, which carries the Water from one to the other end of the City, and which supplies an infinite number of Fountains; some of which furnish the Vessels before they put to Sea, with fresh Water. If they who Sail from *Genoa* to *Legorne* should happen to want Water, they will meet with a Spring of fresh Water in the middle of the Golph *de l'Esprece*, that bubbles up through the Salt Water, to the surface of the Sea, and still preserves its sweetness.

The *Domo* (for so are all the Cathedrals call'd in *Italy*) is consecrated to *St. Laurence*. It is all lin'd without side with Black and White

Marble, having Three Doors in the Front, ſuſtain'd with fair Columns of Marble. The Riches within-ſide alſo, is exactly correſpondent to the out-ſide Imbelliſhments. But they who are deſirous to ſee the Reliques, are oblig'd under a forfeiture, to leave their Weapons at the Door. An Iron Gate with Four Locks opens into the Treaſury, of which, the Senators keep the Keys. Among other things, they ſhew ye a Diſh all of one Emrauld, which they would make ye believe was preſented to *Solomon* by the Queen of *Sheba*, and that *Chriſt* made uſe of it at his laſt Supper with his Diſciples; adding withal, that when *Antioch* was taken, the *Genoeſes* made choice of it for their ſhare of the Booty. Nevertheleſs, ſome Authors ſay, That *Chriſt* Eat the Paſchal Lamb in a Silver Diſh, as *Richard Laſſels* the Famous *Engliſh* Traveller has obſerv'd. Moreover, they will have the Aſhes of *John* the *Baptiſt* to be preſerv'd in this Cathedral.

There are alſo other very fair Churches in *Genoa*, of which I forbear to ſay any thing, for fear of Prolixity; I ſhall alſo ſay nothing of the Palaces, of which there are almoſt as many as there are Houſes. Which Magnificence has occaſion'd this Remark, that the *Genoeſes* are the Richeſt Private Perſons in *Italy*, and the pooreſt State, and that the People took as much care of their Private Eſtates, as the *Venetians* of their Republick. But of all the Palaces, Prince *Doria's* is, without all contradiction, the moſt Superb. For among other Rooms, there is in it a long Gallery pav'd with Black and White Marble, Sixſcore Paces long, and Six and Twenty

ty Broad, from whence you may behold all the Veſſels and Ships that enter the Port of *Genoa*. The Apartments are ſo richly furniſh'd, that a Governor of *Milan*, not being able to believe that they could all belong to *Doria*, told the Queen of *Spain*, who was to take Shipping at *Genoa*, that She ſhould Lodge in one of the moſt Noble Palaces of the World, but that the ſumptuous Furniture, was borrow'd out of all the moſt wealthy Houſes in the City.

Doria being told of this, before the Queens arrival, caus'd to be Engrav'd upon the Gate of his Palace, *By the Grace of God and the King, the Whole belongs to the Maſter of the Houſe.* In his Garden is to be ſeen a large Statue of a Giant, under which is to be read the Epitaph of a Dog, that while he liv'd, had Five hundred Crowns a year allow'd him for his Maintenance.

There are few States of *Europe* where the Civil Policy is better eſtabliſh'd then at *Genoa*. There are certain Magiſtrates who are call'd the Magiſtrates *of Abundance*, whoſe Care it is to ſee that the City be provided with Corn, Meal, Wine and Oil for a whole Year (how Dear ſoever it be) beſides what comes daily to the Market, and to regulate and ſet the price of Proviſion, according to the Fertility or Scarcity of the Year. And to prevent miſ-management, there are in all the Quarters of the City, more eſpecially, near the Courts of Judicature, certain Holes in the Wall, into which all People have the liberty to throw in Accuſations againſt thoſe whom they ſuſpect to have miſ-manag'd themſelves in their Imployments or Commiſſions;

and

and ſometimes without any other Conviction it happens to be the misfortune of an innocent Perſon to be puniſh'd.

I muſt not conclude this Chapter, without ſpeaking a word of that which gave the occaſion to the Bombing of *Genoa* in 1684. by the *French* Fleet.

The King having make ſeveral complaints to this Republick, by Mr. *S. Olon*, his Envoy Extraordinary, of the proceeding of this City, in oppoſition to the Intereſts of that Crown, and the injuries done his Subjects, that Miniſter could obtain no reaſonable ſatisfaction. In the Second place, his Majeſty demanded of the Republick, free paſſage by Land through their Territories, for his Salt to *Cazal*, and that he might erect a Magazine at *Savona*, of which the Magiſtrates of *Genoa* had one Key, to ſecure 'em from any ſuſpition that it was vended in the City of *Savona*; which the Republick refuſed; and not ſo contented, they made a private Treaty with *Spain* againſt *France*, by which the Republick oblig'd themſelves to maintain Four thouſand Men in the State of *Genoa*, which were to be rais'd in the name of the Count *de Melgar*, and at the charges of the Republick; As alſo to add Six more Galleſſes to the Six already prepar'd, to joyn with the *Spaniſh* Fleet. The moſt Chriſtian King therefore, inform'd of their Deſign, commanded his Miniſter to know their Reaſon, and offer'd at the ſame time his Mediation, or his Forces if they had occaſion.

But the *Genoeſes* were ſo far from accepting the King's Propoſals, that they return'd haughty and ambiguous Anſwers, which enforc'd the King to ſend a Fleet thither, to the end, that the appearance of it might ſcare 'em into their Duty. To that purpoſe M. *de Signeley*, Miniſter and Secretary of State, who was aboard the Fleet, being arriv'd in the Port of *Genoa*, ſent for ſome of the Senators, to whom he made known the Cauſes of Reſentment which the Republick had given the King, and that he was come to demand Satisfaction: that in the mean time they might prevent the miſchief that threaten'd 'em, if they unrigg'd the four new Gallies that were already fitted for Sea, and ſent to *Paris* four Senators to excuſe their Miſcarriages to his Majeſty. But they refuſed to accept of this Expedient; and were ſo bold as to let fly firſt of all upon the King's Gallies, which had not as yet committed any Act of Hoſtility; which drew upon 'em a ſhower of Bombs for ſome days, that ruin'd a good part of their Palaces.

There is alſo ſome reaſon to believe, that the King would not have ſtopp'd there, had not the *Genoeſes* beſought Pope *Innocent* XI. to intercede with his Majeſty in their behalf, offering to give his Majeſty ſuch ſatisfaction as he ſhould deſire. The King therefore, conſented to an Accommodation, which was Mediated by *Ranuccio*, Biſhop of *Fano*, his Holineſs's Nuncio, with M. *Colbert*, Miniſter and Secretary of State, whom his Majeſty had appointed his Plenipotentiary, and the Marquis *de Marini*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Republick.

The

The Treaty was Sign'd at *Verſailles* the 12*th* of *February*, 1685. Ratifi'd by the Republick the 25*th* of the ſame Month, and by his Majeſty the 3d. of *March* following, the ſubſtance of which was,

I. *That the Duke then Governing, and Four of the Senators ſhould repair to the King in their Ceremonial Habit, and that the Duke, ſpeaking in behalf of the reſt, ſhould in the name of the Republick, acknowledge their extream Sorrow for having diſpleas'd his Majeſty, and that he ſhould in his Speech, make uſe of moſt ſubmiſſive and reſpectful Expreſſions, and ſuch as ſhould manifeſt the ſincere deſire they had to merit his Majeſties Good Will for the future, and carefully to ſtudy the preſervation of it.*

II. *That the Duke and the Four Senators, at their return to* Genoa, *ſhould exerciſe their Employments, and retain their Dignities, and that no others ſhould be choſen into their Places during their abſence.*

III. *That the Republick of* Genoa, *within a Months time, ſhould diſmiſs all the Spaniſh Forces that had been admitted into the ſtrong Holds and Countrey belonging to the State, and ſhould renounce from henceforth, by virtue of this Treaty, all other Leagues and Aſſociations by them enter'd into, ſince the Firſt of* January 1683.

IV. *That the* Genoeſes *might refit at the ſame time, the ſame number of Gallies which they had three years agoe, and ſhould lay up thoſe that they had ſince Equipp'd.*

V. *That the Republick ſhould reſtore to the* French *all that they could recover of the Effects that had*

been

been taken from 'em in the City and Territories of Genoa, *the King conſenting, out of his Royal Compaſſion, that inſtead of Reparation of Damages, to which his Subjects might pretend, for ſuch of their Effects as could not be found, that the Republick ſhould engage themſelves, as they did by this Article, to contribute toward the Repair of the Churches and Sacred Places endamag'd by the Bombs; the King referring it to the* Pope *to ſettle the Sum that ſhould be thought convenient for that purpoſe, and to limit the time for bringing thoſe Repairs to perfection.*

VI. *That the Republick ſhould pay a Hundred thouſand Crowns to the Count* de Fieſque, *in deduction of his ancient Pretenſions, upon the ſole conſideration that the ſaid* Count *is under the King's Protection; and upon condition, that the payment of this Money ſhould no way prejudice the Reaſons which the Republick has to alledge againſt the ſaid Pretenſions.*

VII. *That the King being content with the ſatisfactions above-nam d, will vouchſafe the Honour of his Favours to the Republick of* Genoa.

VIII. *That all Acts of Hoſtility ſhall ceaſe by Land, from the day of this Treaty, and by Sea within a Month; and the Priſ'ners on both ſides to be ſet at liberty.*

IX. *That this Treaty ſhall be Ratify'd, and the Ratifications exchang'd, at fartheſt within Three weeks,* &c.

By vertue of this Treaty, the Republick ſent the Duke *Francis-Maria-Imperiale Lercaro*, then ruling, together with four Senators, *Marcellino Durazzo, Paris Maria Salvago, Giovanni Garibaldo,*

do, and *Agoſtino Lomellino*; who departed from *Genoa* the 29th of *March*, 1685. attended by ſix young Gentlemen appointed by the Republick.

They arriv'd the 10th of *April* at *Lions*, and the 18th at *Paris*; where the Duke ſpent about five and twenty days in preparing his Equipage, and the 4th of *May* had his Audience of the King at *Verſailles*, to which he was conducted by *M. Bonnueil* Introductor of Embaſſadors. Some days before, he had caus'd the Nails that faſten'd the Cloath of State of his Coach to be taken away, as being a diſtinction that belongs to none but Royal Perſons, and Sovereign Princes. The King was ſeated upon a Throne rais'd ten or twelve ſteps at the end of the Great Gallery. The King had on each ſide of him, the *Dauphin*, Monſieur the King's Brother, the Duke of *Bourbon*, the Duke of *Main*, and the Count of *Tholouze*, and upon the Duke of *Genoa's* approach he roſe up and put off his Hat: Then he caus'd the Duke to be cover'd, but the four Senators remain'd uncover'd.

The Duke made an elegant Harangue which I ſhall inſert at the end of the Chapter. Which done, the Senators alſo made their Compliments, and it was obſerv'd that the Duke was uncover'd all the while the Senators ſpoke. The Audience being over, they were Treated at Dinner by the King's Order with all the Profuſion and Magnificence imaginable; and after Dinner reſuming their Ceremonial Habits, which they put off before they ſate down to Dinner, they were conducted to wait upon *Monſeigneur*, the *Dauphineſs*,

phineſs, the Dukes of *Burgundy* and *Anjou*, *Monſieur*, *Madame*, and all the Princes and Princeſſes of the Royal Family. And it was obſervable that the Senators did not cover till they came to the Duke of *Chartres*'s Apartment. They returned that Evening to *Paris*, but the 18th and 23d they went back to *Verſailles* in the Habit of Gentlemen to view the Apartments, the Waterworks, the place where the great Horſes are manag'd, and the Caſtles of *Trianon* and *Marli*. The 26th the Duke and three Senators, *Salvago* being ſick, had their Audience of leave of the King, and departed within a few days for *Genoa*, where they continu'd in their Employments, till the uſual time of a new choice.

The Duke of Genoa*'s Speech to the King at* Verſailles, May 14*th*. 1685.

SIR,

'MY Republick has always held it for one of 'the fundamental Maxims of their Government, to ſignalize themſelves by a profound 'Veneration for this great Crown, which being 'tranſmitted to your Majeſty by your Auguſt 'Progenitors, you have exalted to ſo high a degree of Power and Glory, by ſuch prodigious 'and unheard of Atchievements, that Fame, upon other occaſions accuſtom'd to multiply, 'proves deficient in this, not being able ſhould ſhe 'leſſen 'em, to render your Great Actions credible to Poſterity.

'Prero-

'Prerogatives so sublime, that they enforce all 'States to look upon 'em with a most profound 'Obsequiousness, and have particularly induc'd 'my Republick to distinguish her self above all 'others, to manifest it in such a manner, that all 'the World may be apparently convinc'd of it: 'And the most terrible and fatal Accident that 'ever befel her is this of incurring your Majes'ties high displeasure. I cannot therefore pro'portionably display her extream Sorrow to have 'offended your Majesty; though she is apt to 'flatter her self that this is befallen through an 'effect of pure Misfortune, nevertheless she is 'desirous that whatever may have dissatisfy'd 'your Majesty, may be cancell'd at any rate, not 'only from your Memory, but from the Re'membrance of all Men; she not knowing any 'way to alleviate her Afflictions till she beholds 'her self restor'd to your Majesties ineftimable 'Favour.

'Therefore, that she may become worthy of 'obtaining it, she assures your Majesty, that all 'her most intent Applications, and most solliciTous Cares shall be imploy'd to procure not only 'the preservation of it, but also to habituate her 'self to increase it. In order to which, not con'tent with expressions the most proper and most 'obsequious, she resolv'd to make use of unusual 'and singular forms, sending her Duke and four 'Senators, in hopes that by such special Demon'strations your Majesty will be fully convinc'd 'of the most high esteem which my Republick 'has of your Favour and Good Will.

'As

'As for my own part, Sir, I acknowledge it for 'my greateſt good fortune, to have the Honour 'of declaring theſe my moſt ſincere and moſt re'ſpectful Sentiments, and prize above all things 'this Opportunity of appearing in the preſence 'of ſo great a Monarch, who invincible for his 'Valour, and reverenc'd for his unparallel'd 'Magnanimity and Grandeur, as you have ſur'mounted all others in Ages Paſt, ſo you ſecure 'the ſame Proſperity to your Progeny. From 'ſo happy an Augury, I aſſume the Confidence, 'that your Majeſty, to make known to the Uni'verſe the ſingularity of your moſt Generous 'Soul, will incline your Heart to look upon 'theſe Remonſtrances no leſs juſt then ſincere, as 'Teſtimonies not only of the Integrity of my 'Heart, as of the Minds of theſe Illuſtrious Se'nators, and Citizens of my Country, who with 'Impatience attend the reciprocal Marks that 'your Majeſty will vouchſafe to grant 'em of 'your Benignity and Kindneſs.

CHAP. V.

Of the States of the Dukes of Parma *and* Modena.

THE Duke of *Parma* is a Vaſſal to the Holy See; to which he pays a Tribute of Ten Thouſand Crowns for his Dutchies of *Parma* and *Piacenza*,

Piacenza. This State has undergone several Revolutions since the Decay of the Empire, till the Church being in peaceable Possession of it, *Alexander Farneze* being advanc'd to the Pontificate, under the name of *Paul* III. erected *Parma* into a Dukedom, and gave it his Son *Peter Farneze*, in the year 1545. But the Emperor *Charles* V. disputed the Possession of it with him, till the death of the said Duke, who died Two years after. However, *Octavio Farneze* his Son, being powerfully protected by the King of *France*, secur'd that State to his Successors, by the Marriage of *Margaret* of *Austria*, natural Daughter of the same Emperor.

The Country adjoyning is very Fertil in Corn, Wine, Fruit, but more especially in Cheese, the excellency of which is sufficiently known. 'Tis sufficient to say that they make some of these Cheeses that weigh a Hundred and fifty pound, and that they are esteem'd for so great Delicacies among the *Turks*, that they are usually serv'd up to the Great *Turk* and his *Visiers* at their Banquets. There are likewise several Wells of Salt Water in the adjacent parts, out of which they draw White Salt; and some Iron and Copper Mines.

The Revenue of the Duke of *Parma* amounts to Five hundred thousand *Roman* Crowns a year, which make Seventeen hundred and fifty Livres of *France*; and at a pinch of necessity, he is able to bring into the Field Eighteen thousand Foot of his own Subjects.

The

The City of *Parma*, Capital of the Dntchy, and where the Duke keeps his Court, is divided into three Parts by the River *Parma*, over which are built Three Bridges that joyn the whole together. It is adorn'd with a Bishoprick, under the Arch-Bishop of *Bologna*, and a Famous University, Founded in the year 1599, by *Ranuccio Farneze*. The Citadel consisting of Five Bastions, is one of the strongest and best fortifi'd in *Italy*. Foreigners always visit the Dukes Palace, which is a most Magnificent Structure, wherein there was no spare made of Marble, Jasper or Porphyrie. The Gardens belonging to the Palace, and the Cathedral Church, are the Rarities which next the Palace are worthy Observation.

Piacenza is the Second City in the Duke of *Parma*'s Territories; bearing the Title of a a Dutchy, with a Bishoprick Suffragan to *Bologna*. Tis thought that it deriv'd the name of it from the Situation, which is in a Plain extreamly Fertile. It stands not far from the River *Po*, being about Five Miles in circuit. Near the City to the West, they shew ye the Place where *St. Anthony* call'd down Fire from Heaven upon the Soldiers that derided his Name. Thô what is more considerable, is the Fountain in the great Piazza of *Piacenza*, which *Augustus* caus'd to be brought to the City; and the Statue of *Alexander Farneze* the First, a Horseback, in Brass.

Modena is

Modenois, or the State of *Medena*, lies to the East of *Parma*. It was erected into a Dukedom by the Emperor *Frederick* III. in 1452. in favour of *Borſo d'Eſte*. The Country abounds with Plenty of all things. As for the Dutchy it ſelf, it holds of the Emperor, to whom the Duke of *Modena* pays a yearly Tribute of 4000 Crowns. The Revenue of it amounts to about a Million of *Italian* Livres, which make Seven hundred and fifty thouſand Livres of *France*: and in a time of Need, the Duke is able to Arm Five and twenty thouſand Men.

Modena the Capital of the Dutchy, is the uſual Reſidence of the Duke. It is ſeated between the Rivers of *Sechia* and *Panaro*; and althô the Streets are ſomewhat narrow, yet it is a very pleaſant Habitation. Foreigners go to ſee the Duke's and the Biſhop's Palaces, the Cathedral and the Citadel, where there is nothing, however very remarkable. Hiſtory informs us, that *Modena* was formerly a *Roman* Colony, and that after the death of *Julius Cæſar*, *Brutus* was there in vain Beſieg'd by *Marc Antonie*, in the year of *Rome* 710. That the City was afterwards ruin'd by the *Goths* and *Lombards*, and rebuilt under the Reign of the Sons *Charlemain*: and that it was near *Modena*, that in the year of *Rome* 711, *Hirtius* and *Panſa* were defeated by *Marc Antonie*. The Steeple of *Modena* is one of the Higheſt Towers in *Italy*.

CHAP.

CHAP. VI.

Of the Territories of the Duke of Mantua.

THE Duke of *Mantua* holds the Fee of his Territories from the Emperor, by whom he is inveſted. *Mantua* was formerly no more then a Marquiſate, till by *Charles* V. erected into a Dukedom in 1530. The Duke in preſent Poſſeſſion, is of the Illuſtrious Houſe of *Gonzaga*, He aſſumes the Titles of Duke of *Mantua*, *Montferrat* and *Guaſtalla*, Perpetual Vicar of the Empire, *&c.* The Country is ſeated between the Territories of the *Church*, the States of *Modena*, *Venice* and *Milancis*, in length about Fifty Miles, and Forty broad. The *Po* that runs through it, makes it one of the moſt fertile Countries in *Italy*, eſpecially in Corn; ſeeing that one good Harveſt is ſufficient to ſupply the Inhabitants for Five Years. 'Tis true, that by reaſon of the Inundations of the *Po*, the Wine's a little Green and Sowre.

His Highneſs may be able to bring into the Field, an Army of Twelve thouſand Foot, and Eight hundred Horſe, and his Revenue amounts to 300000 Crowns a Year, the chiefeſt part of which is raiſed either by his Mills, or upon the *Jews*, who give conſiderable Sums for liberty of Free Trade; but they are oblig'd to wear Yellow Ribonds in their Hats, to diſtinguiſh 'em from the *Chriſtians*.

The

The City of *Mantua* is the Metropolis of the Dutchy. It is ſeated in a Lake Twenty Miles in compaſs, that fills the River *Mincius*, ſo that there is no way to approach it, but over two Cauſeys, with two Draw-Bridges at the ends. Upon this Lake, there are a prodigious quantity of Mills; and it is remarkable that there are Three in one Houſe that ſerve to Spin, Wind, Double and Twiſt Silk, which are manag'd by one ſingle Man.

This City is very Ancient: The Poets *Virgil* and *Faſs* were both born in *Mantua*; nor is it leſs remarkable for the Manufacture of Tabbies, and other rich Silks. The Streets are broad, Straight, and very neat. It contains about Four miles in compaſs, having Eight Gates, Eighteen Pariſhes, Forty Convents, and one particular Quarter for the *Jews*. There is the ſame Cuſtom obſerv'd here as in moſt of the other Cities of *Italy*; that is, that at your entrance into the City you are oblig'd to leave your Fire Arms at the Gate, which are return'd to you again upon your departure at the Gate, which you go forth at. But you muſt be careful to mark 'em that you may know 'em again.

Travellers take great delight to viſit the Manufactures, the Town-houſe, the Cathedral, the Roof of which is all over Gold and Azure, but more eſpecially the Duke's Palace, which without Queſtion is the faireſt Ornament of the City: Nor is it without good reaſon, that this Palace is ſaid to be able to lodge five Kings with all their Retinue; there being no leſs then five hundred and fifty Chambers init richly furniſh'd every

every one (though formerly there were ſeven hundred. The Apartments deſign'd for the Lodging of Princes, Embaſſadors, and Cardinals, are proportionable in Magnificence to the Grandeur of the Perſon that is to be entertain'd in 'em. There are Beds embroider'd with Gold and Pearls, Silk Tapeſtries emboſs'd with Gold. Six Tables about three foot long, of which the one is all compos'd of Emraulds ſo well joyn'd together, that you would ſwear it to be all one ſtone, as well as the reſt, which are one compos'd of Turquoiſes, a third of Violet Saphirs, one of Amber, and another of Jaſper. There is alſo to be ſeen a Noble Organ of Alabaſter; After which I think it needleſs to give a deſcription of the Gold, Silver and pretious Stones that gliſter in all the Cabinets, nor of the Silver, Braſs, and Marble Statues that adorn the Chambers and the Galleries; for there is no queſtion but that every thing elſe is correſpondent to the Magnificence of the Palace, and the Grandeur of the Prince who is the Lord of it. Give me leave to ſay this by the by, that there are Harneſſes for Horſes all cover'd with Pearls and Diamonds, a great number of Arms enrich'd in the ſame manner: Chalices of Gold, Croſſes, Baſons and other Ornaments of the Chappels belonging to the Cardinals of the ſame Houſe, all enrich'd with Pearls, Rubies, Emraulds and other pretious Stones. To which I ſhall add, that all this Wealth was much more conſiderable before the Palace was pillag'd by the Emperour *Ferdinand the Second*'s Forces, under the Conduct of *Colalto*; who made himſelf Maſter of it in 1630. at what time the Barba-

riſm

riſm of the Soldiers, not being ſatiated with the Plunder, was ſuch, that they broke and ſpoil'd an infinite number of Statues, and rare pieces of Workmanſhip.

CHAP. VII.

Of the State and Republick of Venice.

WE call the State of *Venice* the whole Extent of Territory that the Republick poſſeſſes in *Italy*, which was part of the lower *Lombardy*. *Venice* is likewiſe Miſtreſs of *Iſtria*, *Dalmatia*, the *Morea*, and part of the Iſlands of the *Archipelago*. This Republick is the only Sovereign State in *Italy*, the reſt being Feudataries either to the Church or to the Empire. The Air of *Venice* is not wholſome, as being annoy'd byt he ſtench of the Canalls, which together with the little Society that Strangers find there for the reaſons which I ſhall hereafter mention, is the occaſion that Travellers care not to reſide long in the City, when they have once ſeen the Curioſities that beautifie it.

This Republick is addreſt to by the Title of *moſt Serene*, as being the moſt Potent State of *Italy*. The Revenue of it amounts to about Fifteen Millions; and the City of *Venice* alone pays about Two Millions and Five hundred Thouſand Ducats; nor is it leſs true that ſhe alone contributes

butes as much as all the demeans which she posſesſes upon the firm Land. She is very ſparing, and lays up vaſtly in time of Peace, of which, her famous Treaſury of *St. Mark* is an undeniable Proof.

In a time of need, ſhe is able to ſet out to Sea Two hundred ſail of Ships and Gallies, and to Arm 400000 of her own Subjects. In times of Peace ſhe always keeps Forty Gallies in pay, to clear the *Golph* of the Pyrates of *Barbary*. When the Republick is at War with the *Turk*, ſhe always makes uſe of Foreign Forces, which ſhe hires out of *Germany* and other places; reſerving her own Subjects to People her Cities and her Conqueſts; which nevertheleſs does no way diminiſh her Treaſure, for that the Money which ſhe lays out, is all ſpent again in her own Territories.

Almoſt all the Money currant in *Italy* goes at *Venice*, proportionably to their weight and Alloy. Nevertheleſs the Republick Coins Piſtols, Sequins, Ducats, Crowns, Pieces of Twenty four Sols, Twenty Sols, and Gazettes, *&c.* The Sequin is worth Seventeen Livres or Two Ducats; the Piſtole Eight and twenty Livres; the Ducatoon Six Livres Four Sols; the Crown Nine Livres, Twelve Sols, and the Gazette, Two Sols. The Ducatoon is not worth above Fifty *French* Sols; and between Forty Eight and Fifty Sols of *Venice*, make a Livre of *France*.

'Tis not without reaſon that *Venice* is counted one of the richeſt Cities in the World, in regard it was never yet taken or plunder'd by her Enemies; which makes it a common Saying, *That*

'tis as impossible that Money should be wanting in the Treasury of St. Mark, *as Soldiers in* France.

The City of *Venice* is the Metropolis of the whole State: and I have already said that she is very potent, and I may add, That if she had but plenty of Fresh Water, she would want nothing. But that defect proceeds from her being built upon Seventy two Fenny Islands. Most Authors agree, that *Venice* was Founded in the year 421 of Christ; to which others more precisely add, That the Building was begun upon the 25*th* of *March*; which day is principally observ'd, for that it was the day when the World was Created, and of the Incarnation of Christ. The Inhabitants of *Padua* were they who Founded this City, at what time *Attila* King of the *Huns*, after he had laid *Aquileia* in Ashes, undertook to subdue and ruine all *Italy*. His Cruelties enforc'd the *Paduans* and other People that inhabited between the *Alps* and the *Golph*, now call'd *The Golph of Venice*, to shelter themselves in certain unwholsome Fenns. And in the year 421. they began to build some Houses in the Island of *Rialto*, which was proclaim'd to be the Place of Sanctuary and Refuge; and so in process of time those Buildings multiply'd in such a manner, that *Venice* now takes in Seventy two Islands, joyn'd together with 450 Bridges: and because the Soil would not admit of any solid Foundations, they built upon Piles, as they do at *Amsterdam* in *Holland*. The Bridge of *Rialto*, over the Great *Canal*, is the most beautiful in *Venice*, and indeed in all *Europe*. It has but one Arch, all of Marble, built upon 6328 Piles, and border'd with

with two rows of Shops. The ſituation of the City in this manner, is the reaſon that there is no uſe of Coaches in *Venice*, ſo that when they goe from one place to another, they take Water in Shallops or Boats call'd *Gondola*'s, with which the *Canals* are cover'd. The *Canals* and the Bridges are Lin'd with a White ſhining Stone, and in regard the Women are handſome, and the Gown-men very ſevere, this has occaſion'd a Proverb, which admoniſhes *Travellers to have a care of the Women, the White Stones, and the Men of the long Robe.*

At firſt the Government of *Venice* was Democratical, under Conſuls and Tribunes. Every Iſland had their particular Conſuls, that aſſum'd to themſelves a Petty Sovereignty. But the Jealouſies that aroſe among 'em, were the occaſion that in the year 709. the Tribunes of the Twelve Principal Iſlands, reſolv'd to ſet up a Republick, and to elect a Chieftain to Command 'em; and firſt of all they caſt their Eyes upon *Paolo Lucio Anafeſto*, to whom they gave the Title of Duke or Doge. This Firſt Duke and his Succeſſors Rul'd with Abſolute Authority till the year 1172. becauſe that in their Life time they caus'd their Sons or their Brothers to be choſen to ſucceed 'em; and went about in that manner to perpetuate the Ducal Dignity in their Families. But the Principal Citizens aboliſh'd the Election which was made till then by the People, and ſet up an Independent and Sovereign Council, out of which they elected their Duke. This Tribunal was compos'd of 240 Citizens, indifferently choſen out of the Nobility, the

Burgeſſes and Artificers; and at the ſame time they created Twelve Tribunes,, who were to oppoſe the Decrees of the Prince, if they appear'd to be unjuſt. This Form of Government laſted till the year 1289. at what time Duke *Peter Gradenigo* chang'd it into a Real Ariſtocracy, ſuch as it is at this day; all the Authority being devolv'd into the hands of a certain number of Families, writ down in a Golden Book, which is the Regiſter of the *Venetian* Nobility.

There are four different Councils in *Venice*; the firſt which is call'd the Grand Council, compos'd of 2000 Noblemen; out of which they chooſe all the Magiſtrates, Podeſta's, Generals of their Armies, Proveditors, Ambaſſadors, &c. and they make all the Laws which are deem'd neceſſary for the Welfare of the State. The ſecond is call'd the Council of *Pregati*, which determines all things that relate to Peace or War, Alliances or Leagues; and this is that which we call the Senate of *Venice*. The third is the Council call'd the Colledge, compos'd of 26 Noblemen, that gives Audience to Ambaſſadors, and carries their Demands to the Senate. The fourth is the Council of Ten, which judges all Crimes againſt the State, and is the moſt redoubted Couucil in *Europe*. This Council is renew'd every Year. This Council every Month chooſes three Inquiſitors of State, who are always taken out of the Ten, to the end that every one may ſerve in his Turn, and the Authority of this Triumvirate is ſuch, that they have as much Power over the Duke's Life, as over the Life of the meaneſt Subject, without acquainting the Senate.

This

This Council has caus'd several Heads of Marble to be plac'd against the Walls of the Palace with gaping Mouths, upon which these words are to be read, *Secret Denunciations*, into which they who have any accusation against any Magistrate, or other person holding Criminal Correspondence, throw in little Notes. And upon these Accusations it is, and sometimes upon the least suspicion that they put People to Death, who are sometimes guilty of no other Crime then not to please their Enemies. For such is the Policy of *Venice* rather to take away the Lives of the Innocent, then to let the Guilty go unpunish'd. We must not forget that all the Nobility, when they betake themselves to the Church, are excluded from all their Councils, and from all Employments in the State to prevent the Court of *Rome* from having any knowledge of the Secrets of the State.

As to Spirituals, *Venice* is govern'd by a Patriarch, who by a particular Rubrick, at the beginning of his Commands and Orders never sets any other Titles, than *N. divina misericordia Venetiarum Patriarcha*, without ever adding, like the Prelates of the *Roman* Church, *Et Sanctæ sedis Apostolicæ gratia*, as if he were no Member of it. He is Primate of *Dalmatia*, and Metropolitan of the Archbishopricks of *Candy* and *Corfu*. *Venice* has also another Patriarch within her Territories, that is to say, the Patriarch of *Aquileia*. who resides at *Udena* in *Friuli*, And in regard the City of *Aquileia* now belongs to the Emperour, he pretends to have a Right to appoint the Patriarch. But the *Venetians*, to the end the Patriarchate may

never become vacant, have empowr'd the Patriarch to nominate a Coadjutor and Succeſſor, ſo ſoon as he is advanc'd to that Dignity, which the Senate preſently confirms, if they deem him worthy of it.

The Employment of Duke of *Venice* is for life, and generally they chooſe to that Dignity an Old Man, who has been Ambaſſador in the principal Courts of *Europe*, and who is perfectly acquainted with Forreign Countries. He cannot ſtir out of the *Laguna* without leave, and can do nothing without the Advice of his Counſellors which are allotted him, choſen out of the moſt conſiderable Gentlemen of the Republick. When the Duke gives his Opinion in the Senate, he has but one Voice; but his ſuffrage goes for two in the Grand Council. The Duke is clad in a Purple Robe with hanging Sleeves; and when he parades upon any publick Ceremony, he walks under a Canopy of Cloth of Gold, eight Silver Trumpets marching before him, and a Youth carrying a Torch of white Wax; a Sword is alſo carried before him as a mark of his dependency. All Declarations and Letters of State are written in his Name, and the Money is alſo ſtamp'd with his Portraiture, though there is always on the Reverſe a Lyon and the Image of St. *Mark*, with the Duke kneeling before him.

The Duke is Elected after the following manner: The Grand Council being aſſembl'd at the hour prefix'd, the Door is ſhut; and after they have counted the number of thoſe in the Hall, they throw into a Baſon an equal number of little Balls, among which there are thirty guilt; and when

when they are well jumbl'd and mix'd, every Gentleman goes and takes one. Then the Thirty that have the Golden Balls, aſſemble together in another Room, where there are ready prepar'd as many little Balls, of which there are but Nine guilt. Theſe Nine Gentlemen whoſe chance it is to light upon the Nine guilt Balls, chooſe out forty Gentlemen of the Aſſembly, which forty are reduc'd to Twelve by means of the guilt Balls; and thoſe Twelve elect Five and twenty, which are reduc'd to Nine. Thoſe Nine chooſe out Forty five, who are reduced at length to Eleven, who chooſe out One and forty Gentlemen, and they Elect the Duke. This Tedious Ballating prevents the Effects of Canvoſſing. Now when theſe Electors are approv'd by the Grand Council, they are ſhut up in the Palace of St, *Mark*, out of which they never ſtir till they have Elected the Duke. And it is to be obſerv'd, that though the Election be authentick, it muſt be corroborated by Five and twenty Suffrages; and while the Electors are thus ſhut up, they are carefully guarded, and diligently lookt after, almoſt in the ſame manner as the Cardinals in the Conclave.

The *Venetian* Nobility is diſtinguiſh'd into four Claſſes: The firſt comprehends the Families deſcended from the Tribunes, who in the Year 709. were the Electors of the firſt Duke of *Venice*, and which have continu'd by a kind of Miracle to this preſent time. Thoſe Twelve Electoral Families are the *Contarini*, the *Moroſini*, *Badouari*, *Ziopoli*, *Micheli*, *Samudi*, *Gradenighi*, *Memmi*, *Falieri*, *Dandoli*, *Polani*, and *Barozzi*.

There are also other four Noble Families that have continu'd in a Lineal Succession ever since the Year 800, *viz.* The *Justiniani*, *Cornari*, *Bragadini* and *Bembi*. For which reason the first are vulgarly call'd the Twelve Apostles, and the latter the four Evangelists. The second Classis of Noblemen, are they that began to be enregister'd in the Golden Book. when *Gradenigo* the Duke settled the Aristocracy in 1289. The third comprehends about fourscore and ten or a hundred Families, who purchas'd their Nobility for a Thousand Ducats apiece. These Noblemen are never employ'd in the high Preferments of the Republick. The fourth Order of Nobility is that which the Republick confers upon Forreign Princes and other Illustrious Personages. Thus *Hen.* III. and *Hen.* IV. of *France* were admitted into the Body of the Nobility of *Venice*.

The Noble *Venetians* walk the Streets in a long Black Robe, and a Bonnet of black Tissue, border'd with a Fringe that hangs round about, and falls down over their Hair; for they are not suffer'd to wear Perriwigs; their Gowns are open before, and discover a rich Cassock; their Shooes are all of black *Spanish* Leather; and for their Gate and Aire, they are very Grave and Majestick. But this Nobility of theirs deprives 'em of the freedom of conversing with Forreigners: Nor will their Jealousie of all other Nations, permit 'em so much as to give Strangers a Visit, or to pay the least Civility to Ambassadors, their Wives, nor any other person belonging to their Retinue, without express leave from the Senate.

Senate. Nor dare they ſpeak to a *Venetian* Merchant, if he be known to frequent a Forreign Miniſter's Houſe.

Having thus diſcours'd of the Government, both Politick and Eccleſiaſtick of *Venice*, I ſhall only ſpeak one word of what is moſt worthy the Curious Obſervation of Travellers. If they happen to be there at the Feſtival of the Aſcenſion, they will ſee the Ceremony, which is annually perform'd upon that Day, of the Duke's Eſpouſing the Sea. At what time the Duke and the Senators in their Purple Robes, accompanied by the Patriarch, the Pope's Nuncio, and the Ambaſſadors go aboard the *Bucentaure*, which is a ſort of Galley with ſeveral Decks, guilded down to the Water, and cover'd with Crimſon Velvet with broad Gold Fringes; and attended by all the Nobility and the People in four or five Thouſand Gondola's and other Veſſels, rows forward within a Mile of the Main Sea. And then it is that the Duke Eſpouſes the Golf of the *Adriatick* Sea, in Teſtimony that the Republick is the Miſtreſs of it. The Ceremony of this Eſpouſal is perform'd by caſting a Gold Ring into the Sea, and ſaying theſe words, *We Eſpouſe Thee our Sea, as a Mark of real and perpetual Superiority.* After which the Patriarch gives his Benediction, accompanied with the roaring of the Canon. Thence they go to hear Maſs upon the *Lido*, and ſo return to the Palace, where the Duke treats all the Senators and Great Lords. *Alexander* III. inſtituted this Ceremony as a Mark of Gratitude to the Republick, who had ſo ſtrenuouſly upheld him againſt the Proſecuti-

ons of the Emperour *Frederick Barbaroſſa*. But it is an Errour to believe upon the Credit of ſome Hiſtorians, ill inform'd, that the Republick of *Venice* held the Soveraignty of the *Adriatick*, by Donation from that Pope; for beſides that it was never diſputed with the *Venetians*, the Holy See never had, nor ever pretended to any Right over the *Adriatick*; ſo that that ſame Pontiff could never beſtow upon the Republick a thing that never was in his power to give. And there needs no more then to read the Pope's own words to the Duke *Ziani*, while he acknowledg'd the Republick's Right, and inſtituted the Ceremony of Eſpouſing the Sea. *Receive* (ſaid he) *this Ring, to give it every Year upon the ſame Day to the Sea, as to your lawful Spouſe, ſo that your Poſterity may know that the Sea belongs to You by Right of Arms.*

The Cathedral Church was formerly dedicated to St. *Theodore*; but after the Body of St. *Mark* was brought thither from *Alexandria*, the City made choice of that Saint for her Patron, and the Church is Conſecrated under his Name; being one of the moſt Beautiful Edifices in the World; and what is more ſurprizing is, that ſuch a weighty Bulk ſhould have no other Foundation then Piles. The Tower which ſerves for a Steeple, is one of the higheſt in *Italy*. The Church is built of nothing elſe but Marble of all Colours, the fineſt in all *Italy*; and the Floor is pav'd with Jaſper and Porphyrie wrought in *Moſaick* work. The chief Altar is ſuſtain'd by four large Pillars, upon which in Releif you ſee engrav'd the Hiſtory of the Old and New Teſtament; and

and over it ſtands a Globe of Gold and Silver, enrich'd with Pearles and Diamonds. The Chappel of the Holy Sacrament is ſupported by four Columns of Alablaſter, which, as they ſay, had been Pillars in the Temple of *Solomon*. The Church divided into five Domes, is cover'd with Lead, and has four Braſs Gates; over the Principal of which ſtand four Horſes of the ſame Mettal guilt, made formerly on purpoſe for the Triumphal Arch erected at *Rome* in Honour of *Nero*, after he had vanquiſh'd the *Parthians*, and afterwards carry'd to *Conſtantinople*, to adorn *Conſtantine*'s Triumphal Arch, and afterwards brought away by the *Venetians* when they ſack'd that great City. This wonderful Structure is ſupported by thirty ſix Columns of Marble two foot in Diameter: and the aſcent to the Steeple which is 246 Foot high, and 40 broad, is ſo made as to be very eaſie, and without Stairs.

The Treaſury of this Church encloſes a vaſt heap of immenſe Riches. Among other things Twelve Regal Crowns, and Twelve Corſlets of Maſſie Gold, enrich'd with Pearls and Diamonds. Ten Rubies of eight Ounces each. One Saphir of ten Ounces: A Veſſel all of one ſingle Emrauld: A Diſh of one ſingle Turquoiſe: A Pail to take up water, the whole but one Granate: The Duke's horned Bonnet ſet with large Diamonds and Oriental Pearls, with an infinite number of other coſtly Rarities: not to ſpeak of the Ornaments of the Church, as a great number of Pixe, Candleſticks, Silver and Chryſtal, together with an infinite number of Relicks, among

which

which the chiefeſt are the Body of St. *Mark* and his Goſpel, written by his own hand.

They who have a mind to viſit St. *Luke's* Church, may there ſee *Peter Aretines* Tomb, who liv'd in the Fifteenth Age, famous for his Satyrical Writings, which acquir'd him Preſents and Penſions from ſeveral great Men, and among others from *Charles* V. and *Francis* I. King of *France*; whither they fear'd his Satyrs, or lik'd his manner of Writing; which occaſion'd the following Epitaph to be made upon him.

Qui giace L'Aretin, Poeta Toſco,
Chi d'ognun diſſe mal, che di dio,
Scuſandoſi col dir, Jo no'l conoſco.

Here Aretin *lies, reduc'd to Earthy Clod,*
Who wrote in Tuſcan *Language many a Poem,*
And rail'd at all Mankind, yet ſpar'd his God;
But his Excuſe was this, He did not know Him.

The Palace of St. *Mark's* is admir'd by all Forreigners. It has two Fronts, lin'd with red and white Marble, and cover'd with Plates of Braſs, ſince the Conflagration in 1514. which melted down the Lead with which it was overlaid before. There is nothing but Gold and Azure to be ſeen in all the Apartments, with an infinite number of very fair Statues, all curious pieces of Workmanſhip. The Grand Council-Chamber is 150 Foot long, and 73 broad, ſurrounded with other Chambers full of Fire Arms; of which the greateſt part are always charg'd. Among others are to be ſeen the Arms which

Henry

Henry IV. made uſe of to reduce his Kingdom to Obedience, and which he preſented to the Republick. One Piece of Canon and the Carriage all of Maſſie Silver: A Coffer, at the opening of which four Piſtols diſcharge, and would kill the Perſon that opens it if they were charg'd: A large Canon that diſcharges thrice at one time; and a ſmall Piece that diſcharges ſeven times at once. In this Armory there are Muskets, Pikes and Swords to arm a Thouſand Men in an Inſtant, for the ſecurity of the Senate: And all things are diſpos'd in ſuch a manner, that by pulling a Cord at one end, the Arms fall into the Hands of thoſe that have occaſion for 'em. The Muskets are always charg'd; and they who are poſſeſſed of 'em, as they go out of the Armory, will find a large Globe boar'd thorough with as many holes as there are Muskets, in every one of which there ſticks a Match ready to be drawn out lighted; in regard that by means of an Engin, and the Powder which is ſcatter'd in thoſe Concavities, they can ſet fire to all thoſe Matches in a Moment.

The Piazza of St. *Mark* is environ'd with beautiful Houſes, of which the Symmetry is very gracefully order'd. The Mint is one of the faireſt, and ſo built, that there is no danger of Fire, becauſe that all the Gates and Windows are of Iron, and for that there is no Wood made uſe of in the whole Structure. In the midſt of the Piazza, three large Maſts of a Ship are fix'd upright in the Ground, upon which the Republick's Standards of Gold and Silk are hung out upon ſolemn days, and at the end toward the Sea

Sea ſide, ſtand two Marble Pillars all of one piece about ſixty fathom high, and eight in compaſs; upon one of which is erected St. *Mark's* winged Lyon, and upon the other the Statue of St. *Theodore*.

The *Arſenal* of *Venice* is one of the moſt beautiful, and one of the beſt ſupply'd with all ſorts of Arms of any in *Europe*. There they ſhew to the Curious the Arms of *Bajamonte Theopoli*, who at the Head of Eight Ragamuffins had reſolv'd to murder the Senate in the Council Chamber, and to have ſeiz'd upon the Soveraignty. They carry'd all their Weapons conceal'd under their Cloaths: But as they were haſtning to the Palace, a Flower-pot fell out of a Window upon the Head of their Captain, and beat out his Brains; which ſo diſmay'd the reſt of his Accomplices, that believing their deſign diſcover'd, they all diſpers'd, and the Senate by that means eſcap'd. They alſo ſhew ye the Sword of *Scanderbeg*, Prince of *Albania*, who won no leſs then ſeven Battels from the *Turks*, with which he cleft a Man quite through at one blow. There is alſo a great number of other Arms and Weapons very curious, and among the reſt a Coffer, which they call the *Devils Organs*, becauſe that if you open it, it diſcharges ſeveral Piſtols, that ſcattering their Shot about the Room, make a great havock of all that are in it.

After you have ſeen the City of *Venice*, Travellers always viſit the Glaſs-houſe at *Miran*, where they make admirable pieces of Workmanſhip of that brittle Mettal, which are tranſported over all *Europe*.

But

But in regard I do not undertake to write the Hiſtory of *Venice*, I forbear to ſpeak of all the Places which that Republick poſſeſſes in *Italy*. I ſhall therefore only ſay ſomething of *Padua* which is one of the Ancienteſt Cities in the *Venetian* Territories, being about 2300 Paces in Circuit. 'Tis ſaid, that *Antenor* was the Founder of it, and that it is much more ancient then either *Rome* or *Venice*. The Church of St. *Anthony* of *Lisbonne* is famous, becauſe that St. *Anthony*, now call'd St. *Anthony* of *Padua*, lies there interr'd: And they ſay, that the Stone that covers his Tomb, ſmells of Musk: However certain it is, that 'tis the moſt beautiful Church in the City. The Palace where Juſtice is adminiſter'd, is cover'd with Lead, and there is an Aſcent of four large Marble Steps up to it. The Great Hall is 256 Foot long, and 86 broad, where are to be ſeen the Twelve Celeſtial Signs and great number of other very Beautiful Paintings. Every Night at a certain hour they make the Great Clock ſtrike 32 times, in memory of ſo many Traytors who would have deliver'd up the City into the Enemies hands. *Padua* ſtill retains ſeveral Footſteps of Antiquity, as the Remains of an Amphitheater, call'd the *Arenæ*, near the *Auſtin* Fryars Church.

And the Ruines of ſuch another are alſo to be ſeen at *Veronas* another City under the Dominion of the *Venetians*; but there is much more of the Structure ſtanding, which is ſaid to have been erected by order of the Conſul *Flaminius*, 380 Foot in length, and 200 broad. There is alſo a Circus where above Fourſcore Thouſand People may ſit upon Seats of Marble.

CHAP.

CHAP. VIII.

Of the Republicks of Luca *and St.* Marino.

LUCA is a ſmall Republican State almoſt enclos'd within the Territories of *Tuſcany*, having preſerv'd its Freedom ever ſince the Year 1430, under the Protection of the Emperour. This Republick is govern'd by a *Gonfaloniere*, who is Elected every two Months out of the Nobility, and has for his Aſſiſtants nine Ancients, who bear the Title of Excellentiſſimo's. However they can determine nothing that is not approv'd in the Grand Conncil, compos'd of 120 Burgeſſes. Though the Extent of the Territories belonging to this Republick be very ſmall, yet they are very well Peopl'd; ſo that they can eaſily bring 20000 Men into the Field to defend themſelves, beſides that their Revenue amounts to above 500000 Livres a Year. Their Arſenals are always provided with all things neceſſary to hold out a long Siege. The Gonfaloniere, who during his Regency lodges in the Palace of the Signiory, and has a hundred Soldiers for his Guard, is clad in a Robe of Crimſon Velvet or Damask, with a Bonnet of the ſame Stuff. Nor are there but few States wherein the Civil Government is better Regulated then in this Republick.

The

The City of *Luca*, the Metropolis of the Territory is ſeated upon the River *Serchio*, defended by eleven Baſtions lin'd with Brick, and as regular as can be imagin'd. Nor is it leſs conſiderable for the Antiquity of it, then the Fortifications that ſecure it, Several Silk Stuffs are made in this City, wherein the Inhabitants drive a very great Trade, which has acquir'd to the City the Epithite of *Luca the Induſtrious.*

The Churches are very beautiful, eſpecially the Cathedral Conſecrated to St. *Martin*, where they ſhew a Picture, upon which they would make ye believe that the Angels painted our Saviour's Face. It is Crown'd with a Crown of Gold, having over it the two Letters *Alpha* and *Omega*; that is to ſay, the Beginning and the End; or he that is, was and ſhall be. In the *Auſtin*-Fryars Church they ſhew ye a kind of an Abyſs, which as they ſay, open'd to ſwallow up a Gameſter that Blaſphem'd the Name of his Creator.

The Territories of the Republick of St. *Marino* are of a ſmaller extent then thoſe belonging to *Luca*, becauſe they include only the City of *Sancto Marino*, and ſome few Caſtles that ſerve to defend it, the whole containing not above ſix Thouſand Inhabitants. It ſettl'd it ſelf in the Year of Chriſt 600, and has all along ſupported it ſelf under the Protection of the Pope, being almoſt enclos'd within the Territories of the Church. It is govern'd by two Captains that are new choſen every year. She ſtill preſerves her Gravity, eſpecially in reſpect of other Republicks; ſo that when

when she writes to the Republick of *Venice*, she calls her *Dear Sister*.

The City of *Sancto Marino* is very strong, not only by reason of the situation of it, which is upon the top of a Mountain in the Dutchy of *Urbin*, but also because of the Fortifications, which are very regular, and certain Castles that defend it, The Name of it was deriv'd from one *Sancto Marino*, a Stone-Cutter, born in *Dalmatia*; who coming into *Italy* in the Third Age, and being addicted to Piety, preach'd the Gospel to the *Pagans*, and Converted several to the Faith. He Dy'd in a kind of Hermitage where he had his Oratory upon the top of the Mountain where now the City of *Sancto Marino* stands.

CHAP. IX.

of TUSCANY.

THE State of *Tuscany* is purely Monarchical and Despotick. It is compos'd of three Estates, which were formerly as many Republicks; the *Florentin*, *Pisan* and *Sienese*, which derive their Names from their Capital City, where the Grand Duke has built good Citadels. This is one of the most considerable States of *Italy*, and wants nothing but the Title of a Kingdom, which a Pope of that Family had a design once to have conferr'd upon it. In the mean time accord-

according to the *Italian* Proverb, the Grand Duke wants nothing but *Luca* and *Sarzana* to be King of *Tuſcany*.

This Prince is one of the Richeſt in *Italy*: his ordinary Revenue amounts to two Millions and a half of Crowns, and 'tis ſaid that he has above Five and Twenty Millions of Gold in his Treaſury, beſides his Moveables and Jewels which are of an Ineſtimable value. He is able to bring into the Field 30000 Foot, and 3000 Horſe; and as to his ſtrength by Sea, in a caſe of neceſſity he can ſet out Twenty Men of War, a Dozen Galleys, and ſome Galeaſſes.

As to the Money, *Spaniſh* Piſtoles, Piaſters and Reals of *Peru* go currant all over the Dukedom, provided they be weight. The Money which the Grand Duke Coyns are Piſtoles, Ducateons, Julio's and Gratie. The Piſtole of *Spain* goes for Forty two Livres of the Country; but the *Tuſcan* Piſtole goes but for Forty. A Ducatoon is worth ſeven Livres. A Julio is worth eight Gratie, which is a ſmall piece of Money, part Copper, part Silver. A Livre is worth a Julio and a half, and every Gratia is worth Eleven Deneers of *France*; ſo that the *Tuſcan* Livre is not worth above Eleven *French* Sols.

Florence is the Metropolis of the Dukedom, with an Archbiſhobprick Erected in the Year 1421. by Pope *Martin* V. Surnam'd *the Fair*, becauſe that without all contradiction it ſurpaſſes in Beauty and Magnificence all the Cities round about it; to which the ſituation of it contributes not a little, being built upon the River *Arno*, which divides it into two unequal parts, joyn'd

joyn'd together by Four Stone Bridges; and it is about Six Miles in circuit, with very neat Streets and well kept. Some Authors will have *Sylla's* Soldiers to be the Founders of *Florence*, to whom he gave the Land as a Reward of their Services: That it was at first call'd *Fluentia*, by reason of the Confluence of the Rivers *Arno* and the *Main*, but that the Fertility of the Soil gave it afterwards the Name of *Florentia*.

The ordinary Residence of the *Grand Signior's* Court contributes not a little to the Magnificence of it. For assuredly the Grand Duke's Palace deserves to be the Mansion of an Emperour. It is adorn'd with Statues of Marble and Brass much more noble then are to be found in any other place. The Painting, Sculpture and Guilding appear to be the Effects of Profusion. And thetefore not to engage in an exact description of this Palace, I shall only take notice of some Pieces the most Magnificent.

There is to be seen a Candlestick or Luster all of Amber; a Domo of Mother of Pearl, and Gold Enamell'd with red; a Table where you see the City and Harbour of *Leghorn*, represented by several Stones of Jasper, Marble, Lapis Lazuli, Topazes and Emraulds most artificially enchas'd; another Table of Calcedon Enamell'd with Flowers, Empal'd with Agates, Lapis Lazuli, and Emraulds, supported with Enamel'd Pillars: a Cabinet of Jet Inlay'd with several Gold Plates, with Seven Doors where as many Organs play; and withinside the Passion of our Saviour figur'd in Marble: A Loadstone that sustains about Sixty pound weight of Iron, but it

it has loſt much of the Vertue of it ſince the laſt Fire that happen'd in the Palace. A Nail half Iron half Gold, which was thought to be an effect of Chimical Operation, but ſome years ſince it was found out that the two Metals were only ſoder'd together, but ſo imperceptibly, that it was not poſſible to be diſcern'd: An Agate Table, a Statue of *Lewis* XIII. on Horſeback of Maſſie Gold; an entire Service of Maſſie Gold Plate; and a prodigious quantity of Silver Enamel'd Plate. In ſhort all the Apartments of the Palace, and the Equipage of the Grand Duke are proportionable to this Immenſe Treaſure.

Nor are theſe the only Rarities which this Palace encloſes, the only Objects worthy a Travellers Curioſity. The Gallery wherein are the Portraitures of the Family of the *Medicis*, and of all the Famous Men of this Age, as well for Learning as for Arms, delightfully allures a Travellers Eye for ſome Hours, The Great Captains are plac'd upon the Right Hand, among whom is *Hannibal* the Terrour of *Rome*; *Scipio* who took *Carthage* and vanquiſh'd *Hannibal*: *Pyrrhus* who rejoyc'd *Rome* by declaring War againſt it: *Scanderbeg* the Scourge of the *Turks*. *Alexander Farneze*, who never loſt a Battel. *Cortesius*, who diſcover'd the Streight of *Magellan*. *Andrew Doria*, who recover'd *Genoa* from the *French*. *Gaſton de Foix*, whoſe Memory is ſtill Terrible to the *Spaniard*. Duke *d' Alva*, who though Bloody and Cruel perform'd many great Exploits, and who lamented at his Death not the Miſchiefs he had committed, but that he had never fought againſt the *Turks*. *Cuſtruccio*, of whom

whom no Body ever ſpoke ill. *Eocellino*, of whom no body ever ſpoke any thing that was good; and *Madam de Momorancy*, who was well contented to die in a Battel againſt the Religionaries of *France*.

In an Armory adjoyning are to be ſeen ſeveral curious Arms: A Harquebuſe, the Barrel of which is Gold, and which carries much farther then a Barrel of Iron: A Piſtol which is call'd the *Good Night*, that diſcharges five times with once pulling the Trigger. Alſo another with Ten Barrels, that diſcharges as many times at once.

In one of the Cabinets ſtands a Mirrour, into which if a Man looks, he ſeems to be a Woman; and if a Woman looks into it, ſhe ſeems to be a Man. I forgot to tell ye, that among the Grand Duke's Jewels, there is a Diamond as thick as a Man's Finger, that weighs a Hundred thirty eight Carrats, and is lookt upon to be one of the faireſt in *Europe*, being valued at 150000 Crowns.

The Church of St. *Mary* of the *Flowre*, is the Cathedral of *Florence*. It is lin'd without-ſide with great ſquare Panes of Marble, White, Red and Black intermix'd. The Inſide is anſwerable to the Outſide, and the Steeple is of Marble though of a prodigious heigth.

St. *Laurence*'s alſo is a very Beautiful Church; but that which renders it more remarkable, is the Chappel wherein the Dukes of *Florence* lie Buried. This Chappel is built all of Marble, lin'd with Jaſper, Alablaſter, and other rare Stones, ſo well poliſh'd and wrought, that the Workman-

ſhip

ſhip is more eſteem'd then the Materials. The Vault is lin'd with Lapis Lazuli of *Perſia*, which is a Pretious Stone of a Blue Colour interlac'd with Veins of Gold, and which perfectly reſembles the Colour of the Skie in a clear and ſerene Seaſon. Round about this Chappel are plac'd the Statues of all the Dukes of *Florence*, all of Copper guilded in their Ducal Habits; and between two Tombs one of the Cities of the State of *Florence*, which takes up the whole void ſpace. In a word the Magnificence of that Mauſoleum, is ſo great that 'tis enough to make thoſe who are wrapt up with the Pride and Vanity of this World wiſh for Death, if they might be aſſur'd of ſuch Glorious Monuments after their Deceaſe.

Having thus view'd the Magnificence of the Palace and Mauſoleums of the Great Duke, we come to the Curioſities of the City; where there are to be ſeen upon the Bridge that leads to the Grand Piazza, four Statues of White Marble repreſenting the four Seaſons; and in the Piazza ſtands a Braſs Statue upon a Pedeſtal of the ſame Metal, repreſenting *Como de Medicis*, the firſt Duke of *Florence*, together with his moſt remarkable Exploits, in Relief. This Piazza lies before the old Palace, on both ſides of which are to be ſeen the Statues of *David* and *Hercules*. To this Palace belongs a Tower which is a Hundred and Fifty Fathom high, without any other Foundations then thoſe of the Palace it ſelf, which gave an occaſion to the ſaying of the *Florentines*, that they have one Tower in the Air, another in the Water, meaning the Pharo of *Livorn*, and another in the Earth, which is the Steeple

Steeple of *Florence*. Near the River is to be ſeen a large Column, upon which is plac'd the Statue of Juſtice in Porphyrie; upon which the Criticks have made two Burleſque Remarks; the one is that Juſtice is plac'd ſo high, that the poor cannot reach it; the other is, that ſhe turns her Back to thoſe places where Juſtice is uſually adminiſter'd.

It would be a great overſight not to viſit the Houſes of pleaſure belonging to the Grand Duke, of which the moſt conſiderable are *Poggio Imperiale*, *Pratolino*, and *Lampeggio*; where the Arbours, the Alleys, the Labyrinths, Grotto's, Waterworks, and whatever can make any place delightful, are in their higheſt perfection. Strangers are often trickt near *Cupid's* Grotto in the Garden of *Pratolino*. For before they come at it, they are led a great way about; ſo that coming to the Seats that are not far off, they are willing to ſit down and reſt themſelves: But no ſooner are they ſate down, but the pillars of the Seat giving way to the weight of their Bodies, out flies the Water all of a ſudden, and waſhes 'em from Head to Foot.

Siena, with an Archbiſhoprick and a Univerſity, was formerly much more conſiderable then now it is, as having once contain'd above ſeventy five thouſand Inhabitants, whereas now there are not above Four and twenty Thouſand in the City. The Streets are broad and all pav'd with Brick. Formerly the *Sienois*, who had a great many Children were exempted from all manner of Impoſitions, in regard they had ſupply'd the Republick with ſeveral Members; and they who

who had no Children bare the Burthen of the Taxes.

The Cathedral is pav'd with ſpotted Marble, upon which is engrav'd the Sacrifice of *Abraham*, and ſeveral other Hiſtories of the Old Teſtament. The Roof is all of Azure, ſpangl'd with Stars of Gold: There are alſo to be ſeen the Marble Statues of ſeveral Popes and Emperors, together with Twelve Angels of Braſs, every one holding a Wax Taper in their hands. The Piazza of *Siena* is round, and the Houſes built exactly according to the Rules of Symmetry, ſupported by Arches like thoſe in the Royal Piazza in *Paris*, where you may walk Winter and Summer without being annoy'd either by Rain, or Sunſhine. The middle of the Piazza is hollowed like a Scallop Shell, and may be fill'd with Water from a Fountain adjoyning, for the Lanching of ſeveral Shallops into it, wherewith to imitate a Naval Engagement. And near to the *Roman* Gate, upon two high Pillars, ſtands a Wolf giving ſuck to *Rhemus* and *Romulus*.

But if *Siena* has loſt her ancient Splendour, *Piſa* is no leſs unfortunate. For ſhe was once the moſt potent City of all *Tuſcany*; as having been Miſtreſs of the Iſlands of *Corſe* and *Sardigna*, as alſo of the City of *Carthage*, at what time above 50 Gallies might have been ſeen in her Harbour all belonging to her; but now ſhe is no longer remarkable for any thing elſe but her Archbiſhopprick, her Univerſity, and the Houſe of the Knights of St. *Stephen*; where ſeveral who prefer Celibacy before a Marry'd Life, are maintain'd at the Charges of the Order. They

wear a Cross of Red Sattin upon their Habits; and in St. *Stephen*'s Church are to be seen several Flags, Ship-Lanthorns and Colours taken from the *Turks* by those Knights.

The Steeple of the Domo is admir'd for the height of it, because it seems to lean on one side, though in the judgment of skilful Workmen, it stands as upright as it is possible. This Church is supported by Seventy six Columns of Marble of all Colours, and has three Gates of Brass, which they say belong'd to the Temple of *Salomon*. The Great Piazza is call'd *Campo Santo*, by reason it was fill'd up with a vast quantity of earth which the Galleys brought from *Jerusalem*, in 1224.

Livorno or *Ligorno*, is a Sea-port Town within the Territories of *Tuscany*, of which the Haven is accounted one of the safest and most convenient on that side, Now in regard the City is but new built, the Streets are large and streight, and the Houses very convenient, Here it is that the Duke's Galleys and Men of War lie. The Pharos, or Tower of *Livorn* is lookt upon to be one of the most beautiful, and most necessary in all *Italy*. One of the most Remarkable Things in this City is the Marble Statue of *Ferdinand* I. having under his Feet four Slaves of Brass, in allusion to the four *Turkish* Slaves who seiz'd one Night upon a Galley, with a design to have made their Escapes into *Barbary*, but were taken in the Act. Some say 'twas the Father and his Three Sons who came on purpose from *Turkey* by the *Sultan*'s Order, to have Massaker'd the Grand Duke; but that their Design being discover'd, they

they were taken and punish'd according to their Deserts.

CHAP. X.

Of the Ecclesiastical State.

THIS State is called the Ecclesiastical State, because the Pope is both the Spiritual and Temporal Sovereign of it. It is compos'd of Twelve Provinces; *La Campagna di Roma*, St. *Peter's Patrimony*, *La Terra Sabina*, *Ombria*, or the Dutchy of *Spoleto*, *Orvietano*, *Perugia*, the Earldom of the City of *Castello*, *La Marca d' Ancona*, the Dukedom of *Urbin*, *La Romagna*, the Territories of *Bologna* and *Ferrara*. This State is bounded to the North by the Republick of *Venice*; to the South by the Dukedomes of *Mantua* and *Modena*; to the West by the Grand Dukedome of *Tuscany*; and to the East by the Kingdom of *Naples*.

The Pope is able to bring into the Field an Army of 50000 Foot and 10000 Horse, and ought to have Twelve Galleys for the security of his Coasts. The Revenues of the Holy See, amount to about Two Millions of Gold. But the Popes have a blessed and easie way to augment it when they please; and therefore *Sixtus* IV. had good reason to say, that he could never want Money so long as he had a Hand and a

Pen. This eaſie way of filling the Apoſtolick Treaſuries with Money, has been the cauſe ſeveral Popes not having Children of their own to enrich, as *Paul* III. had, have ſolely apply'd themſelves to raiſe the Fortunes of their Nephews. *Paul* V. left the Prince of *Salmone*, his Nephew, a Revenue of a Thouſand Crowns a Day. And others have done well for Theirs, proportionably to the Times that they enjoy'd the Papal Chair; and by this means it was that the Number of Petty Princes multiply'd ſo greatly in *Italy*.

Beſides the *Spaniſh* Piſtoles, Piaſters, Sequins, and ſome other Foreign Pieces that are currant in the Eccleſiaſtical State, the Pope Coyns ſeveral ſorts of Money, *viz.* Piſtoles, Piaſters, Teſtons, Giulios, Gros, half Baioques, and Quatrini. The Popes Piſtole goes at 30 Giulio's, and the *Spaniſh* at 31: Three Giulio's make a Teſton; the Giulio is worth 5 Baioques, and one Baioque worth 5 Quatrini. One Baioque is worth 8 Deneers of *France*, the Giulio 3 Sols 4 Deneers; ſo that by that accompt the Eccleſiaſtical Piſtole is not worth above 100 Sols, Money of *France*.

Now in regard I intend a particular Chapter for the City of *Rome*, I ſhall in this Chapter mention only the other principal Cities of the Eccleſiaſtical State, and begin with *Bologna*, call'd, *The Fat*, becauſe of the Excellency and Fertility of the Soil. It is ſo delightfully built, that in the moſt part of the Streets you walk under Portico's ſecur'd from Rain and Sun: It is not above 5 Miles in Circuit; but if the Air were not ſo unwholſome, it would be one of the moſt pleaſant Abodes in *Italy*. Though it be under the

the Juriſdiction of the Holy See, yet is it lookt upon at *Rome*, rather as a Siſter then a Subject; in regard that by voluntarily ſurrendring her ſelf to the Church, ſhe has preſerv'd to her ſelf the freedom of ſending Ambaſſadors to *Rome*, from whence ſhe has Coadjutors; which is a kind of Bridle to curb the Power and Pride of the Legates.

The *Bologneſe*'s alſo have this farther conſiderable Priviledge, that if one Citizen kills another, and that he can make his Eſcape, his Goods cannot be Confiſcated. There is alſo a Tower at *Bologna*, which by reaſon of the height of it, ſeems to lean on one ſide, like that of *Piſa*; which ſome aſſert to be an effect of Art; others that it was occaſion'd by an Earthquake. In the Treaſury of the Dominicans Church is to be ſeen a Manuſcript Bible in Parchment, which as they ſay was written by *Eſdras* with his own Hand. They who have a mind to viſit the Churches of *Bologna*, will ſee the Body of *Katherine de Vigri*, a Nun of the Order of *Santa Clara*, who though ſhe Dy'd in 1463, looks ſtill as freſh as if ſhe were but newly Dead. But that which is more wonderful is this, that every Month they pair her Nails, and cut her Hair once a Year before a great Number of Credible Perſons; nevertheleſs both the Hair and the Nails ſtill grow as if ſhe were Alive.

There are an infinite number of Country Seats in the parts adjacent to *Bologna*, but that of the Senator *Volta* ſurpaſſes all the reſt in Magnificence. There is an Inſcription there to be ſeen, which has puzzl'd the moſt Learned Wits of ſe-

veral Nations. For my part, I cannot aſpire to that Excellency; and therefore I ſhall only mention here the Interpretations of others. This Enigmatick Inſcription is in Latin, and 'tis ſaid to have been made by a perſon that was neither Man nor Woman, nor Hermaphrodite; that ſhe Dy'd neither of Hunger, nor Thirſt, nor by the Sword, nor by Poyſon, yet by all together; That ſhe was neither in the Water, nor in the Air, nor in the Earth, bnt in all at once; and that this Inſcription was made by *Lycus Agatho Priſcus*, who was neither her Husband, nor her Gallant, nor her Kinſman, but all three at one time. Many People have thought they could expound this Riddle; Some ſaying that it was Rain Water; Another *Materia Prima*; Another Chymical Mercury; And a Fourth aſcrib'd it to Love.

Since my Remarques have not led me out of *Bologna*, I cannot leave it without obſerving, that there is frequently ſeen in the Parts adjoyning to the City, a certain Meteor, toward the *Appennine* Mountain, when the weather is obſcure and dark, which is a Light almoſt as round as a Globe, by the Country People, call'd *Bocca d'Inferno*, the *Mouth of Hell*, becauſe it has ſo fall'n out, that Travellers, having loſt their way in the Night, and following this Light at a diſtance, have been led into Precipices.

Ancona the Metropolis of *Marca d'Ancona*, is one of the ſtrongeſt places in the Eccleſiaſtical State, where the Magazines are always abundantly Stor'd with all things neceſſary for the defence of it. The Harbor was formerly in great

great requeſt, inſomuch that it was a Proverb; *Porto d'Ancona, Torre di Cremona, e Petro di Roma*; The Port of *Ancona*; The Tower of *Cremona*; And *Peter* of *Rome*. The Port was formerly lin'd with Marble, and the Ships were Moor'd to Pillars of Marble, ſet up all along the Haven at a certain diſtance one from the other. But Time and the Wars have ruin'd the greateſt part, and the Trade is gone off to other places. However, it ſtill preſerves a very fair Triumphal Arch, which the *Romans* erected in Honor of the Emperor *Trajan*.

Loretto is another City of *Marca d'Ancona*, Built upon a Hill, and well Fortify'd. This City has been Famous for ſome Ages, as being the Repoſitory of the Chamber where the Holy Virgin conceiv'd the Divine Word. This Chamber is about Four Fathom long, Two Broad, and as many in heighth. It is built of a Stone inclining to a Red colour, reſembling Brick, but much bigger and harder. There is alſo a little Chimney againſt one of the Walls on the Right ſide, with an old Cupboard, where they ſtill preſerve ſome Earthen Platters and Diſhes, which being found there when the Building was remov'd, make People believe that it was the Plate wherein the *Holy Virgin* was ſerv'd. Some years ſince they made a Silver Door to the Cupboard; and at the end of the Chamber is a Window, through which the Angel enter'd when he brought her the Myſterious Tidings of the Incarnation. There is alſo the Portraicture of our Saviour, and of the Happy Virgin, which they would have the World believe was Drawn by *St. Luke*.

This Chamber is now inclos'd within a Chappel of the Church of *Loretto*, conſecrated to the *Holy Virgin*; and by the help of a Candle you may perceive that this Chamber ſtands upon no Foundation. There is a World of Riches in that Church, which has often tempted the Pyrates of *Barbary* to try whither they could be ſo fortunate as carry it away, but without any ſucceſs. Among the reſt of the Wealth, for it would be too tedious to give an Inventory of it all, there is to be ſeen two Crowns and a Dolphin of Maſſy Gold, which *Ann* of *Auſtria* Queen of *France*, gave that Church upon the Birth of *Lewis* XIV. an infinite number of Crowns, Lamps, Gold and Silver Candleſticks ſet with precious Stones. In the Treaſury of the Church are to be ſeen ſeveral ſumptuous Altar-Services; and among others, one made of Chryſtal; Candleſticks, Crevets, a Baſon and Eure, and the Foot of a Chalice, all of Amber. Another Service of Agate, another of Chryſtal of the Rock; another of Engrav'd or Carv'd Silver. I forbear to mention any more, that I may have room to ſay ſomething of the miraculous removal of this Chamber.

The Story is Engrav'd upon the Pillars of the Great Church in Thirteen ſorts of Languages, for the Information of Pilgrims; by which they are given to underſtand, That the *Turks* having begun to invade the *Holy Land*, GOD, unwilling that the Place where his Son receiv'd his Incarnation, ſhould be polluted by the Infidels, ordered the Angels to take this poor Domicil, and carry it the 9th of *May* 1291. from *Nazareth*

rth in *Galilee*, where then it was, into *Dalmatia*, or as others ſay, into *Slavonia*: That Three or Four years after it was remov'd by thoſe Bleſſed Spirits into the Dioceſs of *Reconati* in *Marca d'Ancona*, upon the Lands belonging to a Pious Lady, whoſe Name was *Loretta*; but that the little Houſe being ſeated in a Wood, where often Robbers ſet upon the Pilgrims, it was afterwards remov'd halfe a League from thence upon a Hill, and then a little further to the Place where this Magnificent and Wealthy Church ſtands, and wherein this Chamber is now inclos'd, Before the Great Church ſtands a very fair Braſs Statue of *Sixtus* V. one of its Benefactors. Several Strangers viſit the Apartments of the *Chapter-Houſe*, which are very Superb, and ſufficient to Lodge the Courts of ſeveral Princes at a time. The Cellars are always repleniſhed with excellent Wine, not only for the Proviſion of the Governor, the Canons, and all the Eccleſiaſticks, but alſo for the Entertainment of the Princes, Cardinals, Biſhops, Ambaſſadors, and generally all the Pilgrims that reſort thither, of which there are an infinite number. The Storehouſe for Drugs and Medicines where the Pilgrims are ſupply'd with Phyſick *gratis*, is worth a Travsller's Obſervation. Among other things there are in that Infirmatory, Four Earthen Pots, upon which, *Raphael Urbin* Painted the Four Evangeliſts, for which the King of *France*'s Ambaſſador offer'd in exchange, in his Maſter's Name, Four Veſſels of Gold of the ſame bigneſs and thickneſs, but could not obtain his Requeſt, which caus'd a Saying, *That*

Raphael's *Fingers had a greater Virtue in 'em than* Midas's, to change all things into Gold which they touch'd.

Ferrara, the Capital City of that Province, ſeated upon one of the Arms of the *Po*, has appertain'd to the Holy See, ever ſince the year 1597. at what time *Alphonſo* II. Duke of *Ferrara*, of the Houſe of *D' Eſte*, dying without Iſſue, the Apoſtolick Chamber ſeiz'd it into her hands, pretending it to be devolv'd to her; which could not be done without Revolutions, that did not a little contribute to the Ruine of the Inhabitants. This City bears the Title of a Dutchy, and is Adorn'd with a Biſhoprick: the Streets are alſo Fair, and the Palaces Magnificent. The Cathedral is the moſt Ancient in *Italy*. Pope *Clement* VIII. caus'd a Citadel to be built, conſiſting of Six Baſtions, which coſt him above Two Millions of Gold, and ſet up his Statue in the middle of the *Piazza*. Near the Gate of the new *Piazza* ſtand Two Braſs Statues of the Two Princes of the Houſe of *d'Eſte*, the one a Horſeback the other Sitting. Strangers muſt take notice, that before they can Lodge in the Inns of *Ferrara*, they muſt have a Ticket from the *Town-Houſe*.

Civita Vecchia is one of the beſt Sea-Port Towns in the Eccleſiaſtical State, where the Pope's Gallies generally ride. But it now begins to grow more conſiderable then ever, in regard the preſent Pope has Declar'd it a Free Port, and Granted Franchiſes and Priviledges, not only to *Chriſtians*, but alſo to the *Jews* that will ſettle there.

In

In the Province of *Umbria*, near a place call'd *Terni*, there is a wonderful ſort of Earth, which in a time of Drowth, turns into Mudd, and in Rainy weather turns into Duſt. In the ſame Province is to be ſeen the Lake call'd *Pie di Luco*, of which, the Water, as they ſay, in a little time petrifies pieces of Wood that are thrown into it. The Lake of *Norcia*, or *Norcera* is no leſs remarkable, in the vulgar Opinion, who believe that the Devil walks there, and that the Magicians and Witches keep their Rendezvous upon the Banks of it. Nor is it leſs certain that the Inhabitants of the neighbouring Villages are often upon their Guards to interrupt thoſe ſorts of Meeting. The Sybils Cave is in that Quarter, the Subterraneal Concavity of which leads, as they report, into a very far Kingdom, where the Men and Women ſport all Day, and are turn'd into Serpents in the Night.

Viſiting the parts about *Rome*, you come to ſee *Nariri* an Epiſcopal City, anciently call'd *The Wicked City*, for that the Inhabitants finding themſelves conſtrain'd to Surrender, reſolv'd rather all of 'em to Die, and kill one another, then to be Spectators of their Enemies Victory. They began with cutting their Children's, their Siſter's and their Mother's Throats, ſoon after they did the ſame to their Wives, and then ſetting Fire to the Four corners of the City, fell a Maſſakring one another, till not one was left alive.

Before I conclude this Chapter, I muſt inform the Reader, that near *Tivoli*, an Epiſcopal City of *La Campagna di Roma*, there is a very deep Lake,

Lake, in which there are ſeveral floating Iſlands, which when the Wind blows, are driven to the ſides of the Lake, by the motion of the Water. This Lake is about 500 paces in length, and in regard the Water is very Sulphury, 'tis thought that the boiling of the Water forces up the Mudd to the ſurface of the Lake, which ſticking to the Reeds and other Herbage, forms thoſe Iſlands, that in time grow bigger and bigger.

CHAP. XII.

Of the City of Rome, *and the Curioſities therein contain'd.*

ROME, formerly the Metropolis of a Famous Empire, and now the Chief City of *Chriſtendom*, is without contradiction the moſt Famous City of the *Univerſe*. Her Fame is ſpread abroad to all the moſt diſtant parts of the World, where ſhe has manifeſtly made appear the puiſſance of her Arms, and the Proweſs of her Governors. Men may eaſily judge of the Strength and Power of the Ancient *Romans*, when they find that their Armies conſiſted of between Two hundred and fifty and Three hundred thouſand Men; when they had about 1500 Gallies, and an infinite number of other Veſſels: And Laſtly, That the bounds of their Empire were *Euphrates*, *Mount Taurus*, and *Armenia* Eaſtward; *Æthiopia* Southward; the *Danaw* to the North; and the *Ocean* to the Weſt. She has

has now acquir'd the Epithite of *Holy*, not only becauſe ſhe has been Dy'd with the Blood of an infinite number of Martyrs, but becauſe She is now the uſual Reſidence of the Popes, accounted the viſible Heads of the *Roman* Apoſtolical Church.

This Famous City was Founded in the Year of the World 3301. by *Remus* and *Romulus*, who were the Grand-children by *Rhea Sylvia* their Mother (for their Father is not known) of *Numitor* King of *Albania*: which has giv'n an occaſion to the Hiſtorians, to publiſh 'em to poſterity for the Sons of *Mars*, becauſe their Mother was found to be big with Child, thô She were in the number of the *Veſtal Virgins*. Theſe Two Founders could not agree about the Name, which they ſhould give their City: For ſome Authors will have it, that at firſt it was call'd *Valencia*; but the Diſputes between the Two Brothers being reconcil'd, or rather determin'd in favour of *Romulus*, he gave it the Name of *Rome*, and was the Firſt of the Seven Kings that Govern'd it. After which, ſhe had Conſuls till *Julius Cæſar*, who was the Firſt Emperor of *Rome*.

Thô this City has been Sackt and Burnt an infinite number of times, as well by Foreigners as by her own Citizens, yet has ſhe been ſo fortunate, as ſtill to preſerve ſome Lovely Remains of her Antiquity and Magnificence. However, She is neither ſo potent, nor ſo ſpacious as formerly She was; ſince Hiſtory aſſures us, That once She was above Thirty Miles in compaſs, whereas now She incloſes no more then 23050 common

common Paces, and 360 Towres within the Circuit of her Walls and Suburbs. She had formerly thirty Gates, which occasion'd as many High Roads that lead to 'em, which are still pav'd with great Stones, and in many places adorn'd with Marble Pillars set up at every Miles end. And it was in those High-ways, all along, that they Entern'd their Dead; there being a Law which forbids Burials in the City. Now there are not above Nineteen Gates; of which we shall give you both the Ancient and Modern Names.

1. *La Porta del Popolo*, formerly *Flaminia*
2. *Sancta Merodia*'s Gate, formerly *Gabiosa*.
3. *La Porta Piciana*, formerly *Colatina*.
4. The *Latin* Gate, formerly *Terentia*.
5. *La Porta Agonia*, formerly *Quirinalis*.
6. St. *Sebastian*'s Gate, formerly *Capena*.
7. St. *Agnes*'s Gate formerly *Viminalis*.
8. St. *Paul*'s, or *Ostia*-Gate, formerly *Trigemina*.
9. *La Porta Ripa*, formerly *Portuensis*.
10. St. *Laurence*'s Gate, formerly *Esquilina*.
11. St. *Pancrace*'s Gate, formerly *Aurelia* and *Septima*.
12. The *Porta Maggiore*, formerly *Nevia*.
13. *La Porta Septimiana*, formerly *Fontinalis*.
14. St. *John*'s Gate, or *Cœliomontana*.
15. The *Vatican* Gate near *Tiber*.
16. *La Porta Fabricia*.
17. *La Porta Pertusa*.
18. *La Porta Angelica*.
19. The Castle Gate.

Rome

Rome is Peopl'd with about 300000 Christians, and about 8 or 10000 Jews, who are obliged every Saturday to hear a Fryar Preach upon their Incredulity. The whole Circuit of *Rome* encloses seven Hills; but generally they never reckon above seven which are the biggest.

1. *Monte Capitolino*, where formerly stood the Temples of above Sixty Deities.

2. *Monte Palatino*, formerly the Mansion of the Ancient Kings, where still are to be seen a great number of Subterraneal Vaults, and the Garden *Farnaise*, one of the most Lovely Gardens for Pleasure in *Italy*.

3. *Monte Aventino*, where now stands *Santa Sabina*.

4. *Monte Celio*, which extends from St. *Gregories* to St. *John de Laterano*.

5. *Monte Esquelino*, so call'd from the Watch that stood there.

6. *Monte Vioninale*, so call'd from the Oziers with which it was formerly overgrown. And

7. *Monte Quirinale*, now *Monte Cavallo*, ever since the setting up in that place of the two Marble *Bucephalus*'s which *Tiridates* King of *Armenia* presented to *Nero*. The Popes also have built upon it a Magnificent Palace for their Summer Habitation.

They reck'n fourscore Parishes in *Rome*, and above Three hundred Churches: Of which the Seven principal, whither the People repair to obtain Indulgences, are St. *Peter*'s in *Vaticano*, St. *Paul*'s without the City, St. *Maria Maggiore*, St. *Sebastians*, St. *John di Laterano*, of the Holy Cross of *Jerusalem*, and St. *Laurences*. But in

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extream hot Weather they go to *Sancta Maria del Popola*, instead of St. *Sebastians*.

There are two sorts of Government in *Rome*; that of the City, and that of the Church; and both the one and the other is in the hands of some Ecclesiastick upon whom the Pope confers it. The first has under him a Captain of a Hunderd Men, to be ready upon all occasions to execute the Orders of the Civil Government. This Captain is call'd *Bargello*, and his Soldiers *Sbirri*.

It may be said that there is no City in the World wherein the Civil Government is better settl'd then at *Rome*. All sorts of Provisions are rated in the Markets, in the Shops and in the Inns, where no body can sell any thing but according to the Rate set. There are Bills set up in all Inns containing the Price of Bread, Wine and Meat, *&c.* and for the Information of Strangers, and to the end that the Inn-keepers may not deceive those who are ignorant of the Language, or who cannot read, the *Sbirri* many times stop Strangers in the Streets, to know of 'em where they Lodge, and what they pay a Meal, to the end that they who offend against the Orders of the Civil Government may be soundly fin'd; and the better to take the Inn-keepers napping, many times the *Sbirri* go and Lodge in the Inns, in the Disguise of Forreigners, especially where they have any suspicion.

As to the Ecclesiastical Government, it resides in the Person of the Pope, or the Cardinal Patron under the Character of his Vicar General. When there is any thing to be regulated, the Pope calls a Congregation, where not only the Cardi-

Cardinals are preſent, but the Biſhops and Doctors; and if any Important Affairs of the Church are in Agitation, they are propos'd in a Conſiſtory, which the Pope uſually holds every 15 Days, where all the Cardinals that are in *Rome* muſt be preſent.

None but the Cardinals, whoſe Aſſembly is call'd the Sacred Colledge, have any Right in the Election of the New Pope. This Name of Cardinal was formerly given to all the Curates of Pariſhes in *Rome*. Nor was it till after the Famous Council held at *Rome*, in the Pontificate of *Nicholas* II. in 1053. that the Cardinals aſſum'd to themſelves the only Right of chooſing the Soveraign Pontiff. Their number is fix'd to Seventy, *viz.* Fifty Prieſt Cardinals, Fourteen Deacon Cardinals, and Six Biſhop Cardinals, which are the Biſhops of *Porto*, *Oſtia*, *Sabina*, *Paleſtrina*, *Freſcari*, and *Albano*. For theſe Biſhopprick Suffragans to the Pope, as their Metropolitain are always enjoy'd by a Cardinal.

At the Council of *Lion* held in 1243. Pope *Innocent* IV. gave the Red Cap to the Cardinals. *Paul* II. in 1464. allow'd 'em Red Habits; *Gregory* XIV. gave a Red Bonnet to the Regular Cardinals, who before that time wore only a Hat, and *Urban* VIII. allow'd 'em the Title of *Eminency*, till then addreſt to by no other Title than that of *Illuſtriſſimo*.

At the Time of the Promotion of Cardinals, the Pope being then in the Conſiſtory, tells the Cardinals that are preſent, *You have for your Brethren*, N. N. and then he cauſes the Liſt of their Names and Qualities to be read. Which done

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the Cardinal Patron ſends for thoſe who are at *Rome*, and carries 'em to the Pope to receive the Red Bonnet at his Hands I and in the next firſt Conſiſtory, His Holineſs gives 'em the Hat, and this Ceremony is call'd the Opening and Shuting the Mouths of the New Cardinals. As for thoſe that are abſent, the Pope diſpatches away an Expreſs to carry 'em the Bonnet; but they are oblig'd to go to *Rome*, to receive the Hat from His Holineſſes Hands. The Cardinals Habits, are a Caſſock, a Rochet, a Mantelet, the Mozette, and the Papal Cope upon Solemn Days. The Colour of their Habit varies according to the Seaſon, ſometimes Light Crimſon, ſometimes Violet, ſometimes Murrey, or a very dark Crimſon, The Cardinals are in great Reputation at *Rome*, and have great Priviledges: Among which one of the moſt conſiderable is, that if a Cardinal chances to paſs through any place where any Criminal is led to Puniſhment, the Cardinals preſence gives a full Pardon for his Crime.

The place where the Cardinals meet in order to the Election of a new Pope when the See is vacant, is call'd the Conclave. This Conclave is not fix'd to any place, but is in the power of the Cardinals to make choice of any place which they ſhall deem convenient. However in regard the *Vatican* is the moſt commodious for many Reaſons, this Aſſembly has been held there for a long time; ſo that the Deliberation of the Cardinals about the Choice of a place for the Conclave is no more then a bare Formality.

There

There are ſo many Cells as there are Cardinals, erected in a ſpacious Apartment of the Palace; which Cells are made of Deal-Boards, every Cardinals Conclaviſt having his Partition alſo, who is a Perſon ſhut up with the Cardinal to wait upon him. When the Cells are ready, they are drawn by Lot, and every Cardinal furniſhes his own, and ſets up his Arms over the Door. The Cells are finiſh'd in Nine Days, by which time the Pope's Funeral Obſequies being over, upon the Tenth, the Cardinals that are at *Rome*, enter the Conclave; and without ſtaying for the Arrival of the Abſent Cardinals, labour Morning and Evening in the Election of the Pope. When the abſent Cardinals arrive at *Rome*, they ſpend ſome Days in Viſits, and repoſing themſelves, and then they enter the Conclave alſo.

So ſoon as the Pope is Dead, the Publick is inform'd of it by the ringing of a Bell that hangs in the Capitol, and which is never towl'd upon any other occaſion. At the ſame time Courriers are diſpatch'd to all the Sovereign Princes of *Europe* that profeſs the *Roman Catholick Religion*, to inform 'em of the Pope's Death. The Cardinal Chamberlain removes to the Palace, and takes poſſeſſion of the Fiſhermans Ring, which was the Deceaſed Pope's Signet, and breaks it to pieces, becauſe all Diſpatches of Bulls ceaſe during the Vacancy of the See. Afterwards he gives out all neceſſary Orders for the Pope's Funeral, whoſe Body is Embaulm'd and carry'd into a Chappel of St. *Peter*'s Church, and expos'd upon a Bed of State, for the People to come and kiſs his Feet through a Grate. The Funeral

Obſe-

Obſequies laſt Nine Days, and the Ceremony is perform'd by the Sacred Colledge. During the Vacancies of the Holy See, the Three Chiefs of the Orders of the Colledge, *viz.* the Dean of the Cardinal Biſhops, the firſt Cardinal Prieſt, and the firſt Cardinal Deacon, have in their hands the whole Government of the City and Eccleſiaſtical State, and before they ſhut themſelves up in the Conclave, they iſſue forth all neceſſary Orders for the Publick Security as well in *Rome* as in all the Cities of the State.

I ſhall not enter into a particular deſcription of the manner of Electing Popes ſince *Linus*'s time, who was the firſt that ſucceeded St. *Peter* till this preſent time, as well for that it would carry me too far, as for that the Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory has amply ſatisfy'd that piece of Curioſity. 'Tis obſervable in that Hiſtory, that the People and the Clergy joyntly, and ſometimes the Clergy alone proceeded to this Election; that at other times the Princes and Emperors have aſſum'd to themſelves the power of appointing whom they pleaſed to be Popes, and reſerv'd the Confirmation alſo to themſelves: That *Lewis the Debonaire*, and his Succeſſors *Lotharre* I. and *Lewis* II. reſtor'd the Liberty of Election to the Church in the Ninth Age: That it was again taken from her in the Reign of *Otho* I. and not reſtor'd to her again till in the Twelfth Age. But now briefly to the manner of Election in uſe at this day.

The Cardinals that compoſe the Conclave repair Morning and Evening to the Chappel, to make the Scrutiny; to which purpoſe they carry every one of 'em a little Ticket, wherein is writ-

written the Name of the Cardinal for whom they give their Suffrage for the Pontificate: This Billet also contains the Name of the Cardinal Elector, which nevertheless is inclos'd in a Cover and seal'd up, and instead of a Superscription such a Motto or short saying as the Person thinks of; as for example, *God is my Help.* ——*The Holy Ghost be my Guide.* Every Cardinal throws his Billet into a Chalice that stands upon the Altar of the Chappel of the Conclave; and after all the Tickets are in, two Cardinals are appointed to open the first Fould of the Ticket, and read aloud the Persons Nam'd to the Pontificate which are writ down in a Register, yet not breaking open the Seal that encloses the Name of him that gives his Suffrage, unless it be found that two Thirds of the Suffrages are for one and the same Person, which is the number requisite to render the Election Authentick; but then the Seals are broke open, and the New Pope has the satisfaction to know who were the Persons that contributed to his Election. This Scrutiny also continues till two Thirds of the Voices meet; and after reading of the Scrutiny, if the two Thirds of the Suffrages do not agree upon the same Person, then they have recourse to that which they call *Anough*; that is to say, that every one is at Liberty to give his Voice for him who had the most by the Scrutiny, with this Reservation, that the Person is not permitted to give his Voice, by the *Anough*, for him to whom they had given it by the Scrutiny. But if at length, neither the Scrutiny, nor the *Anough* determine the Election, all the Tickets are burnt, to

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the end the Names of the Electors may be kept ſecret. Sometimes the Election is carry'd by way of *Inſpiration*, as they call it, which is as it were an open Declaration, ſeveral Cardinals crying out at the ſame time, ſuch a one Pope. But this is never us'd, but when They who make that Exclamation are aſſur'd that they ſhall be upheld by the Suffrages of two Thirds of the Aſſembly.

When any one of the Cardinals is Elected Pope, the Maſters of the Ceremonies repairs to his Cell, to carry him the Tidings of his Exaltation; after which he is conducted to the Chappel, and Rob'd with the Pontifical Habit: Which done he receives the Adoration of the Cardinals; that is to ſay, the Reſpects which they are accuſtom'd to pay the Sovereign Pontiff. That done, they ſeat him in the Pontifical Chair, and ſet him upon the Altar of the Apoſtles in St. *Peter's* Church. where the Cardinals perform the Ceremony of Adoration a ſecond time. From thence his Holineſs is reconducted to his Apartment, and ſome Days after they proceed to the Ceremony of his Coronation, as of a Temporal Prince. And here are to be obſerv'd the two Qualifications of a Pope; the one is as he is the Soveraign Pontiff and Head of the Church; the other, as he is a Temporal Prince, and Sovereign of a conſiderable State.

The Ceremony of the Coronation is perform'd in St. *Peter's* Church, where there is a Throne erected, to which the new Pope aſcends, and being ſeated. his Miter is taken off, and the Crown ſet upon his Head before all the People.

And

And then begins the Cavalcade from St. *Peters* to St. *John di Laterano*, at what time all the Cardinals, Princes, and Ambaſſadors accompany him on Horſeback. Being arriv'd at St. *John di Laterano*, the Archbiſhop of that Church preſents the Pope with two Keys, the one of Gold, the other of Silver; and after he has given the Canons leave to kiſs his Feet, his Holineſs is attended back to his Palace with the ſame Ceremony.

In the Account which I am going to give of the Curioſities in *Rome* moſt worthy the obſervation of a Traveller, I ſhall endeavour to omit nothing conſiderable of what came to my knowledge, and begin with a Deſcription of the Churches, which are the faireſt and beſt adorn'd of any in the World.

The Church of St. *Peter* is deſervedly lookt upon to be the moſt beautiful, the largeſt and the moſt Superb in *Europe*. It is built in the Form of a Croſs, 840 Geometrical Paces in length, 725 in breadth, 300 high, and 1465 in Circuit. The Roof of it is guilt, and it is cover'd with Lead and Copper guilt. The whole Structure is lin'd with Marble within and without ſide; and it is pav'd with ſquare panes of Marble: Above one hundred Pillars ſupport the Roof. of which the ancient Emperors deſpoyl'd *Aſia*: Among the reſt there are Twelve that *Veſpatian* brought away from the Temple of *Solomon*. I ſay nothing of the Riches that gliſter in all the Chappels of the Church, nor of the infinite number of Relicks which are there preſerv'd. Thoſe for which the People have the greateſt

greateſt Veneration are the Vail of St. *Veronica*, with the Picture of our Saviour's Face; the Lance that was run into his Body; St. *Peter's* Wooden Pulpit, with the Bodies of ſeveral Saints. The Portico of this Church is 289 Foot long, 40 broad, and 133 in height; and it has five Doors that anſwer to the five Doors of the Church; of which one is call'd the Holy Door, as being never open'd but in time of Jubilee.

Over the Domo of the Church ſtands a Cupola, or Globe of Copper guilt, which below ſeems not to be a Foot in Diameter, nevertheleſs it will hold above Twenty Men. After you have aſcended a great number of Steps, you come to a Ladder of Eighteen Rounds which joyns to the Foot that ſuſtains the Globe, ſo that you muſt get up with great trouble by the help of a Rope that is faſten'd above, and hangs down by the ſide of the Ladder. This Globe is about a Fingers breadth in thickneſs, having no more than four ſmall Cleſts, two Inches broad, and ſix high to let in the Light, and two Iron Bars run a-croſs it for People to ſit upon. 'Tis obſervable that no Body is permitted to go into it in the heat of Summer, for fear of being ſtiff'd. 'Tis ſaid that St. *Peter's* Church coſt Forty Three Millions of Gold, and was the Work of Twenty three Popes.

The Church of *St. John, di Laterano*, is very conſiderable, as well for the Antiquity of it, as for that it is the Epiſcopal Church of *Rome*; and becauſe there it is, that the Pope takes Poſſeſſion of his Dignity. There it was alſo where the Emperors receiv'd a Crown of Gold: It is all

Pav'd

Pav'd with Marble, and ſupported with Four rows of Guilded Pillars. Before the Church ſtands an Obelisk, a Hundred and fifteen Foot high, erected by *Sixtus* V. This Church was built by *Conſtantine* the Great, after his Converſion, in the year 318. and enrich'd with ſeveral Crowns of Maſſie Gold and Silver. The Kings of *France* have a Right to preſent Two Canons of this Church to his Holineſs, in conſideration of the Great Benefits this Church has receiv'd from *His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty*; and there is a Solemn Service ſaid in it every year in Memory of *Henry* IV. of *France*.

There is to be ſeen enchac'd in the Great Altar, another little Altar, upon which they ſay, that *St. Peter* and ſome of his Succeſſors ſaid Maſs, before they could be admitted the Publick exerciſe of Divine Worſhip. However, it were, no body muſt ſay Maſs upon this Altar but the Pope himſelf, or a Cardinal that repreſents his Perſon, and he muſt have an Apoſtolick Brief for that too. A Chair of Porphyrie is alſo ſhown to Foreigners, wherein the Pope Seats himſelf at the Door of the Church, when he takes Poſſeſſion of the Papacy. There are a World of Relicks in this Church, as the *Ark* of the *Old Teſtament*, *Moſes*'s *Rod*, the Heads of *St. Peter*, *St. Paul*, and *St. Zacharie*, *&c.* too tedious to be here repeated.

Upon one ſide you aſcend to *St. John de Laterano*, by the *Scala Santa*, or *Holy Ladder*, which are Twelve Steps of White Marble, the ſame by which Chriſt aſcended into *Pilates* Palace, and which *Helena* ſent from *Jeruſalem* to her Son

Conſtantine, then at *Rome*. People creep up theſe Stairs upon their Knees out of Devotion.

St. Anaſtaſius's Church was formerly the Temple of *Neptune*.

The Church of *St. Theodore* was formerly the Temple of *Romulus* and *Remus*; and as it is ſaid, 'tis built in the very ſame place where the Two Founders of *Rome* were Suckl'd by the Wolfe. The Hoſpital of *Noſtra Madonna* of Conſolation, was the Temple of *Veſta*, where the *Veſtal Virgins* kept the Sacred Fire.

St. Agnes's Church was formerly the Temple of *Bacchus*; That of *St. Alexis* upon Mount *Aventine*, was the Temple of *Hercules*. Upon *St. Anthony* of *Padua*'s Day, the People bring all manner of Beaſts to his Church in the *Martian Valley*, in hopes that Saint will preſerve 'em from all Sickneſs, and from the devouring Jaws of the Wolfe. *Sta. Barba*'s in the Quarter of *Pigna*, was the Temple of *Venus*. *St. Bartholomews* in the Iſland, was the Temple of *Jupiter* and *Eſculapius*. *St. Blaſe*'s in the Field of *Mars*, was another Temple of *Neptune*. *St. Coſmo* and *St. Damian* was another Temple, formerly Dedicated to *Romulus* and *Remus*. *St. Laurences* by *Janicola* was the Temple of *Juno-Lucina*. *St. Lucius* near the Palace, was the Temple of *Apollo*. *St. Maries* upon the *Capitoline Hill* was the Temple of *Jupiter Feretrius*. *St. Nerea*'s was the Temple of *Iſis*. *Sta. Sabina* up the *Aventine Mount* was the Temple of *Diana*.

St. Martin's Church in the *Mount*, is remarkable for the Vault, which, as they ſay, was the Place wherein the Chriſtian Religion was Firſt exerciſed

exercised, and where *St. Sylvester* held Two Councils, during the persecution of the Church. The Church of the *Holy Cross* in *Jerusalem*, which is one of the Seven Consecrated to the *Cross*, was built by *Constantine*, out of the ruins of the Temple of *Venus* and *Jupiter*; and because the Infidels had erected the Statue of *Venus* upon *Mount Calvarie*, and had given the Name of that Goddess to the *Mount*. *Sta. Helena* caus'd the Superficies of the Mountain to be par'd off, and sent the Earth to the Emperor *Constantine* her Son, who put it into the Chappel of that Church, where it is kept among the rest of the Reliques.

St. Pauls Church, a Mile without the City, was also founded by *Constantine*, in Honour of that Apostle, who lies there Enterr'd. It is 477 Foot Long, 258 Broad, and is supported by 100 Pillars of White Marble, in Four Rows. The Church of *St. Maries de la Rotonda*, formerly the *Pantheon*, is a considerable Structure, as well for that *Agrippa*, who was the Founder of it, set up the Statues of all the Ancient Deities therein, in that order of Dignity which the Heathens ascrib'd to 'em; as for that the Model of several new Churches has been taken from the round Form of it. This same Structure is a Hundred and forty Foot high, and as many Broad, without Pillars, having no other support then that of the Walls; which makes it lookt upon, as one of the boldest pieces of Architecture that is in *Italy*. There is no Light but what comes in at the Door, and at an Overture, about Eight Fathom in circumference, at the top of the Church. This Building was formerly cover'd

with Plates of Silver, afterwards of Copper, and since that with Lead; but now Lastly, at this day with Large Stones.

There are a great many Hospitals in *Rome*, every Nation having one particularly belonging to it. But the Hospital of the *Trinity*, erected by *Clement* VIII. actually maintains Five thousand Persons; not to mention such as come by chance. In the *Apostles* Church, there is to be seen every year an Election of Twelve Gentlemen and one Prelate, for the distribution of Alms to such as are asham'd to make known their Necessities; and to the end they may be the more easily discovered, there are several Boxes Lock'd up, and set up in Publick Places, having little Grates at the top, wherein they who are in want, may put in little Notes containing the Places of their Abode.

There are also Houses for young Girls of Ten or Twelve years of Age, when their Parents are not able to provide for 'em, for fear left Poverty should tempt 'em to prostitute themselves. There is another House, over the Gate of which is to be read this Inscription, *Per le Donne mal maritate. For the Women ill Married*; Where they put such Women as are unfortunately Married, or cannot agree with their Husbands: and where they stay till their differences are reconcil'd, and that the one or the other testifies a desire to live peaceably together.

All sorts of lewd Strumpets that signifie a desire to Repent and Reform their Lives, are admitted into St. *Mary Magdalains* in *Corse*, and are there maintain'd all the rest of their Lives: Nor

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are they Lock'd up by force, as in the *Spinning-House*, in *Amsterdam*; but they must see no Men, unless it be their Confessor and their Physitian.

They who report that *Brothel-houses* are permitted in *Rome*, say true; but not when they add that the Pope approves 'em, and receives a Tribute from 'em. For there is a great difference between approving and conniving. *Judaism* is no more approved in *Italy*, then in *England* and *Holland*, thô the *Jews* are suffer'd in all these places, and have their Publick Synagogues. And the Popes are so far from laying any Tribute upon the infamous Traffick of the Daughters of Joy, that they havn been the Founders of several Hospitals for the maintenance of young Girls, whose Fathers and Mothers are not able to keep 'em, lest Poverty should tempt them to Libertinism: and they are maintain'd in those Houses, till they are of an Age to Marry, or enter into a Religious House; and they that are dispos'd to Marry, have a reasonable Portion allow'd 'em, proportionable to the Match that offers it self, and every *Annunciation* Day, there is a considerable Sum of Money distributed in the *Dominicans* Church to 300 young Virgins that are in those Hospitals.

The Laws in respect of common Prostitutes are very rigorous: they are forbid to come into the Assemblies of Honest Women, or to frequent the places where they walk to take the Air: they must not go in a Coach in the Day time; nor stir out of their Houses in the Night; nor may they converse together, to the end they may have no opportunity to encourage one another to de-

baucherie. They are forbid upon pain of exemplary Punishment, to admit any company into their Houses during *Lent*, nor during the *Advent*. They are bound to Register their Names in the Publick Registers, kept on purpose for the Curtisans; who by that means are lookt upon as infamous for ever. They are not admitted to the Holy Communion, nor Buried in Holy Ground, but in the nasty places along by the Walls of the City. Lastly, they cannot make a Will, so that if they leave any Estate behind 'em, which is very rarely, 'tis all confiscated for the Benefit of the Hospitals for young Virgins.

Those Places which they call *Catacombs*, are certain Subterraneal Walks, or Caverns. where the *Primitive Christians* performed the Exercises of their Religion, during the Persecutions of the *Pagan* Emperors, and where they privately also held some Councils. The *Catacombs*, most known in *Rome*, are those that open into the Churches *St. Pancras*, *St. Sebastian*, *St. Agnes*, and *St. Laurence*. They who have gone through 'em report, That they run almost quite under the City, even under the River *Tiber*. These Vaults are for the most part about Five Foot High, and Three in Breadth. By the sides of which lie the Bodies of several Saints and Martyrs, from whence the Pope causes the Holy Bodies to be taken up, and Presents 'em to Princes and Ambassadors, by such Names as his Holiness thinks proper to give 'em. There are some Places in these *Catacombs*, where People are forc'd to crawl along upon their Bellies, for Twenty or Thirty Paces: and several Persons

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that have gone thither to visit the Tombs of the Ancient *Christians* have laid their own Bones in the same place. For being engag'd too far without good Guides, they have lost themselves; either their light failing 'em before they can find the way out again. or else being stifl'd with the smoak of the Torches.

The Palace of St. *Peter's* of the *Vatican*, where the Popes usually reside in Winter, is seated in the Burrough, the best fortify'd place in all the City. This Palace is of a very vast extent, in regard it contains above 5000 Rooms and Chambers. It has three rows of Galleries adorn'd with Pictures, representing the Principal Histories of the Old and New Testament. In the Chambers also are an infinite Number of Marble and Alablaster Statues; more especially there is a Stone to be admir'd in the Imperial Chamber, upon which Nature has form'd the Image of *Pius* V. more exactly then any Pencil could have drawn it upon Cloth. This Palace so call'd from the Name of the Hill upon which it is seated, was begun in the Pontificate of *Nicholas* V. and finish'd under *Leo* V. but was embellish'd with Painting and Statues by *Sixtus* V. *Clement* VIII. *Urban* VIII. and their Successors, who have made it a Palace fit for the Residence of the Severeign Pontiffs. In the midst of the Gallery that leads to *Belvedere*, stands the *Vatican* Library, which is lookt upon to be the faireſt and the most famous for Number and Curiosity of Books in the World. There are an infinite Variety of Manuscripts in *Hebrew*, *Greek*, *Latin*, *Arabick*, &c. Writings upon Leaves of Wood, and Tablets of

Wax, of which they made use before the invention of Paper. There is a large Manuscript *Hebrew* Bible, and another *Hebrew* Bible written upon pieces of Parchment roll'd up, from whence the *Latin* word *Volumen*, with another Manuscript written upon the Leaves of a Tree, as the Custome was in those days, whence the *Latin* word *Folium* for the Leaf of a Book. Lastly, There is a *Greek* Bible, which as they assure us, was one of the Seventy Copies of the Seventy Interpreters who Translated the Old Testament by the Command of *Ptolomy Philadelphus*, being shut up every one apart by themselves.

Before they leave the *Vatican*, Travellers go to see the Garden of *Belvedere*, so call'd because from that place you have a prospect over the whole City. 'Tis to be observ'd that what we call a Garden of Pleasure, in *Italy* they call a Vinyard. This Vinyard of *Belvedere* is remarkable for an infinite number of Marble. Brass, and Alablaster Statues; among which is the Statue of the River *Tiber*, resting upon a Wolf that gives suck to *Romulus* and *Rhemus*; and on the other side *Nilus* with Seventeen Children, every one about a fathom in height, denoting the Seventeen various measures to which the Waters of that River encrease. There is also to be seen a *Cleopatra* expiring after her being bitten by a Serpent twisted about her Arm; a *Venus Ericina* coming out of a Bath; the Statues of *Bacchus*, *Mercury*, *Apollo*, and *Laocoon* and his Children folded about with two Surpents.

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The *Piazza* of the *Vatican*, commonly call'd St. *Peter*'s Piazza, is one of the faireſt in *Rome*, adorn'd with a Fountain that ſpouts up the Water as big about as a Man's Middle, and as high as a Half-Pike; and an Obelisk, which is call'd the Needle by reaſon of the ſhape and height of it. This is a Stone that was brought from *Egypt*, by the Command of *Caligula*, at an incredible charge, and was ſet up in *Nero*'s Circus; but *Sixtus* V. caus'd it to be remov'd into the *Vatican* Piazza. It is 217 Foot high, comprehending the Baſis about 12 Foot in circumference below, and 8 at the top. It is ſupported by four Lions of Braſs guilt, that ſtand upon a large Pedeſtal of Marble.

The Caſtle of St. *Angelo* is one of the beſt Forteſſes in *Italy*, and has been the Sanctuary of ſeveral Popes in the Troubles of *Italy*. *Alexander* VI. built a private Coridor, or Gallery, which leads from the Palace of St. *Peter*, to the Caſtle, to the end the Popes might retire in a Time of neceſſity without being ſeen. Priſoners of State are committed thither; and the Treaſure of the Church, the Records and Rolls, the Triple Crown, with the five Millions which *Sixtus* V. laid up there, with a prohibition upon pain of Excommunication to all his Succeſſors, forbiding 'em to touch it, but upon a moſt urgent neceſſity for the defence of the City, to which end that Sum was only deſign'd. As to the Name of the Caſtle, it was ſo call'd, as they ſay, from the Statue of an Angel that ſtands at the top of the Frontiſpiece with a Sword in his Hand, in memory of St. *Gregories* Viſion, in which an Angel

appear'd to him ſheathing his Sword, to let him underſtand that the Wrath of God was appeaſd toward the *Romans*, who had been very much afflicted with War, Peſtilence and Famine.

Near the Caſtle is a Bridge over the *Tiber*, call'd St. *Angelo*'s Bridge, built almoſt in the ſame place where formerly ſtood the Triumphal Bridge, by reaſon that all the Triumphs that were decreed in *Rome*, paſs'd that way. But now we ſee no more remaining but only the ſad Ruines of that Pompous Vanity, it being the Will of God, that that piece of ſolemn Luxury ſhould be quite extinct, by reaſon the Exceſs of thoſe Triumphs was grown to that degree of Exorbitancy, that had the uſe of 'em continu'd, Men would have been made uſe of inſtead of Beaſts to draw the Victors Chariot. *Camillus*'s was drawn by four White Horſes; *Pompey*'s by four Elephants; *Mark-Antony*'s by four Lyons; and *Nero*'s by four Hermophradites; *Aurelian*'s by ſix Harts, and *Firmius*'s by ſix Oſtriches.

The *Capitol* is one of the moſt ancient Buildings in *Rome*, ſo call'd from the Head of a Man that was found when the Foundations of it were laid by the Orders of *Tarquin the Proud*. The Structure was finiſh'd and cover'd with Braſs guilt in the Conſulſhip of *Pulvillus*. *Catulus* conſecrated it to *Jupiter Capitolinus*; and it was adorn'd with a great number of Statues of Maſſie Gold and Silver, which repreſented the Ancient *Roman* Magiſtrates and Conſuls, and it had 3 000 Braſs Tables when one part of it was conſum'd by Fire. Nor was that the only Fire which defac'd this Building, for it was again burnt down

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in *Sylla*'s time: A third time in the Reign of *Domitian*; and a fourth under *Commodus*. So that it wants that Wealth and Magnificence which formerly render'd it so famous. An Ascent of 128 Steps led up to it, and there are still remarkable in it for curious pieces of Workmanship two Statues of *Constantine* upon two Horses of Marble, and in the Grand piazza stands a Brass Statue of *Marcus Aurelius Antoninus* on Horse-back. The Palace of the Conservators, which is also a part of the Capitol, is adorn'd with an infinite number very curious Statues.

Upon the Quirinal Hill are to be seen the Ruines of *Constantine*'s Bathing Places. These sorts of Buildings were very large and sumptuous in every respect; and there are also to be seen at *Rome* some Ruines of the Emperors *Alexander*, *Severus*, *Nero*, *Titus*, *Trajan*, *Philippus*, and *Caracalla*'s Baths.

They that are very curious are easily led to see upon the *Palatin* Hill, the Lake or Gulf of *Curtius*, a kind of an Abyss whence formerly issued forth a Stench that caus'd the Pestilence in *Rome*, upon which the Oracle being consulted, return'd for Answer, that the Contagion should not cease, till they had thrown into the Gulph whatever *Rome* had of most precious. Presently the *Roman* Ladies threw in all their Jewels; but that not availing *Curtius*, a *Roman* Knight, imagining there was nothing more pretious than a Brave and a Valiant Man, and willing to signalize his Presumption and his Zeal for his Country, threw himself headlong Horse and Man into the Abyss, and then the Plague ceas'd.

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In that Quarter which is call'd the Field of *Mars*, ſtands *Antoninus*'s Pillar, upon which are repreſented in half Relief the Glorious Actions of that Emperor againſt the *Armenians*, the *Parthians*, the *Germans*, &c. Two hunder'd and ſeven Marble Steps lead up to the top of it, the Light coming in at ſix little Windows. It conſiſts of no more then Eight and twenty Marble Stones, which being joyn'd together, make a Hundred ſeventy five Foot in heighth. Of late they have plac'd upon the top of it a Statue of St. *Paul* of guilt Braſs.

Trajan's Column in the Piazza of the ſame Name conſiſts of no more then four Stones that riſe to 140 Foot in heighth; to the top of which there is an Aſcent of 185 Steps, enlighten'd by 44 Windows. Formerly they had ſet upon the top of this Column an Urn with *Trajan*'s Aſhes in it; but that is ſince taken down, and the Statue of St. *Peter* in Braſs erected in the room of it.

Nor muſt I bury in ſilence the Statues of *Paſquin* and *Manforio*; for they that talk ſo often of others, muſt not be themſelves forgotten. It is call'd the Statue of *Paſquin*, becauſe that all the Satyrs which are made in *Rome*, call'd *Paſquinades* are always fix'd upon it. Some ſay this Statue was erected in Honour of one of *Alexander*'s Soldiers who had done him many ſignal Services. Others reject this Opinion, and tell us that the Word *Paſquin* is deriv'd from a Taylor who made Cloaths for Perſons of Quality in *Rome*; and in regard he was a very great Droll, he obſerv'd their blind ſides, to make Lampoons upon 'em

in his Shop, which always gain'd him good Company. They add that ſometime after his Deceaſe the Paviers digging before his Door found a Statue, to which they preſently gave the Name of *Paſquin*, and ſet it up in the next Quarter to his Houſe. However it were, it was propos'd to one of the Popes, that it might be thrown into *Tiber*, to take away all Opportunities of Libelling and Lampoons that were fix'd upon it. But the Holy Father made anſwer that he was afraid it would turn to a Frog that would be croaking Day and Night: intimating thereby, that inſtead of ſtopping the Courſe of Satyrs, the Lampooners would fix 'em upon all the Statues in the City.

Not far from the Capitol ſtands another Statue call'd *Manforio*, where generally are hung up the Anſwers made to the Lampoons which are fix'd upon *Paſquin*. Some ſay this Statue was erected in honour or *Jupiter Panarius*; others that it is a Statue of the *Rhine*. becauſe that formerly the Emperor *Domitian*'s Brazen Horſe ſet his Foot upon the Head of it.

There is no City in the World wherein there are more Magnificent Palaces. The Learned Mr. *Spon*, in his Travels into the Eaſt has given us a Catalogue of 'em, which has ſav'd me the trouble. I ſhall only ſay, that the Palace of the *Farnezi* is one of the moſt ſumptuous. It has four Fronts with a large Gate belonging to every one that leads into the Court, and is ſurrounded with Pillars forming Portico's that ſupport an open Gallery that leads to every Apartment; In this Court ſtand two Statues of *Hercules* leaning

ing upon his Club; one of which was found in *Caracalla's* Baths; the other is an Imitation of That. In the Palace Hall ſtands the Statue of *Alexander Farneze*, Duke of *Parma*, who tramples under foot two Statues repreſenting Hereſie and Rebellion, while Fame ſets a Crown upon his Head. This Piece is ſo much the more eſteem'd, becauſe all the four Peices are all of one ſingle Stone of White Marble. There are an infinite number of other Lovely Statues and Pictures in the Apartments belonging to this Palace: More particularly there is to be ſeen a Marble Statue in a ſmall Back-Court, repreſenting the Figure of a Bull, all of one Stone, having one of the Horns ty'd with a Woman's Hair, while two Men endeavour to throw 'em into the Sea. 'Tis the Hiſtory of *Amphion* and *Zethes*, who in revenge of the injury done their Mother, whom *Lycus* King of *Thebes* had repudiated, upon the Importunity of *Dirce*, ty'd *Dirce* to the Horns of a Bull, and caſt 'em both Headlong into the Sea.

One of the Curioſities of *Rome*, which Strangers always viſit, is to be found in Prince *Ludoviſio's* Palace; that is to ſay, the Body of a Man petrefy'd and laid in a Velvet Box, with one Leg broken, to convince the Incredulity of the Curious, who will not believe that the Skeleton was cover'd with Stone, becauſe they ſay it was a Garment made on purpoſe. This juſtifies what *Ortelius* affirms, That upon certain Mountains of *Tartary*, there are to be found Men, Camels, Sheep, *&c.* chang'd into Stones for above Three Hundred Years paſt: And

Ariſtotle

Ariſtotle reports that there is a Cave near *Bergamo*, where are to be ſeen the Petrify'd Bodys of ſeveral Men.

When I enumerated the Churches of *Rome*, I forgot to tell ye, that in the Church call'd *La Bocca di Verita*, there is a piece of Marble repreſenting a Head with the Mouth open; And the Good Women do ſay, that if a Woman Unfaithful to her Husband's Bed, lays her Hand upon it, the Mouth will ſhut. The *Roman* Women who have Jealous and Credulous Husbands, frequently juſtifie their Chaſtity by this means, wherein they run far leſs hazard then they who formerly were conſtrain'd to walk bare-foot over red hot Coals, and Ploughſhares.

This is what I purpos'd to ſay of the Famous City of *Rome*, wherein though I have omitted many things, yet there is ſufficient to give an Advantageous Idea of it to thoſe who have never ſeen it; and to breed in others a deſire of ſeeing it.

CHAP.

CHAP. XII.

Of the Kingdom of Naples.

THERE is not any State in *Italy* of that vaſt Extent as the Kingdom of *Naples*. Some *Italian* Authors have call'd it *Sicily* on this ſide the *Pharos*, which is the reaſon that the Kings of *Spain* have aſſum'd the Title of Kings of both *Sicilies*. Generally this Kingdom is divided into Twelve Provinces; viz. *La Terra di Lavoro*, *Principato Citeriore*, *Principato Ulteriore*, *Calabria Ulteriore*, *La Terra d' Otranto*, *La Terra di Bari*, *La Capitanata*, the County of *Moliſſo*, the hithermoſt *Abruzzo*, and the furthermoſt *Abruzzo*. It is reckon'd to contain 24 Archbiſhopricks, 60 Principalities, 100 Dukedoms, as many Marquiſates, 66 Earldoms, and above 1000 Baronies. Which ſhews us, that the Nobility multiplies in that Kingdom, more then any where elſe; which is the reaſon that *Naples* is call'd *Naples the Noble*. The Air is very wholſome, and the Country very fruitful in Corn, Wine, and all ſorts of Fruits. This Kingdom has not been free from Revolutions that have turmoyl'd the Repoſe of *Italy* upon ſeveral Occaſions. It has been in the Poſſeſſion of the *Romans*, *Goths*, *Lombards*, *Normans*, *Suabians*, *French* and *Spaniards*. Which latter Uſurp'd it from the *French* who have an undoubted claim

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to it, as well by the Inveſtiture given by *Clement* IV. both of that Kingdom, as alſo of *Sicily*, to *Charles* of *France*, Duke of *Anjou* and *Provence*, Brother of St. *Lewis* in 1265. as for that Queen *Joan* I. by her laſt Will and Teſtament, dated *June* 29, 1480. adopted *Lewis* of *France* I. of that Name: *Jane* II. who poſſeſſed the Throne from the Year 1414. till the Year 1434. adopted *Rene* of *France*, Sirnam'd, *The Good*; which acquir'd him a double Right. But *Ferdinand* King of *Spain*, contrary to the Treaty made with *Lewis* XII. King of *France*, ſent a Puiſſant Army into *Italy*, under the leading of the Famous *Gonſalvo*, who drove the *French* out of *Naples* and *Sicily*; ſince which time the *Spaniards* have been in poſſeſſion of 'em, and keep a Viceroy there, who is chang'd every three Years. The Kingdom of *Naples* holds of the Holy See; and the King of *Spain* pays every year to the Pope upon St. *Peter's* Day a Tribute of a White Nag, and a Purſe of 7000 Ducats. But the *Neapolitans* do not willingly brook the *Spaniſh* Yoak: And therefore they have endeavour'd to caſt it off ſeveral Times: But their laſt Inſurrection was in the years 1646. and 1647. tho they fail'd in the ſucceſs, becauſe the Deſign was ill laid, and 'for that the Male-Contents had no body to head em but a ſorry Fiſherman, vulgarly known by the Name of *Maſaniello*, who for above 15 Days Commanded above 200000 Men, who paid him a blind Obedience.

This Kidgdom that ſtretches it ſelf forth in form of a Peninſula, is bounded to the Eaſt by the *Ionian* Sea; to the North by the Gulph of *Venice*,

Venice, by the *Tuscan* Sea to the South; and by the Ecclesiastical Territories to the West. It is about 500 Miles Broad, and 1500 in Circuit.

The City of *Naples*, the Metropolitan of this flourishing Kingdom, is seated upon the Sea-Shore; formerly call'd *Parthenopea*, and is defended by three Citadels provided with all things necessary to keep the *Neapolitans* under the *Spanish* Yoke; of which one is call'd the *Norman* Castle, as being founded by *William* III. Duke of *Normandy* and King of *Naples*: The Second call'd the *New Castle*, was built by *Charles* I. Brothrr to St. *Lewis*; but *Ferdinand* King of *Arragon*, who understood the importance of it, caus'd it to be fortify'd after an extraordinary manner; and it has always a Garrison in it of 500 Natural *Spaniards*. The Castle of St. *Elmo* which cemmands one part of the City, was built by *Robert* I. the Son of *Charles* II. and the Emperor *Charles* V. after he had caus'd it to be well fortify'd, call'd it the Bridle of *Naples*. Besides these Castles there are also some Towres and other Buildings, which are call'd by the Name of Fortresses, as the *Capuan* Castle, which however are of no other use then for the Councils of Justice and the Civil Government to Assemble in.

The Viceroy's Palace is very spacious, richly Furnish'd, and incloses several Curiosities, among others, a Plant about Two Fingers in breadth, and about a Foot and a halfe long, upon which the Ancients wrote before the use of Paper was invented. A Stone, which being scrap'd, yields a kind

kind of Cotton, of which the *Pagans* made a certain ſort of Cloth to wrap the Dead Bodies, which they burnt, by reaſon that this Cloth being incombuſtible, preſerv'd the Aſhes of the Corps entire, This ſort of Cloth is in uſe among ſome People in *India*; the nature of it being ſuch, that when 'tis Foul, 'tis but throwing it into the Fire, and it becomes as white as Snow.

The Port of *Naples* would be one of the beſt Ports in *Italy*, were it but ſhelter'd from the South-Eaſt Wind. The City is very neatly Built; The Streets are Broad, Long, and as Streight as a Line, and ſo order'd, that there runs a Canal through every Street, as in the Cities of *Holland*, which receive the Filth and Naſtineſs through Iron Grates, ſo that the Streets are always clean. It may be about Six Miles in compaſs, comprehending the Seven Suburbs; and it has been all along the Reſidence of Illuſtrious Men, by reaſon of the mild and temperate Air which it enjoys; in the number of which we may reckon *Virgil*, *Livie*, *Horace*, *Seneca*, &c.

The Cathedral Church is Dedicated to *St. Januarius* formerly Biſhop of *Beneventum*, who is the Fourteenth Patron that the *Neapolitans* have made choice of: and they keep the Blood of this Saint as a Sacred Relique, which is congeal'd in Veſſels: but if they lay it to the Saints Head, ſuch is the Story which they tell, it preſently turns Liquid, and rowls up into little Bubbles.

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As for the *Neapolitan* Money, they reckon all by *Carolino's*; every *Carolino* being worth about Ten *Sols* of *France*: the *Spaniſh* Piſtol goes for Three and thirty *Carolino's*; a *Sequin* for Twenty *Carolino's*; a *Piaſter* weighs Nine *Carolino's*; beſides which, they have ſome ſmall Copper-Money, that goes in the Markets.

After that Strangers have ſeen the Curioſities of *Naples*, they viſit the Wonders in the parts adjoyning: for an infinite number of ſurprizing Things that are to be met with in the Kingdom of *Naples*, may well be call'd by that Name.

The Mountain *Veſuvius* may well deſerve to be plac'd in the Firſt rank of theſe *Wonders*, as being ſo frequently all in a Flame. Not to mention that Inundation of Fire which hap'ned in *Titus's* Reign, wherein *Plinie* was a little too far engag'd, out of Curioſity; nor of ſeveral others; I ſhall only ſay, that this Mountain, which is above Seven Leagues from *Naples*, continually vomits forth Fire, ſometimes more, ſometimes leſs violently; which has many times laid waſt the Country, and very much annoy'd the City of *Naples*. There was formerly upon this Hill, the Loveliеſt Vineyards in the Country, and a very beautiful Village, containing above 2500 Inhabitants; but in the year 1631. this Infernal Chimney, as *Tertullian* calls it, vomited forth ſuch a Deluge of Flames, accompanied with a Torrent of Sulphur, and a Shower of Stones, that all the poor People were either burnt or ſtifl'd, and their Town was buried in the Cinders, that lay more then Ten Foot thick above the Steeple of the Church. Stones

are

are also there to be seen, of a prodigious igneſs, and there are People still living, that beheld a Torrent of Sulphur, *Alome* and *Salt-Peter* fall from the Top of the Mountain. Some time before this dismal Ravage, the Smoak, that issu'd continually forth, increas'd, and was intermix'd with Flames and Ashes; soon after, it was accompany'd with a noise so dreadful, that you would have thought that nature was about to have been swallow'd up: this noise was attended with an Earthquake that swell'd up the Sea; and at length the Mountain bursting, pieces of Rock, all of a light Fire, flew out, and the Sulphur that ran down, floated upon the Sea no less then Three Miles from the Shore; and 'tis thought that if the Wind had not prov'd favourable to the City of *Naples*, it had been buried in the Cinders that flew from the Mountain. This terrible accident is engrav'd upon a Marble Stone, that stands in the High way which leads from *Naples* to *Vesuvius*, Several People out of Curiosity, have gone up to the top of the Mountain, by a way cut out of the Ashes for above Two Miles together, and found at the top of the Mountain, a wide Abyss, about Two Miles in circumference, and as many deep; wherein there appear'd another, no less wide then the First, from whence issu'd out a thick Smoak that smelt of Sulphur.

The Mountain *Pausilipus* is remarkable for the Subterraneal way cut through the Mountain for above a Mile together, thô it be all of Free Stone; This Cavern is call'd The *Grotto* of *Naples*, and was made to shorten the Passage from

Naples

Naples to *Puzzuolo*. For in regard that Mountain ſtretches out into the Sea, like a Promontory there is no paſſage left upon the Shore: So that before that Way was made, the Aſcent and Deſcent of the Mountain was very painful and laborious. There are ſome who averr it to be the Work of *Lucullus*; others aſcribe it to *Cocceius Nerva*: But however it were, the way is about a Mile in length, and between Twelve and Thirteen Foot high, and ſo broad that Two Coaches may goe a Breaſt, There is no Light comes into it but by the two Entrances, and by two ſmall Overtures, which *Alphonſo* VII. King of *Naples* caus'd to be boar'd through the top of the *Grotto*, much about the middle of it, where there is a Lamp continually burning before the Image of the Virgin; but notwithſtanding the Darkneſs of the Place, you are never peſter'd, by reaſon that they who come from *Naples*, always keep the Right hand, and they who Travel thither take the Left.

Virgil's Tomb ſtands in the Garden of *Severino*, ſhaded with Laurels, almoſt at the entrance into the *Grotto*.

After this you muſt ſee the Lake *Avernus*, which *Virgil* calls *The Lake of Hell*, becauſe the Birds that fly over it, are poiſon'd with the ſtench that exhales from the Water. It may be above Two thouſand Paces long, and half as broad. The Ancients faign'd that *Charon* ply'd there with his Boat, in regard the River *Acheron* forms this Lake, upon the Banks of which are to be ſeen the Ruines of the Temple of *Apollo*.

Nor

Nor is the Lake *d'Agnano* far from it, environ'd with Mountains, and thought to be bottomleſs in the middle. Thô the Water be full of Serpents, yet has it the good Quality to Cure ſuch Beaſts, as entring into ſuch a venemous *Grotto* adjoyning, call'd *The Dogs* Grotto, are dragg'd, halfe ſtiff'd with the Sulphurie Steam, that in an hours time would kill 'em quite.

The Lake *Lucrinus*, the moſt abounding in Fiſh of any in the Kingdom, formerly intermix'd with *Avernus*, by means of a *Canal*: But in 1538. or as others ſay, upon *Michaelmas* Night in 1636. an Earthquake, not only fill'd up the *Canal*, but ſett a Mountain above Four Miles in compaſs, between the Two Lakes.

The Alome Mountain yields a great Revenue to the King of *Spain*. The Ancients made an Infernal Manſion of it, and plac'd *Vulcan*'s Workhouſe there; becauſe they ſaw nothing but Flames all Night upon it, and Smoak all Day; and for that the Sulphurie Vapour infected the Air for above a League round; The Trench, from which this Smoak ariſes, being a Thouſand Foot wide, and Fifteen hundred in length. All the Land about *Puzzuolo* is nothing but Sulphurie Earth, ſo that you ſhall ſee the Smoak riſe under your Feet through the Clefts in the High way, occaſion'd by the Drowth of the Weather.

Not far from the Mountain of Brimſtone, lies the *Uſurers Lake*, becauſe it never reſtores any thing that is plung'd into the Water, which is very black, thick, and boils all day long. If you throw Meat into it, it comes out halfe boil'd, and

the

the one halfe of it consum'd: And if you put into it Three Eggs in a close Basket, 'tis said, that be as cautious as you can, you shall pull out but Two, the Lake taking the Third as due for Tribute.

Near *Puzzuolo*, is a *Subterraneal Labyrinth*, into which you must not enter without lighted Torches, and a Skein of Thread, which you must be very careful to preserve from breaking, unless you will run the hazard of losing your way. This *Labyrinth* is compos'd of an infinite number of Rooms, one within another: And there are likewise to be seen in the same place, some Ruins of the Temples of *Diana* and *Neptune*: *Nero*'s Stoves, that yield a very great Heat; Four Chambers furnish'd with Stone Beds, and Boulsters of the same Materials, would entice a Man to take his Rest there, were they not a little of the hardest: *Cicero*'s Baths are in a large Room, where the Letters are scrap'd out that were written upon the Roof, because that Sick People were so vain as to believe they should be Cur'd so soon as they had read 'em. Others affirm, that those Inscriptions were only the Names of such sick People as those Baths had Cur'd, but that the Physitians caus'd 'em to be raz'd out, under pretence that they were Magical Characters.

The Baths of *Tirtola* lie not far distant; being a very long Grotto, into which you are no sooner enter'd but you begin to sweat; but when you are at the end of the Grotto, you feel less heat: And if you feel it too hot, you need no more then stoop to the Ground, and there comes up

a coolneſs very refreſhing. 'Tis ſaid that at the farther end of this Grotto there are Baths that are qualify'd with excellent Vertues; but that they are but very little frequented, by reaſon the Acceſs to 'em is ſo frightful.

About a 100 Paces from the Lake *Lucrinus*, you meet with other Baths, ſome cold, others hot. Theſe are Caverns in the Rock, wherein they have cut out certain Receptacles to Bath in. When you enter into the cold Baths, there are ſeveral Chambers hew'd out of the Rock, where there are a great number of thoſe Receptacles, ſome full, others empty. 'Tis ſaid that every Receptacle had a peculiar vertue to cure ſeveral Diſtempers; and they know 'em by the Statues erected near the Receptacles, laying a hand upon the part affected.

When you leave theſe Baths, you aſcend ſome Steps that are cut out of the Rock which lead to the hot Baths; and when you have gone forward about 20 or 30 Paces, there is a deep place full of Water almoſt boyling hot; on the ſide of which there is a Grotto; but the Deſcent into it is ſo hot, that it fetches out the Sweat by very great drops, becauſe the Vapours and Exhalations are ſo violent.

Near to *Cumæ*, which is lookt upon to be the Mother of *Naples*, is to be ſeen the Grotto of the *Cumæan Sybil*, which though a *Pagan*, foretold the Birth of Chriſt, and the Myſteries of the Incarnation. You enter into it through a long and wide Walk cut out of the Rock, which formerly led to the City of *Cumæ*. After you have gone 450 Paces, upon the right hand you meet

with a very low Door, which leads into a Chamber 14 Foot long, and 8 wide, the Roof of which is painted with Gold and Azure, and the Walls inlay'd with Coral, and Mother of Pearl. On the left hand of that Chamber, is another Door which leads into a Walk cut out of the Rock also, 4 Foot high, and 40 long. At the end of it is a Chamber that leads into two other Chambers, in the one of which is a kind of a small Lake: Now in regard the Room is very hot, and for that you cannot tarry long in it without Sweating, 'tis conjectur'd that it was the Sybil's Bath. And because that all these Apartments are under ground, and for that no Light comes into 'em, you must take care to be well furnish'd with Flambeaus, or Wax Candles, and to be no less cautious that they do not go out. Now because all the Rocks in this part of the Kingdom of *Naples* are full of these Grotto's, 'tis thought that the Ancient Inhabitants liv'd under ground.

After you have taken a View of all the Rarities about *Puzzuolo*, you take Boat and slip over to *Baiæ*, which lies not above 4 Miles distant, and where there are also several Remarkable Curiosities. More especially some Ruins of *Caligula's* famous Bridge, who to fulfil the Prophesie of an Astrologer, that in the time of *Tiberius* foretold that *Caligula* should be Emperor when he should ride on Horseback over the Golph between *Puzzuolo* and *Baiæ*, joyn'd to the Bridge which the *Romans* had then already begun, two rows of Ships stay'd by huge Anchors, over which he laid a great number of Planks, and so rode over both on Horseback, and in his Chariot. There are

some

ſome who believe that *Caligula* did not only deſign the fulfilling of that Propheſie, but that he was at that vaſt expence, to imitate *Xerxes*, and to terrifie the People of *Europe* that were unſubdu'd at that time. The Sand all along that Coaſt has two peculiar Qualities; that although the Water be cold, the Sand at the bottom of the Sea is ſo hot that you can ſcarce endure to touch it, and when it comes out of the Water, it becomes as hard as Marble.

It was at *Baiæ* where *Agrippina* was ſtabb'd by the Command of *Nero* her Son, who was ſo cruel as to rip open her Body, that he might inſpect the place where he had lain Nine Months. This Misfortune was foretold that Princeſs long before. For having conſulted the Oracle concerning the Deſtiny of the Fruit which ſhe bare in her Womb; anſwer was return'd her, *Thou ſhalt bring forth a Son who ſhall be Emperor, but he ſhall put Thee to Death.* To which ſhe reply'd, *Let him put me to Death, provided that he Reign.* Her Tomb is in a Grotto, where there is a Cave cut out of the Rock, adorn'd with ſome Sculptures which repreſent the Empreſs ſurrounded with ſome Birds of Prey.

There is alſo a certain Subterraneal Structure to be ſeen at *Baiæ*, which is call'd *Piſcina Mirabile*, or, *The Wonderful Fiſh-Pond.* It is ſupported with about 45 or 50 Pillars, and lin'd with Ciment; which makes People believe that it is a Ciſtern wherein the Ancients preſerv'd Rain-water for their Drink, in regard that all the Water thereabout taſtes ſtrong of the Minerals.

There is another Subterraneal Structure, call'd the hundred *Little Chambers*, all built of Brick, wherein they formerly put their Slaves belonging to the Galleys that always Winter'd at *Baiæ*. There are an infinite number of Curiosities more in the parts about *Puzzuolo* and *Baiæ*: and without question, there is no part of *Europe* where there are to be seen the Ruines of so many *Pagan* Temples, Tombs, Amphitheaters, Aqueducts, Grotto's, Palaces, *&c.* So that in regard it would take up above six Months for a Traveller to take up an exact view of all those Rarities, it would require a Volume in Folio to make a faithful Enumeration and Description of 'em.

But though I am leaving the Parts adjoyning to *Puzzuolo*, yet I am not quitting the Kingdom of *Naples*, before I have made some other Remarks worthy the Reader's Curiosity.

In the Province of *Tarentum*, there are a sort of Lizards, by which if a Man be bitten, he cannot be cur'd but by Dancing, and the sound of Instruments. They add further, that these Animals never bite any but the People of the Country, and that it was a Punishment which befel 'em, because that being Dancing one Day, they would not quit their Jollity but for so long time till the Host past by 'em.

The Territory of *Otranto* is a kind of Peninsula, environ'd with the *Adriatick* and *Ionick* Seas, and much infested with Locusts, that are pursu'd and hunted after by a sort of Birds not to be seen in other Parts. The City of *Otranto*, the Metropolis of the Province is considerable for being an Archbishoprick, and for the Haven from whence

whence they generally take Shipping for *Greece*. In former time *Pyrrhus* had a design to have joyn'd *Greece* to *Italy* with a Bridge of Ships, in that part where *Otranto* stands, though the two Coasts are above 60 Miles, or 25 *French* Leagues asunder. *Otranto* had the Misfortune to be plunder'd by the *Turks* in 1481. but it was nothing near so strong then, as it is now.

Brindisi, or *Brundusium*: another Archbishopprick and Haven, famous for the Passage of *Julius Cæsar* into *Greece*, in pursuit of *Pompey*, whom he Besieg'd, and forc'd to retire into *Epirus*.

The Extrordinary Devotion that oblig'd several Emperors and Kings to visit Mount St. *Angelo*, especially the Emperor *Otho*, who Travell'd Bare-foot to *Rome* with all his Court, engages me to say something of it. 'Tis reported that St. *Michael* having had a Vision in those parts made choice of it for the Place of his Abode, and digg'd a Grotto in the Rock. A Marble Portal leads into this Subterraneal Cavern, and you go down a descent of 55 Marble Steps into it. There is to be seen the little Altar consecrated by St. *Michael* himself, together with several other Chappels under Ground: Besides, there is a Fountain of Water of Sovereign Vertue for the Cure of several Distempers. The Devotion paid to this Place, and the Resort of People to it, has occasion'd the building of a City and several Churches.

Rossano is another Archiepiscopal City of *Calabria*, for nothing considerable but for the Church of St. *Maries*, into which the Women are not

admitted to enter: For which the People of the Country give this Reaſon. The Holy Virgin, ſay they, having ſhew'd St. *Bartholomew* the Place where he ſhould build that Church, ſhe ſtill appear'd to him at a diſtance from the Encloſure of the Walls, while the Church was building, and commanded that Saint not to let any Woman enter into it but to order 'em to ſtand without and hear Maſs. They further add, that ſome Women happening to go in, either out of Curioſity, or Devotion, there aroſe ſuch a violent Storm of Rain, Hail and Thunder, that never ceas'd till the Women were gone out, and had given Teſtimonies of their Repentance for their Raſhneſs; and they pretend that their Anceſtors have ſeen ſeveral Tryals in Confirmation of the Truth of this Story.

Salerno, the Metropoſis of the hithermoſt Principato, derives its Name from the little Rivers of *Salo* and *Erno*, that water the Territory belonging to it. When *Naples* was Govern'd by particular Kings of their own, their eldeſt Sons bore the Title of Princes of *Salerno*. In the Convent of *Jacobins*, there is a Bell that ſometimes Towls alone of it ſelf; and they pretend that ſuch a ſpontaneous Towling, preſages the approaching death of ſome Fryer in the Convent.

Amalfi in the ſame Province is famous for the invention of the Needle and Compaſs, and for being the Firſt place that contributed to the Order of the Knights of *St. John of Jeruſalem*.

Capoua. An Archiepiſcopal City in the *Terra di Lavoro*, was formerly accounted the third City in the World; *Rome* and *Carthage* being the other two.

two. It is now ſeated about two Miles diſtant from the place, where ancient *Capua* ſtood: nor is conſiderable for any thing but the Name of it, and ſome deplorable Ruins of her Ancient Theaters, Aqueducts, Portico's, Temples and Subterraneal Vaults. It was formerly call'd the *Manſion of Pride and Pleaſure*, as well by reaſon of the Magnificence of it; as for that *Hannibal* in one Winter Quarter of a year, was ſo ſoften'd and effeminated with the Pleaſures and Delights of that City, that he was no longer able to withſtand the *Romans*, whom he had ſo often defeated before.

Gaeta is another City in the ſame Province, built by *Æneas*'s Nurſe in honor of his Nurſe *Caieta* The Caſtle belonging to it, is conſiderable for the ſtrength of it, and is well provided of all things neceſſary for the defence of it. The Statue of *Charles* of *Bourbon*, Conſtable of *France*, is alſo there to be ſeen, who being in the Service of *Charles* V. was ſlain at the Siege of *Rome*, and lies buried at *Caieta*. Upon his Tomb are written the four following Verſes in *Spaniſh*.

Francia me clio la leche,
Eſpagna ſuerte y ventura.
Roma me clio la muerte
Y Caieta la Sepultura.

My Infant Milk I Suckt in France,
Spain *did my Lot and Fame advance;*
Death ſnatcht me from the Walls of Rome,
And now Caieta *has my Tomb.*

The Dolphins that appear upon this Coaſt are very large, which gives an occaſion to conclude this Chapter with a report of an accident that befell a Seaman of *Caieta*. That a Seaman having caughr one of theſe Fiſh, preſerv'd it alive in a ſmall Pond, and tam'd him to that degree, that he would often get upon his Back, and managing him with his Voice only, accuſtom'd the willing fiſh, proud of his burden, to carry him for his Pleaſure to and fro upon the wide Sea. Some time after it happen'd, that the Sea-man embarking for *Spain*, the Fiſh made his eſcape to follow the Veſſel in which he heard his Maſters Voice: and it ſo fell out, that the Ship being caſt away, the faithful Fiſh diſtinguiſh'd his Maſter from among all the reſt that cry'd out for Help, and having taken him upon his Back, return'd with him to the Port from whence he ſet out.

CHAP. XIII.

Of the Iſlands and Kingdoms of Sicily *and* Sardigna.

SOme Authors have written, that *Sicily* which is the biggeſt Iſland in the *Mediterranean*, with the Title of a Kingdom, was formerly joyn'd to *Italy*, and that a ſtorm of Wind occaſion'd the ſeparation; others aſſert, that it was divided from it by an Earthquake. It was firſt inhabited

inhabited by Giants, by Liſtrigons and Cyclops; it was likewiſe call'd *The Iſland of the Sun*, and *Trinacrea*, by reaſon of the Three Promontories of *Faro*, *Paſſaro* and *Boco*, which are ſo plac'd, that the whole Iſland reſembles a Greek *Delta*. It is ſeated between 36 and 40 Degree of Longitude, and the Latiude extends from the 35 to 88 Degree. The circuit of the Sea-coaſt takes up a Hundred Fourſcore and Ten Leagues; where it is longeſt; Sixty Leagues in length, and Fifty, where it is broadeſt. 'Tis but Seven Miles from *Cape Faro* to *Seiglio* in the Kingdom of *Naples*. Some will have this Iſland to hang in the Seas, being ſupported only by Three Pillars that are under the Three Promontories, and to juſtifie their Opinion, aſſert, That the River *Salſo*, that riſes out of a Hole in the middle of the Iſland, comes from the Sea, by reaſon the Water is Salt.

The Air is very wholeſome, thô ſomewhat of the hotteſt for Strangers. The Soil is ſo fertile in Corn, Wine, and all ſorts of Fruits, that *Sicily* was call'd the Granary of *Italy*. The Honey, Oil, Wax, Sugar, Saffron, &c. which are all the Products of that Iſland, draw a great Trade to it. Beſides, there are found in this Iſland, great ſtore of Agates, Emraulds, Jaſper, Porphyrie, Salt, and ſeveral Mineral Mines: and all the Sea-coaſts abound in Fiſh.

When the *Roman* Empire fell to decay, *Sicily* was plunder'd and Uſurp'd by the *Vandals*. After that the *Saracins* ſettl'd in it, till they were expell'd by the *Normans* in 1070. *Charles* of *France*, Duke of *Anjou*, Count of *Provence*, and Brother

Brother of St. *Lewis.* was inveſted in the Kingdoms of *Naples* and *Sicily*, and the *French* remain'd Maſters of it till the year 1282, or as others ſay, 1283. at what time, upon an *Eaſter* day, at the Hour of *Veſpers*, the *Sicilians*, ſollicited by the *Arragonians*, Maſſacred all the *French* in the Churches, little dreaming of ſuch a fatal ſurprize: and this was the Maſſacre which ſtill carries the Name of the *Sicilian Veſpers.* Since that, the *Spaniards* ſetl'd themſelves there. and are ſtill in poſſeſſion of it, ſending a Viceroy thither to Govern it.

Spaniſh Piſtoles, Piaſters and Reals, as alſo Sequins of *Venice* goe currant in *Sicilie*, provided the Pieces be weight; for they Coin no other Money but *Tarins.* A *Spaniſh* Piſtole is worth Forty Tarins; and the *Venetian* Sequin, Twenty four: Every Tarin is worth about Five *Sols* of *France.* When they make any Payment, they reckon all by Ounces; and by an Ounce they mean 30 Tarins, which make Seven Livres, Ten *Sols* of *France.*

One of the Cuſtoms obſerv'd in *Sicily*, and which appears very ridiculous in *France*, is, that neither Women nor Men, if they have no Beards upon their Chins, can Lodge in the Inns, unleſs they be particularly acquainted with ſome Perſon of Worth in the place, or without very ſufficient and Authentick Certificates. There are alſo Guards appointed to viſit the Inns in the Night time, and to look into the Beds, and ſee whether there be any Chins without Beards. They likewiſe ſeize upon all that are abroad in the Streets Two Hours after Night is ſhut in,

and

and they who are ſo apprehended, are Fin'd, if the cauſe of their being late out be not ſufficient to excuſe 'em. This Iſland is infeſted with ſo many Robbers, that 'tis a difficult thing for a Man to ſtir halfe a League out of the City, without loſing his Cloak-bag, if he ſcape with his Throat. So that the People never Travel by Land but in Caravans, or without good Convoys, and you muſt take a great care too, leſt the Convoys allow'd ye be not Thieves themſelves. There is nothing expos'd to Sale in *Sicily*, either in the Shops or in the Markets, till the Commiſſaries of the Civil Government have ſet the price: and it would be an unpardonable Crime for any Merchant or Countryman to ſell his Wares or Proviſion dearer then the ſett Rate.

The *Sicilians* for the moſt part, and they that inhabit the Coaſts of *Calabria*, wear a Bonnet of Goats-Skin undreſt, their Hair being matted or plaited flat behind; A Doublet with great Skirts, neither Band nor Cravatt, their Breeches very ſtrait, a Cloak of the ſame Stuff which the Chimney-Sweepers in *Savoy* wear, which they fling under their Left Arm, with a Sword and Piſtol by their ſides. Their Shooes are made of the Rind of Bacon well Curry'd, which laſts a long time: But the Poor have no more then a bare Sole made of the Bark of a Tree, ty'd about their Feet with Packthread: And as for People of Quality, they wear Pumps after the *Spaniſh* faſhion.

Palermo is the Metropolis of the Kingdom, an Archiepiſcopal See, and the Reſidence of the Viceroy,

Viceroy, whose Train is more splendid then the King of *Spain*'s. The Air is temperate, the Haven, the Fountains, and the Magnificence of the Buildings, contribute not a little to render *Palermo* a pleasant Habitation; and therefore the Chiefest of the Nobility reside there. In the Great *Piazza* that faces the Palace, stands the Statue of *Philip* IV. upon a Pedestal, upon which are represented the Victories of that Monarch, supported by Four Figures representing the Four Virtues, the whole of White Marble. In another *Piazza* stands a Brass Statue of *Charles* V. upon a Pedestal of Marble. In the meeting of the new Street and *Cassaron* street, which are two of the faireſt Streets in *Palermo*, is to be seen the Palace, a noble Fountain, and Four Statues of the King's of *Spain*, *Charles* V. *Philip* II. III. IV. which are the most beautiful Ornaments of the City.

In the *Piazza* right against the Palace of Justice stands a Fountain, which deservedly is lookt upon to be the most beautiful in *Europe*. It consists of several hollow Receptacles, one above another, separated by Galeries, whither you ascend to admire the variety of large Animals that spout forth Water after different manners. The whole is of Marble, with a great number of Figures of the same Stone.

After that you have seen all that is curious in *Palermo*, Travellers go to visit Mount *Peregrin*, at the top of which, after an ascent of Three Miles, you meet with a Cave, almost like that of St. *Beaume* in *Provence*, which was the retirement of *Sta Rosalia*, and 'tis reported that the

the Fountain within that Grotto has a peculiar Quality to Heal ſeveral Diſtempers.

Thô the City of *Mont Real* be not above Four Miles diſtant from *Palermo*, however it is an Archiepiſcopal See. From thence there is a Proſpect of Nine Iſlands, call'd by the Name of *Lipari*, which is the name of the moſt conſiderable among 'em. Of which two, *Vulcano* and *Stromboli*, are not inhabited, becauſe of their continual vomiting forth Flames and Smoak; for which reaſon they are call'd the *Burning Iſlands of Sicily*.

However, theſe Iſlands are not to be taken confuſedly for Mount *Ætna*, commonly call'd Mount *Gibello*, the higheſt Mountain in *Sicily*; which thô almoſt cover'd with Snow, yet continually vomits forth flames of Fire, likea Glaſs-houſe Furnace; and ſpreads the Aſhes of the conſum'd Materials with that impetuoſity, that the Country is frequently much endamaged thereby: thô if the ſame Aſhes are but moderately ſcatter'd over the Ground, they enfertilize the Earth. The City of *Catanea*, lying under this Mountain, has ſuffer'd many Conflagrations, occaſion'd by the ſparkles of this Infernal Gulph. Several Perſons that have been ſo curious as to climb to the Top of Mount *Gibello*, have been either loſt in the Snow, or buried in the Aſhes, and many times the Flames enforce their way through Chawns and Rifts ne'r known before, with ſuch an amazing noiſe, as alarms all the Iſland. Not far from Mount *Gibello* is the place where ſome will have it, that *Ceres* firſt began to ſow Wheat; and they will under-

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take to ſhew ye the Meadows where *Hercules* fed his Oxen.

The Lake *Naphtica* is noted for this, that the ſtench of the Water is ſo noiſom, that it poiſons the adjacent Air, and very much impairs the Health of the neighbouring Inhabitants.

There is another Lake near *Caſtro Giovanni*, which is ſaid to have no bottom; 'Tis call'd the Lake of *Proſerpina*, upon a ſuſpition that it was the place where *Proſerpina* was Raviſh'd, and carried to the Infernal Regions by her Raviſher.

Meſſina is an Archiepiſcopal City, famous for the Haven that belongs to it, near *Cape Faro*, which makes it a Town of Great Trade, and much frequented by Foreigners. In the Grand *Piazza* ſtands a Braſs Statue of *Philip* IV. upon a Horſe of the ſame Metal; the whole Adorn'd with Baſe-Reliefs, repreſenting his moſt famous Actions. Over the Door of a Tower near the Metropolitan Church, ſtands a *French* Inſcription. *Grand-merci a Meſſina*, in remembrance, as they ſay, that the *French* began with *Meſſina*, when they made themſelves Maſters of the Iſland.

There are ſeveral other Whirlpools, or Abyſſes of Water in the Sea adjoyning to *Meſſina*, among the reſt, *Charybdis*, Famous among the *Latin* Poets. This Whirlpool is about Thirty Paces in Diameter; which compaſs of the Surface is uſually cover'd with Froth, Bulruſhes, and other foul excreſcencies of the Sea, which throw themſelves into it, and are ſwallow'd up by it. Nevertheleſs, the Mariners of *Meſſina*, Sail over

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in flat bottom'd Barks, where after ſeveral times being whirl'd and turn'd about, they row themſelves back.

The Tides of Ebb and Flood are ſo rapid in the *Channel* that ſeparates *Sicily* from *Italy*, that they many times force the Veſſels riding there, from their Anchors, let 'em be never ſo ſtrong; which is the loſs of many a Ship.

Saragoſſa or *Syracuſe* was formerly lookt upon as the largeſt and moſt Magnificent City in the Univerſe. *Athens* beheld her ſelf abandon'd by the Greateſt part of her Inhabitants, who betook themſelves to ſettle at *Syracuſe*: And the moſt ſumptuous Edifices in *Rome*, derive their chiefeſt Ornaments from the Spoils of her Structures. The moſt beautiful Ruin of her Antiquity remaining is the Aqueduct, cut out of a Rock, that carries the Water over the Haven, about Ten Miles in length. Without the City is to be ſeen *Arethuſa*'s Fountain that riſes in great abundance, out of a Rock by the Sea-ſide; and they report, that this Water comes from the *Holy Land*, by a conveyance that runs under the Abyſſes of the Sea. But the greateſt Evidence that they alleadge for it is this, That a Pilgrim one day taking up Water, out of the River *Alpheus*, by chance let his Diſh fall into the River, and loſt it to his incredible Grief; for that he had hid within it Seven Piſtoles for unforeſeen occaſions. That embarking to return for *Europe*, he landed in *Sicily*, and going to the Fountain *Arethuſa* to Drink, he found his Diſh floating upon the Water, which he knew again, not only by the Seven Piſtoles, but by ſeveral other marks.

Dionyſius,

Dionyſius, the Tyrants Grotto, lies not far diſtant from *Saragoſſa*, much more conſiderable than any of thoſe about *Puzzuolo*, For there you may ſee a whole City cut out of a Rock, with ſubterraneal Streets, Palaces, Piazza's, and other admirable Structures. But you muſt have ſome notable Antiquarie for your guide, that knows all the Turnings and Windings, and be well provided with Matches and Torches.

There are ſeveral other Iſlands between *Sicily* and *Barbary*, as *Maltha*, *Gozes*, *Limoſa*, *Lampadouſa*, *&c.* but in regard they rather belong to *Africa* then *Europe*, I ſhall ſay nothing of 'em here. Nevertheleſs, I cannot forbear obſerving, that in the laſt there is a Chappel, where you ſhall meet with all ſorts of Refreſhments for Seafaring People, and all that is neceſſary for Navigation, as Biſcuit, Cordage, Anchors, Sails, Oil, Wood, Fiſh, Stuffs, *&c.* And all that Sail near that Iſland, and have occaſion for any of thoſe things, goe and fetch 'em from that Chappel, leaving the value in other Commodities, with which their Veſſel is beſt provided. All Nations, even the *Turks* themſelves, goe thither for what they want; and 'tis ſaid, that if they fail to leave a Compenſation, their Ships can ſtir no farther, let the Wind be never ſo favourable. We are aſſur'd, that ſeveral have known this to be true by many Tryals. However it be, that Chappel is hewen out of a Rock; and ſome Paces from thence, there is a Spring of excellent freſh Water, which will keep ſweet a long time at Sea.

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As for *Sardigna*, there are not ſo many Remarks to be made upon that Iſland. All that I can ſay of it is, that 'tis an Iſland in the *Mediterranean* Sea, with the Title of a Kingdom, belonging to the King of *Spain*, who Governs it by a Viceroy. The Air is ſo thick, that formerly ſuch perſons were baniſh'd thither, as the State had a mind to be rid of; that there is a Breed of Great Dogs there, bigger then the Dogs in *England*; and ſuch an infinite number of Rats, that the King of *Spain* has enjoyn'd all the Owners of Houſes, to keep as many Cats as they have Rooms.

The Ancient *Sardignians* had a Law, which ordain'd, that the Sons ſhould knock out their Parents Brains, when once they came to be Superannuated, for fear the Infirmity of their Minds ſhould incline 'em to commit Faults prejudicial to their Families or the Government.

CHAP. XIV.

Of the Iſland of Corſe.

THis Iſland is ſeated to the North of *Sardigna* from whence it is ſeparated by a Channel that may be Sail'd over in an hour, and lies between the 40 and 42 Degree of Latitude, and between the 31 and 32 of Longitude. The largeſt extent of it from South to North, is about

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40 Leagues, 20 Broad, and in Circuit about Fourſcore and Ten. It is ſaid to have been ſo call'd from a Woman of *Liguria*, whoſe Name was *Corſa Bubulca*, who carried thither a Colonie out of her own Country.

The Iſland of *Corſe* has belong'd to the *Genoeſes* ever ſince the year 1559. at what time *Henry* II. Granted it to 'em, at the requeſt of the *Spaniards*, after the Battel of St. *Quintin*. Nevertheleſs, the People are not pleas'd with their Government; and the *Genoeſes* on the other ſide, who are afraid of their Revolting, or leſt ſome Foreign Power ſhould make themſelves Maſters of it, do as much as in them lies to lay it waſte; and give out, that the Air is too unwholſome for People that are not bred there; Beſides that, the Soil is ſo ungrateful, that it will hatdly return the Seed that is ſown in it. However, 'tis certain that this is ſpoken, either out of Malice or Sloth; for that it brings forth Corn, Wine, and all ſorts of Fruits, more then ſufficient the Inhabitants; that it produces good Horſes, and Timber for Shipping; and that there are in it ſeveral Mines of Copper, Lead, *&c.* Baths and Mineral Fountains; among which, that of *Povera* in the Province of *Ampugnano*, cures the Dropſie; Beſides that, they fiſh for Coral upon the Coaſts.

Moreover, this Iſland might be made a place of great Trade; for that there is no want of good and convenient Havens; of which, the chiefeſt are *San Fiorenzo*, *Ajacho*, and *Porto Vecchio*, big enough to contain whole Fleets. The Firſt was formerly Fortifi'd by the *French*; but the

the *Genoeſes* have demoliſh'd the beſt Works, having left nothing but the Foundations, which are of Free-ſtone.

The *Corſes* are good Soldiers, very ſtrong, but very ſlothful, and no leſs revengeful; ſo that upon their Death-beds they recommend the revenge of Injuries done 'em to their Kindred. Thô there be Five Biſhopricks in the Iſland, yet there is but one conſiderable City, which is *Baſtia*, the Metropolis of the Country and Reſidence of the Governor. There are but Five hundred Men in the Pay of the Republick for ſecurity of the whole Iſland; ſo that it might be an eaſie thing to ſurprize it, eſpecially for thoſe that are ſtronger at Sea then the *Genoeſes* are.

The E N D.